# PAPERS

LAID BEFORE THE

# LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

# CEYLON.

1871.

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BENGAL GOVERNMENT 11 JUN 1912

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

# LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

*Wednesday, 4th October*, 1871.

PRESENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES ROBINSON, K.C.M.G., President.

HON. MAJOR-GENERAL H. RENNY, C.S.I.
HON. H. T. IRVING,
HON. R. F. MORGAN,
HON. G. VANE,
HON. H. W. GILLMAN,
C. P. LAYARD, ESQ.,
H. S. O. RUSSELL, ESQ.,
CAPT. A. B. FYERS, R. E.
T. B. STEPHEN, ESQ.,
G. D. B HARRISON, ESQ.,
M. COOMARA SWAMY, ESQ.,
J. A MARTENSZ, ESQ.,
E J. DEHIGAME, ESQ.,
A. WISE, ESQ.,
D. WILSON, ESQ.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Proceedings.

1. MEMBERS SWORN.—The necessary Oath was taken by the Hon'ble H W. GILLMAN.

2. OPENING OF THE SESSION.—His Excellency the Governor opened the Session with the following Address:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

IN meeting you at the opening of another Session, the last over which it will be my privilege to preside, I am glad to be enabled to tender to you my cordial congratulations upon the position and prospects of the Colony.

The restoration of peace in Europe has been followed by a revival of trade, and improvement in the price of your produce in the home market. Locally, too, I can record with thankfulness the flourishing condition of the revenue, and the growing prosperity of every branch of industry.

For many years past you have liberally responded to all proposals which have come before you calculated to encourage agricultural enterprise, and to facilitate and cheapen the means of communication. In pursuance of this policy the Export duties have recently been repealed, and very large sums have of late years been expended on the Railway, on new Roads and Bridges, in improving the channels of Inland Navigation, in establishing Steam communication round the Island, and in the restoration of Irrigation works with the view to increase the local production of food. The result has been the advancement of the Colony, with almost unexampled rapidity, in commerce, in industry, and in wealth.

As illustrating this, I need merely point to the progress which has been made in the last fifteen years—a period which I select, as, owing mainly to the able advocacy of the late Sir Henry Ward, it has been specially characterized by a liberal policy as regards reproductive works. I find that the Imports and Exports have increased in average annual value from £5,331,442 in the years 1853, 1854, and 1855, to £8,298,005 in the years 1868, 1869, 1870, being an increase of nearly 60 per cent. The average tonnage of Shipping entered and cleared has increased from 640,893 tons in the years 1853—55 to 1,294,795 tons in the years 1868—70; being an increase of over 100 per cent. The estimated number of acres under cultivation has increased from 766,717 acres in 1855, to 1,526,583 in 1870, being an increase of nearly 100 per cent. The principal exports of the Island, as you are aware, consist of coffee, cinnamon, areca nuts, tobacco, plumbago, and the produce of the cocoa nut palm. A comparison of the average export of these articles for the three years ending 1855, with the average for the last three years, shews the following results. The export of coffee has increased from 414,377 cwts. to 993,478 cwts., being an increase of 140 per cent. The average value of the produce of the cocoa nut exported has increased from £175,035 to £232,747, being an increase of nearly 33 per cent. The export of cinnamon has increased from 823,721 lbs. to 2,311,059 lbs., being an increase of over 180 per cent. The export of areca nuts has increased from 50,870 cwts. to 79,359 cwts, being an increase of 56 per cent. Tobacco has increased from 22,101 cwts. to 34,921 cwts., being an increase of over 58 per cent. And plumbago has increased from 14,385 cwts. to 150,824 cwts., being an increase of over 800 per cent. In like manner the growth of the revenue

has kept pace with the productive industry of the country, and without any additional items of taxation has increased from £476,273 in 1855 to £1,091,606 in 1870, being an increase of nearly 130 per cent. If the Railway receipts, which were included for the first time last year, be deducted, it will be seen that the ordinary revenue has increased in fifteen years more than 86 per cent., notwithstanding the relinquishment in the interval to the Municipalities of revenue to the extent of over £42,000 a year. But for this, the ordinary revenue of 1870 would have been as nearly as possible double that of 1855. I may add, that the Colony has now, I consider, a well-secured revenue of £1,100,000. It defrays the whole of its own Civil and Military expenditure, which amounts altogether, including the upkeep of Public Works, and the contribution to the Railway Sinking Fund, to about £980,000,—leaving a net surplus of about £120,000 a year available for the many new undertakings and measures which are necessary to develope still further the vast natural resources of the country, and to advance the moral as well as the material well-being of the people.

Turning from this bright and encouraging retrospect of the past few years, to define more precisely the present financial position in connection with the business of the Session, I may observe that the revenue of last year amounted to £1,091,606, and the expenditure to £1,026,870, leaving an excess of revenue over expenditure on the year of £64,735, or a net surplus of £38,047, after deducting £26,687, the unexpended balances on works in progress which were carried forward for expenditure in the current year. This, added to the savings of former years, made up the total surplus balance available for appropriation on the 31st December last to £153,803. Of this, a sum of £50,000 has already been appropriated by Ordinance No. 5 of 1871, to the extension of the Railway to Náwalapitiya, and there remains a sum of £53,000, which may be disposed of during the present Session by a Surplus Funds Ordinance, without encroaching on the £50,000 reserve prescribed by Her Majesty's Government.

The revenue for the current year will probably not fall far short of the amount estimated, viz: £1,115,000. But unforeseen additional expenditure has become unavoidable under several heads, amongst which I may specify the Census, and the Convicts in the Straits Settlements, which call for votes of some magnitude. It may therefore possibly be found desirable to equalize the revenue and expenditure of the year by transferring the vote of £25,000 which is taken in the Supply Ordinance of the year for the Náwalapitiya Railway, from revenue to surplus funds. The revenue for next year is estimated at £1,100,000; and after providing for all the ordinary items of expenditure, it is calculated there will remain £230,000 for public works. Of this, £116,000 will be absorbed in the usual upkeep and departmental charges, leaving £114,000 available either for new works or for the completion of those already in progress. There will thus be at the disposal of the Council for these objects, including the Surplus Funds balance, a sum of £167,000.

The principal votes for these purposes which I propose to submit to you are as follows. For the Railway to Náwalapitiya, being sum transferred from expenditure of 1870 to surplus balances, £25,000. For Irrigation works £30,574. For the completion of the Batticaloa road £22,594. For additional Customs Warehouse accommodation in Colombo £20,000. For improving the channels of Inland Navigation £5,000. For additional accommodation to provide for the health and comfort of Immigrant Coolies on the march between Devipatam and the Coffee districts £6,220. For the completion of the road between Morowaka and the Gintara river in the Southern Province £3,084. For the completion of the road between Kégalla and the Railway Station at Polgahawela, £2,748. For the moiety of a branch Grant-in-aid road from Craigie Lea in Dimbula towards Kotagala £2,000. For metalling six miles of the road between Badulla and Batticaloa, for widening the road between Kotmalé and Náwalapitiya, for improving the roads between Galle and Akuressa, and between Ratnapura and Pelmadulla, and for additions and improvements to other roads, a total sum of £12,707. For a bridge over the Gintara river on the Galle road, for a moiety of the cost of a bridge over the Kotmalé Gaṇga in Dimbula, and for the repairs of the Kalutara and Pánaduré bridges, a sum of £12,930. For the erection of new Hospitals £6,000. And for new School-houses £3,000. These items together absorb £151,857 of the £167,000 available, and the remainder is appropriated to a number of minor improvements which, although highly desirable, are not of sufficient importance to call for special notice.

A contract has been entered into for the construction of the Railway from Pérádeniya to Náwalapitiya for £190,717. When to this is added the estimated cost of the land, rolling stock, and administration, it is thought that the total expenditure on the work will not be much in excess of the £225,000 already voted, and that the further £25,000, or at all events the greater part of it, which it was intended should be voted from the revenue of future years, will not now be required.

The working of the Railway between Colombo and Kandy during 1870 has been entirely satisfactory. The receipts amounted to £206,640, and the working expenses to £73,546, being at the rate of 35½ per cent. on the receipts. The receipts per mile of Line open amounted to £2,773—the receipts per train mile to 16*s.* 4*d.*—and the expenses per train mile to 5*s.* 10*d.* The profits of the year yielded a little more than 7 per cent. on the original outlay.

In addition however to the working expenses, there was an expenditure of £5,265 on additional Station accommodation, and £389 for the survey of the Náwalapitiya extension. And if to these items be added the contribution to the Sinking Fund of £58,000, and £4,382, being the loss on remittances and other small home charges, it will be seen that the total expenditure on account of the Railway in 1870 amounted to £141,582, leaving a net gain to the revenue from this source of a little more than £65,000. These circumstances have encouraged the Government to

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL Proceedings

entertain favourably applications which have been addressed to it for the reduction of passenger fares and parcel rates, and it is proposed to reduce the former by 36 and the latter by 20 per cent. This reduction will probably involve at first a sacrifice of not less than £7,000 a year, even after allowing for an estimated increase of 10 per cent. in the number of passengers. But it is hoped that the amount will eventually be recovered; and it is believed that the effects upon the industry and enterprise of the country which will be produced by cheapening the means of locomotion will be more than commensurate with the temporary loss of revenue.

The matter of Railway extension having for the present been disposed of, unquestionably the most important subject in connection with public works which now claims your attention, is the possibility of providing good Harbour accommodation at Colombo. This is really becoming a question of vital importance, in consequence of the substitution which is taking place of steamers for sailing vessels in the carrying trade of the Eastern seas. Intimately connected with this question is that of the Paumben Passage, since, if that were available for large steamers Colombo would doubtless become not only the postal port of the Island, but also an important port of call for all steamers passing to and from the Bay of Bengal. So soon therefore as I found in May last that the professional assistance which the Government had been led to expect from India was not likely to be immediately available, I at once telegraphed to the Secretary of State requesting that an Engineer who had a special acquaintance with Harbour works should be sent out from England to examine and report on both projects. Lord Kimberley was so good as to comply at once with this application, and the Colony has reason for congratulation, that an officer of Mr. Townshend's qualifications has been selected for this duty, as his lengthened experience in this special branch of Engineering and his eminence in his profession will give weight both here and in England to any conclusions at which he may arrive upon the subjects referred to him. As yet the inquiry is incomplete, and it would therefore be premature to express any decided opinion as to the result; but as far as the investigations have advanced, I understand that they tend towards the conclusion that a passage for large steamers at Paumben is quite feasible, but at a cost far in excess of all previous conjectures: whilst as regards Colombo, I believe Mr. Townshend is very sanguine that he will be able to recommend a project which will supply all that is required, for a sum which, though large, may possibly be found to be within the amount that the Colony may be able and willing to provide for an undertaking of such undoubted importance. His Report, when it is received, will in due course be laid before you, and I shall indeed be rejoiced, if it should enable you during the present Session to make some definite move towards supplying the great and pressing want of Harbour accommodation at Colombo.

As regards Legislation, the assiduity which you have displayed during the last six Sessions, leaves me but little to propose to you to-day. The Insolvency Bill, which was deferred last Session at the request of the Colombo Chamber of Commerce, will again be brought forward, and measures referring to the Registration of Partnerships, and Prescription of Actions, as well as a few Amending Ordinances, will also be laid before you.

Her Majesty's Order in Council of June 1869, legalizing the Rupee Currency, will come into operation on the 1st January next. From the same date the Public Accounts of the Colony will be kept in the denomination of Rupees and Cents; and such of the existing rates and taxes as cannot be represented by cents and half cents will be submitted to you for Legislative revision.

Complaints have been made to the Government of the expense which is entailed upon the residents in the Coffee Districts, by their being withdrawn for lengthened periods from their homes, to serve as Jurors at the Sessions of the Supreme Court. The grievance appears to be well-founded, and I can see no reason why all Jurors attending beyond a certain distance from their homes should not be placed, as regards batta and mileage allowance, on the same footing as witnesses, for whom provision is made by Ordinance No. 16 of 1861. I propose therefore, if you should provide the necessary funds, to give instructions to this effect, making a special allowance in the case of Jurors attending the Kandy Sessions, in consequence of the expensiveness of that station. I intend also to submit to you a measure for abolishing the third Kandy Session, which is no longer necessary and which at present takes place most inconveniently in the busiest part of the crop season.

The attention of the Government has been anxiously directed for some time past to the great increase in the number of petty criminal charges which have of late years been instituted in the Minor Courts. It is confidently asserted, that the greater part of these charges were false, and this evil is by some attributed to the defective working of the Courts themselves. It is possible that the system of criminal procedure, as at present established, may offer facilities for the institution of false charges, which it may also subsequently fail adequately to punish and repress. But it appears to me that the real evil lies deeper than the mere action of the Courts. The wholesale institution of false charges is in itself evidence of the prevalence of rancorous feeling between the litigants, arising out of previous differences, and the ill-will so engendered merely seeks relief in the mode which probably appears to the parties to be the readiest under our system for the administration of Justice. If therefore that system were to be so amended as to render the detection and punishment of every false charge a matter of certainty, and no further step were taken to settle the disagreements out of which these false charges have arisen, the root of the evil would remain untouched, and its bad effects would merely be diverted into some other channel. The great majority of petty criminal complaints, whether true or false, originate I believe in disputes about property or land, which give rise to charges and counter charges of cattle trespass, malicious injuries to fences and boundaries, thefts of fruit, assault, threats, and other such like trivial offences. In former times, complaints of this nature were disposed of summarily on the spot, but our rule has destroyed every vestige of the system

of village government, and has given the people in its place about forty Minor Courts scattered over the whole country presided over by European Magistrates, and conducted according to European forms of civil and criminal procedure. Such a system involves the intervention of Interpreters, and the employment by the Natives of professional agency. It is scarcely surprising that tribunals so constituted should have failed to meet the first needs of a semi-civilized Oriental peasantry, or that in their attempts to adapt our system to their wants, they should have abused the process of criminal procedure, as the cheaper and more efficacious mode of enforcing their civil rights and of avenging their petty social quarrels. It appears to me that what is wanted is some inexpensive, prompt, and popular means of settling village disputes on the spot. This would tend in a great measure to check "the beginning of strife," which we are told "is as when one letteth out water," and to arrest in the very germ the growth of those contentions which at present develope into such a prolific crop of both real and false petty criminal charges. Relieved of these, the Magistrates could take personal cognizance of every criminal charge brought before them in its earliest stage, and if some rearrangement of the lower classes of the Civil Service were made, which would secure the employment of older and more experienced officers in the small isolated Magistracies, and if all Magistrates were enjoined to punish summarily every clearly established false charge, and in cases in which prosecutions are dropped to award expenses to the defendant and his witnesses who have been needlessly and vexatiously brought to Court, the evils of the present system of procedure would, I believe, be in a great measure removed. How to provide now for an honest, prompt, and popular settlement of village disputes is a very difficult problem, and one with respect to which a variety of opinions may reasonably be looked for. For myself, I am disposed on the whole to think that it could best be effected by an extension of the system which has already worked so admirably for the settlement of Irrigation disputes. The Mudaliyar, or other Chief Headman of each District, when fitted for the post, might be more highly paid, and be entrusted with the powers of a petty Magistrate. He might be required to hold Courts periodically, not less frequently than once a month, in every village or group of villages, for the disposal of petty complaints, in the adjudication of which he might be assisted by Assessors or Councillors, selected on each occasion by lot from amongst the most respectable and intelligent of the villagers. The proceedings in each case should be subject to the supervision and confirmation of the Government Agent, as at present is the case in the awards of the Irrigation Councils. Indeed, I think the principle of the Irrigation Councils' scheme might perhaps be advantageously extended even beyond the mere adjudication of disputes. I would be disposed to allow the villagers, in conjunction with the Native Magistrate and Government Agent, to frame Rules for the enforcement of ancient customs, and for the regulation of cattle trespass, pasturage of cattle, village paths, fisheries, village schools, and for other such like matters of purely village concern, which can never be effectually controlled except through the instrumentality of the people themselves. Take, for example, the case of village schools. The Government are prepared to establish a village Free school in every village in which the people are willing to provide a school-house. Why therefore should not the villagers be allowed, if they desire to do so, to lay down rules for the apportionment of the cost of erecting and maintaining a school-room amongst the different families in the little community, and for securing the regular attendance of their own children at school? It is only by some such medium of organization that any large extension of vernacular education can be carried out, and the people taught to take a part and interest in the management of village affairs. These are the general views at which I have arrived as regards the important question of village government and the settlement of village disputes, but the subject is still under the consideration of Government, as the opinions which have been called for from several quarters have not as yet been received. I trust however, to be able to submit to you during the present Session such a measure as shall in one way or another remedy the existing evils, so far as it may be within the power of the Legislature to effect this object.

In the Department of Public Instruction, the extraordinary development shewn by the Grant Returns of this year obliges me to lay before you an application for additional funds, which I venture earnestly to recommend to your favorable consideration. There are upwards of eighty additional schools applying this year for Grants-in-aid, and at the same time the efforts made by Managers to prove their cordial appreciation of the Government scheme have resulted in an advanced rate of Grant, in most of those schools which passed their first examination last year. They have brought a larger number of children up to the required standards, and those brought up have been more skilfully prepared, and have consequently earned a larger number of passes. In short, the crop of "results" for which we pay, has turned out both larger in quantity, and of a better quality, than that of last year. How rapid this development has been, will appear when it is stated that at the end of 1869 there were 21 schools receiving Government aid, and giving instruction to about 1,600 children. At the end of the present year the numbers will be not less than 315 schools, and 13,000 to 14,000 children. It should also be borne in mind, that the outlay by which these considerable results are secured, represents a kind of expenditure which, compared with the cost of schools directly supported by Government, is extremely economical and productive. The average Grant per head of each child examined, in the three classes of English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular schools, amounts this year to about 20*s*, 11*s*. 9*d*., and 6*s*. 9*d*. There are always more children being taught in a school than are qualified for examination, and therefore these amounts would be considerably reduced if the calculation were distributed over all the children receiving instruction. Now the cost per head of all the children receiving instruction in the corresponding classes of Government schools, ranges at £2. 4*s*. in English, £1. 9*s*. in Anglo-Vernacular, and 16*s*. in Vernacular schools.

The amount expended in Grants-in-aid may therefore be said to be two or three-fold more productive than a similar sum expended in maintaining Government schools. At the same time, the number of the latter has been largely increased in localities where the Grant system was not applicable; upwards of 60 new village schools having been opened during the period between the end of 1869 and the present time; so that, taking Government and Aided schools together, we shall have at the end of 1871 in connection with the Educational Department, some 500 schools, containing not fewer than 20,000 children, of whom by far the largest proportion belong to the lower classes of the community.

This broad statement of results will be sufficient to shew the amount of success with which the Educational policy of the Government, announced to you in my Address at the close of the Session of 1869, has thus far been carried out,—a policy which is based upon the recognition of the two following principles:—firstly, that however desirable the maintenance at the public expense of a few costly high class schools may appear in the eyes of those who profit by them, the chief and indeed the only binding duty of the Government in this matter is, to attend to the instruction of the people; and secondly, that no really popular instruction can ever be accomplished by filtration downwards through the higher ranks of the community, but that our main efforts must be directed to working upwards from below.

On the whole, a survey of the present position of the Colony, and of the rapid and solid progress which is taking place in moral and material advancement, cannot fail to inspire in our hearts feelings of devout thankfulness. I have shewn you that the policy which has been pursued as regards reproductive works has resulted in the expansion of agriculture and trade, and the improvement of the public revenue. The means thus provided have been wisely expended in measures for advancing the welfare of the native population—measures for which in times past there were not the funds to provide. I need not here recapitulate those improvements—they are known to you all, and are, I believe, gratefully appreciated by large numbers of the people. But what I do desire to impress upon you here is, my conviction that what has been done only shews how much still remains to be accomplished. As labourers in a vast forest, the space we have cleared but serves to reveal the expanse which remains to be dealt with around. A great social revolution is taking place in the thoughts and habits of the people of the country. Through the extension of cultivation they are making rapid progress in wealth and comfort, but, on the other hand, increased facility for locomotion is destroying the seclusion of their native villages, and bringing them into contact with many of the least pleasing features of a more advanced civilization. It is only natural that under such conditions some bad qualities should be developed, as, for example, the passion for litigation, to which I have already referred. But such a consequence presents no cause for discouragement. It is inevitable; for in the stream of human progress, the very strength of the central current causes lateral eddies which apparently flow backwards, but which are eventually absorbed and carried away by the main onward movement. So it will be here; if you but watch and direct these counter eddies—striving to realize the altered circumstances of the times, and to adapt your administrative system to them. In all countries the administration of cheap, prompt, and equal justice between individuals is one of the first needs of society, and should be the primary end of Government. I have already indicated to you how much I think is still needed here in this respect, and I will not therefore pursue the question further. The Medical relief of the people is an undertaking which has not as yet advanced beyond the large centres of population. Whilst as regards Education, notwithstanding what has been done in the last few years, we have only, as it were, been scratching on the surface of the field which lies open to us in this direction. These and other subjects of a kindred nature earnestly claim your attention, now that there is no longer the excuse of want of funds. As Legislators you will, I am sure, rejoice over the augmentation of public wealth, chiefly as supplying you with the means of advancing the population in intelligence and virtue, and in all the qualities which make a nation great and happy. It is a noble field of labour, and one to which, I am sure, you will apply yourselves in that enlightened and liberal spirit which has hitherto characterized your deliberations.

3. His Excellency the Governor having retired, the Chair was taken by the Hon'ble Major-General H. Renny.

4. Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech.—The Colonial Secretary moved that the following Gentlemen be appointed to prepare an Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech:—The Government Agent for the Western Province, the Surveyor-General, the Principal Collector of Customs, Mr. G. D. B. Harrison, Mr. M. Coomaraswamy, and Mr. D. Wilson.

Seconded by the Queen's Advocate.—Carried.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday next the 11th instant, at 4 o'clock.

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Order of the Day.—*Wednesday, 11th October*, 1871.

Committee to bring up the Address in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor.

The Colonial Secretary to move the first reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent charges for the year 1871."

The Queen's Advocate to move the first reading of the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance to amend the Law respecting the concealment of the Birth of Children."

"An Ordinance to abolish the third yearly Criminal Session at Kandy."

"An Ordinance to give effect to certain Rules of Court in Criminal matters."

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PROCEEDINGS.—*Wednesday, 11th October*, 1871.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. The Hon'ble the Major-General took the Chair.
2. Proceedings of the last Meeting read.
3. ADDRESS IN REPLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.—The Government Agent for the Western Province having brought up the Address of the Council in reply to the Speech of His Excellency, it was read by the Clerk, as follows:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

1. THE Legislative Council beg to tender to Your Excellency their thanks for the comprehensive review of the past and present condition of the Colony, contained in your Address. With feelings of devout thankfulness they recognize therein proofs of moral and material progress, and they are convinced that the prosperity and general well-being of the people are in a great measure due to the pursuance by Your Excellency of that wise and liberal policy which was originated by the late Sir Henry Ward. They regret that they are so soon to be deprived of the privilege of having Your Excellency to preside over their deliberations.

2. Your Excellency's statement of the financial position of the Colony is most encouraging, and the Council learn with pleasure that, after providing for all the ordinary items of expenditure, there will remain funds available for new works and for the completion of those in progress. The votes for these purposes shall have the careful consideration of the Council.

3. The information regarding the working of the Railway is very satisfactory, and the Council are happy to learn that the Branch Line from Pérádeniya to Náwalapitiya is likely to be completed at a cost considerably within the estimated amount. The reduction of passenger fares and parcel rates will be beneficial, and the Council concur with Your Excellency in the belief that the effects upon the industry and enterprise of the country, which will be produced by cheapening the means of locomotion, will be more than commensurate with any temporary loss of revenue which may ensue. They even venture to hope that a still further reduction in third class fares, at no distant date, will be warranted by the good results of the reduction which is now proposed.

4. The Council are deeply impressed with the importance of providing good Harbour accommodation at Colombo, and are aware of the close connection between this question and that of the Paumben Passage. Your Excellency's prompt action in requesting that an Engineer who had a special acquaintance with Harbour Works should be sent out from England to examine and report on both projects, and the ready compliance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies with your request, are highly appreciated by the Council. They are glad to know that the investigation of these questions, so far as it has advanced, tends to the conclusion that a passage for large vessels at Paumben is quite feasible; and that, as regards Colombo, good Harbour accommodation may be provided at a sum which, though large, may possibly be found to be within the amount that the Colony may be able and willing to provide. The Council hope that Mr. Townshend's Reports will be laid before them early in the Session, as they are fully sensible of the advantage the Colony will derive from having Your Excellency's experience and judgment to aid them in arriving at a right conclusion on this subject.

5. As regards the operation of Her Majesty's Order in Council of June, 1869, legalizing the Rupee Currency, it is to be hoped that the alteration in the denomination in which the Public Accounts of the Colony will be kept, will not cause so great inconvenience as is anticipated by many.

6. The Council will readily vote the funds necessary to redress, as far as possible, the grievance of which Jurors complain, and which appears to be well-founded. The abolition of the third Kandy Session will be a boon to many, and the Council believe it will not interfere with the due administration of Justice.

7. The measure which Your Excellency proposes to submit to the Council during the present Session, which aims at remedying evils existing in the present system for the administration of Justice in the Minor Courts, by providing some honest, prompt, and popular means of settling village disputes on the spot, is deserving of, and shall have, that anxious consideration which a measure of so great intricacy demands.

8. The Council are indeed rejoiced to hear from Your Excellency that the Educational policy adopted by the Government on the recommendation of the Council, has so far met with such signal success. The rapid increase in the number of schools receiving Grants-in-aid, and of children under instruction, is most gratifying, and Your Excellency may count upon the hearty co-operation of the Council in voting additional funds to aid in the development of a system which has already borne such good fruit.

9. By the erection of Hospitals in the towns of the Island, for which large sums have been granted, and for which further votes are to be asked, the principal centres of population are being supplied with medical relief. The Medical School which was established last year will, it is hoped, in time supply a useful class of Native Medical Practitioners; and the Council will be prepared to give their best consideration to any measures which may be submitted to them for extending more widely amongst the rural population the benefit of European Medical Science.

10. In conclusion, the Council beg to assure Your Excellency that all measures submitted to them shall be discussed in a loyal, liberal, and earnest spirit.

4. The Government Agent for the Western Province moved that the Address be adopted. Seconded by Mr. Coomara Swamy.—Carried.

5. His Excellency the Governor having arrived, took the Chair.

6. The Hon'ble the Major-General read the Address of the Council in reply to the Governor's Speech.

7. The Governor replied as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

I THANK you for this Address. I am glad to feel that I may rely upon your co-operation in all measures calculated to advance the material interests of the Island, and to improve the social condition of the People.

8. PAPERS. The Colonial Secretary laid on the Table the following papers:—

(1.) Further papers relating to the Currency of Ceylon.
(2.) Report on the Kandyan Pensioners, by the Hon'ble John Douglas, Auditor-General.
(3.) Report on the Timber Revenue of Ceylon, by the Hon'ble John Douglas, Auditor-General.
(4.) Report on the Salt Revenue of Ceylon, by the Hon'ble John Douglas, Auditor-General.
(5.) Further papers relating to the Currency of Ceylon in connection with the adjustment of Postal rates and Stamp duties to the decimal sub-divisions of the Rupee.
(6.) Contract for construction of Nawalapitiya Branch Railway.
(7.) Blue Book for 1870.
(8.) Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State of the 9th August, 1871, forwarding certain papers respecting the London International Exhibition of 1871, and Rules and Regulations for the Exhibition of 1872.

9. SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL FOR 1871.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent charges for the year 1871," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday, the 18th instant.

10. CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Law respecting the concealment of the Birth of Children," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday, the 18th instant.

11. THIRD KANDY SESSION BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to abolish the third Yearly Criminal Session at Kandy was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday, the 18th instant.

12. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IN DISTRICT COURTS BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to give effect to certain rules of Court in Criminal matters, was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday, the 18th instant.

13. HOUR OF MEETING OF COUNCIL.—The Colonial Secretary gave notice that at the next Meeting he would move an amendment of Rule 3 of the Council, fixing the hour of meeting of the Council at four o'clock or any other hour that may be agreed upon, instead of one o'clock.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 18th instant, at four o'clock.

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ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Wednesday, 18th October*, 1870.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.—To move an amendment of rule 3 of the Council, fixing the hour of meeting of the Council at four o'clock or any other hour that may be agreed upon, instead of one o'clock.

Mr. WILSON.—To move that all correspondence relative to the building and equipment of the steamer *Serendib* be laid on the table, and that this Council be informed whether any material differences exist, particularly as regards the carrying capacity of the vessel for Troops and Cargo, and the draught of water when laden and unladen, from the instructions sent Home; also, whether such instructions were embodied in the Contract with the Builder.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL Proceedings.

The Colonial Secretary to move the first reading of the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance to apply a portion of the Surplus Revenues of past years to Works and Services of acknowledged public utility."

"An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services of the year 1872."

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The Queen's Advocate to move the first reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to amend the Laws regulating the Prescription of Actions."

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The Acting Treasurer to move the first reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp duties."

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The Colonial Secretary to move the second reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent charges for the year 1871." (Proposed to be referred to a Sub-Committee.)

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The Queen's Advocate to move the second reading of the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance to amend the Law respecting the concealment of the Birth of Children."

"An Ordinance to abolish the third yearly Criminal Session at Kandy."

"An Ordinance to give effect to certain Rules of Court in Criminal matters."

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PROCEEDINGS.—*Wednesday, 18th October*, 1871.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.
2. Proceedings of the last Meeting read.
3. PAPERS.—The Colonial Secretary laid on the Table Administration Reports for 1870.
4. HOUR OF MEETING OF COUNCIL.—The Colonial Secretary, pursuant to notice, moved an amendment of Rule 3 of the Council, fixing the hour of meeting of the Council at 4 o'clock, unless any other hour shall have been agreed upon, instead of one o'clock.

   Mr. HARRISON—Moved as an amendment that 3 o'clock be substituted instead of 4 o'clock.

   Seconded by MR. WISE.

   Amendment agreed to.

   THE COLONIAL SECRETARY—Moved that a corresponding alteration be made in Rule 7, by substituting 3 o'clock for 1 o'clock, in the last line.

   Motion agreed to.
5. STEAMER "SERENDIB."—Mr. Wilson, pursuant to notice, moved, that all correspondence relative to the building and equipment of the steamer *Serendib* be laid on the table, and that this Council be informed whether any material differences exist, particularly as regards the carrying capacity of the vessel for Troops and Cargo, and the draught of water when laden and unladen, from the instructions sent Home; also, whether such instructions were embodied in the Contract with the Builder.

   Motion agreed to.
6. SURPLUS FUNDS ORDINANCE.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to apply a portion of the Surplus Revenues of past years to Works and Services of acknowledged public utility," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday, the 25th instant.
7. SUPPLY BILL, 1872.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services of the year 1872," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday, the 25th instant.
8. PRESCRIPTION OF ACTIONS BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Laws regulating the Prescription of Actions," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday, the 25th instant.
9. STAMP ORDINANCE, 1871.—On the motion of the Acting Treasurer, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp duties," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday, the 25th instant.
10. SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL FOR 1871.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a second time. The Council having gone into Committee, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Colonial Secretary, The Acting Auditor-General, The Surveyor-General, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Coomara Swamy, and Mr. Wise.
11. CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was read a second time, and considered in Committee. The Queen's Advocate having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the Bill ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.

12. THIRD KANDY SESSION BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was read a second time and considered in Committee. The Queen's Advocate having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the Bill ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.

13. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IN DISTRICT COURTS BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was read a second time.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 25th instant, 3 o'clock.

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ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Wednesday, 25th October*, 1871.

The Queen's Advocate to move the third reading of the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance to amend the Law respecting the Concealment of the Birth of Children"

"An Ordinance to authorise the discontinuance of the third yearly Criminal Session at Kandy."

The Colonial Secretary to move the first reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to reduce the minimum rates fixed by Ordinance No. 10 of 1865 for Railway Passenger Fares."

The Acting Auditor-General to move the first reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to adjust Customs Duties to the Currency of Rupees and Cents."

The Acting Treasurer to move the first reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance relating to Postal Rates."

The Colonial Secretary to move the second reading of the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance to apply a portion of the Surplus Revenues of past years to Works and Services of acknowledged public utility." (Proposed to be referred to a Sub-Committee.)

"An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services of the year 1872." (Proposed to be referred to a Sub-Committee.)

The Queen's Advocate to move the second reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to amend the Laws regulating the Prescription of Actions." (Proposed to be referred to a Sub-Committee.)

The Acting Treasurer to move the second reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp duties." (Proposed to be referred to a Sub-Committee.)

The Council to go into Committee on the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to give effect to certain Rules of Court in Criminal matters."

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PROCEEDINGS.—*Wednesday, 25th October*, 1871.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.
2. Proceedings of the last Meeting read.
3. REPORT OF LAW OFFICERS.—Read Letter from the Law Officers of the Crown, stating that there was, in their opinion, no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of the following Ordinances in the terms proposed, viz:—

   "An Ordinance to amend the Law respecting the Concealment of the Birth of Children."

   "An Ordinance to authorise the discontinuance of the third yearly Criminal Session at Kandy."
4. PAPERS.—The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Correspondence relative to the building and equipment of the steamer *Serendib*.
5. CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was read a third time and passed.
6. THIRD KANDY SESSION BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was read a third time and passed.
7. RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to reduce the minimum rates fixed by Ordinance No. 10 of 1865 for Railway Passenger Fares," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday, the 1st proximo.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Proceedings.

8. CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.—On the motion of the Acting Auditor-General, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to adjust Customs Duties to the Currency of Rupees and Cents," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday, the 1st proximo.

9. POSTAL RATES BILL.—On the motion of the Acting Treasurer, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance relating to Postal Rates," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday, the 1st proximo.

10. SURPLUS FUNDS ORDINANCE.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a second time. The Council having gone into Committee, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Acting Auditor-General, the Surveyor General, Mr. Coomara Swamy, Mr. Wise, and Mr. Wilson.

11. SUPPLY BILL, 1872.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a second time. The Council having gone into Committee, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Acting Auditor-General, the Government Agent for the Western Province, Mr. Martensz, Mr. Wise, and Mr. Wilson.

12. PRESCRIPTION OF ACTIONS BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was read a second time. The Council having gone into Committee, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Queen's Advocate, the Acting Treasurer, the Collector of Customs, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Coomara Swamy, and Mr. Martensz.

13. STAMP ORDINANCE, 1871.—On the motion of the Acting Treasurer, the Bill was read a second time. The Council having gone into Committee, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Queen's Advocate, the Acting Auditor-General, the Acting Treasurer, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Coomara Swamy, and Mr. Martensz.

14. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IN DISTRICT COURTS BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate the consideration of this Bill in Committee was postponed for Wednesday the 1st proximo.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday the 1st proximo at three o'clock.

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ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Wednesday, 1st November*, 1871.

NOTICE OF QUESTION.

MR. COOMARA SWAMY.—To ask, when the revised Edition of the Enactments of this Council, authorized to be made during the Session of 1867, is likely to be completed and made available to the public?

NOTICE OF MOTIONS.

MR. COOMARA SWAMY.—To move that any correspondence in the possession of Government relating to the discontinuing of the separate Magistrates for Kayts and Chávakachchéri be laid on the Council Table.

And,

That a Return be laid on the Council Table, shewing the number of Marriages registered in the different Districts to which "*The amended Kandyan Marriage Ordinance*, 1870," was made applicable, distinguishing those contracted before 1859 from those contracted thereafter, and also shewing the number of Divorces registered since the said Ordinance came into operation.

The Colonial Secretary to move the first reading of the Bill:—
"An Ordinance relating to Road Ordinance Defaulters."

The Colonial Secretary to move the second reading of the Bill:—
"An Ordinance to reduce the minimum rates fixed by Ordinance No. 10 of 1865 for Railway Passenger Fares."

The Acting Auditor-General to move the second reading of the Bill:—
"An Ordinance to adjust Customs Duties to the Currency of Rupees and Cents." (Proposed to be referred to a Sub-Committee).

The Acting Treasurer to move the second reading of the Bill:—
"An Ordinance relating to Postal Rates."

The Council to go into Committee on the Bill:—
"An Ordinance to give effect to certain Rules of Court in Criminal matters."

PROCEEDINGS.—*Wednesday, 1st November*, 1871.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.
2. Proceedings of the last Meeting read.
3. ASSENT TO BILLS.—The Colonial Secretary announced to the Council, that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinances:—

   "An Ordinance to amend the Law respecting the Concealment of the Birth of Children."

   "An Ordinance to authorise the discontinuance of the third yearly Criminal Session at Kandy."
4. REVISED EDITION OF ORDINANCES.—Mr. Coomara Swamy, pursuant to notice asked, when the revised Edition of the Enactments of this Council, authorized to be made during the Session of 1867, was likely to be completed and made available to the public?

   The Queen's Advocate replied.
5. MAGISTRACIES OF KAYTS AND CHÁVAKACHCHÉRI.—Mr. Coomara Swamy, pursuant to notice, moved, that any correspondence in the possession of Government relating to the discontinuing of the separate Magistrates of Kayts and Chávakachchéri be laid on the Council Table.

   The Colonial Secretary replied.
6. KANDYAN MARRIAGE ORDINANCE.—Mr. Coomara Swamy, pursuant to notice, moved that a Return be laid on the Council Table, shewing the number of Marriages registered in the different Districts to which "*The amended Kandyan Marriage Ordinance*, 1870," was made applicable, distinguishing those contracted before 1859 from those contracted thereafter, and also shewing the number of Divorces registered since the said Ordinance came into operation.

   Motion agreed to.
7. ROAD ORDINANCE DEFAULTERS' BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance relating to Road Ordinance Defaulters," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday the 8th instant.
8. RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a second time, and considered in Committee. The Colonial Secretary having reported the Bill without amendments, the Report was adopted.
9. CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.—On the motion of the Acting Auditor General, the Bill was read a second time. The Council having gone into Committee, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Acting Auditor-General, the Acting Treasurer, the Collector of Customs, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Wise, and Mr. Wilson.
10. POSTAL RATES BILL.—On the motion of the Acting Treasurer, the Bill was read a second time, and considered in Committee. The Acting Treasurer having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted.
11. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IN DISTRICT COURTS BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the consideration of this Bill in Committee was postponed to Wednesday, the 8th instant.

   The Council adjourned to Wednesday the 8th instant, at 3 o'clock.

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*Wednesday, 8th November*, 1871.

The Council postponed by order of His Excellency the Governor, to Friday the 10th November, 1871.

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ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Friday, 10th November*, 1871.

NOTICE OF QUESTION.

MR. COOMARA SWAMY.—To ask, whether it is intended, in view of the Report presented on the subject by the Hon'ble Mr. Douglas, to adopt any measures "for the conservation of the Forests belonging to Government, their preservation from wanton and unscientific destruction, and the proper development of this part of the resources of the Colony"?

The Queen's Advocate to move the first reading of the Bill:—
"An Ordinance to facilitate the administration of Village Communities, and to provide for the establishment of Village Tribunals."

The Colonial Secretary to move the second reading of the Bill:—
"An Ordinance relating to Road Ordinance Defaulters."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Proceedings

The Council to go into Committee on the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to give effect to certain Rules of Court in Criminal matters."

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The Sub-Committee to bring up their Report, and the Council to go into Committee on the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to adjust Customs Duties to the Currency of Rupees and Cents."

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PROCEEDINGS.—*Friday, 10th November*, 1871.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.
2. Proceedings of the last Meeting read.
3. PAPERS.—The Colonial Secretary laid on the Table Report of R Townshend, Esq., M. Inst. C. E. (Superintendent of Plymouth Breakwater), on the Colombo Harbour Question.
4. CONSERVANCY OF FORESTS.—Mr. Coomara Swamy, pursuant to notice, asked, whether it is intended, in view of the Report presented on the subject by the Hon'ble Mr. Douglas, to adopt any measures "for the conservation of the Forests belonging to Government, their preservation from wanton and unscientific destruction, and the proper development of this part of the resources of the Colony."

   The Colonial Secretary replied.
5. VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE, 1871.—Mr. Harrison, pursuant to notice, moved that His Excellency the Governor be requested to present to the Council all Reports and Correspondence relating to the proposed Village Communities Ordinance, in the possession of the Government.

   Motion agreed to.
6. VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE, 1871.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to facilitate the Administration of Village Communities, and to provide for the establishment of Village Tribunals," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday the 15th instant.
7. ROAD ORDINANCE DEFAULTERS' BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance relating to Road Ordinance Defaulters," was read a second time.
8. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IN DISTRICT COURTS BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the consideration of this Bill in Committee was postponed to Wednesday the 15th instant.
9. CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.—The Acting Auditor-General brought up the Report of the Sub-Committee on this Bill, which was read by the Clerk of the Council, and the Bill considered in Committee. The Acting Auditor General having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the Third reading fixed for Wednesday the 15th instant.

   The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock.

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ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Wednesday, 15th November*, 1871.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. COOMARA SWAMY.—To move that a Return be submitted shewing the number and nature of cases referred to and decided by arbitration, either by consent of parties or by order of Court, in the different District Courts and Courts of Requests of the Colony, since the Arbitration Ordinance, 1866, came into operation.

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The Colonial Secretary to move the third reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to reduce the minimum rates fixed by Ordinance No. 10 of 1865, for Railway Passenger Fares."

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The Acting Treasurer to move the third reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance relating to Postal Rates."

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The Acting Auditor-General to move the third reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to adjust Customs Duties to the Currency of Rupees and Cents."

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The Queen's Advocate to move the first reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to amend the practice and proceedings of Police Courts."

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The Queen's Advocate to move the second reading of the Bill:—
"An Ordinance to facilitate the administration of Village Communities, and to provide for the establishment of Village Tribunals." (Proposed to be referred to a Sub-Committee.)

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The Council to go into Committee on the Bill:—
"An Ordinance to give effect to certain Rules of Court in Criminal matters."

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The Council to go into Committee on the Bill:—
"An Ordinance relating to Road Ordinance Defaulters."

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The Sub-Committee to bring up their Report, and the Council to go into Committee on the Bill:—
"An Ordinance to apply a portion of the Surplus Revenues of past years to works and services of acknowledged public utility."

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PROCEEDINGS—*Wednesday, 15th November*, 1871.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.
2. Proceedings of the last Meeting read.
3. VILLAGE COMMUNITIES BILL, 1871.—Mr. Coomara Swamy presented a Petition from certain inhabitants of Moratuwa and Galkissa, praying that the passing of this Ordinance be deferred, and that the Ordinance be circulated in the Vernacular languages, in order that the inhabitants may be able to understand rightly the nature of its provisions, and submit their views in regard to them, and moved that it be read by the Clerk of the Council.

   Petition received, and read.
4. ARBITRATION ORDINANCE, 1866.—Mr. Coomara Swamy, pursuant to notice, moved that a Return be submitted shewing the number and nature of cases referred to and decided by arbitration, either by consent of parties or by order of Court, in the different District Courts and Courts of Requests of the Colony, since the Arbitration Ordinance, 1866, came into operation.

   Motion agreed to.
5. RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.
6. POSTAL RATES BILL.—On the motion of the Acting Treasurer, the Bill was re-committed for further consideration, and the Bill being reported with amendments, the report was adopted, and the Bill read a third time, and passed.
7. CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.—On the motion of the Acting Auditor-General, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.
8. PROCEEDINGS OF POLICE COURTS BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the practice and proceedings of Police Courts," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday, the 22nd instant.
9. VILLAGE COMMUNITIES BILL, 1871.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was read a second time. The Council having gone into Committee, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Queen's Advocate, the Government Agent, Western Province, the Government Agent, Central Province, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Coomara Swamy, Mr. Martensz, and Mr. Dehigame.
10. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IN DISTRICT COURTS BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the consideration of this Bill in Committee was postponed to Wednesday, the 22nd instant.
11. ROAD ORDINANCE DEFAULTERS' BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the consideration of this Bill in Committee was postponed to Wednesday, the 22nd instant.
12. SURPLUS FUNDS BILL.—The Colonial Secretary brought up the Report of the Sub-Committee on this Bill, which was read by the Clerk of the Council, and the Bill considered in Committee. The Colonial Secretary having reported the Bill without amendments, the Report was adopted, and the third reading fixed for Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 3 o'clock.

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ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Wednesday, 22nd November*, 1871.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS.

Mr. WILSON.—To move that His Excellency the Governor be pleased to allow the Members of this Council to have access to the detailed Estimates of the various Harbour projects reported on by Mr. Townshend.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Proceedings.

Mr. WILSON.—To move, that with reference to the project recommended by Mr. Townshend for converting about 60 acres of the Colombo Lake and Lotus Pond into a Salt water Harbour, and for filling up a further portion of the Lake with the excavated mud and soil, to the extent of about 200 acres, in close proximity to the Town and Barracks, it is desirable that the opinions of the under-mentioned Officers be obtained for this Council, as to whether such extensive works could possibly be executed without most seriously endangering the health of the Troops, as well as that of the general community, particularly from the exposure to the sun of so large an area as 200 acres of offensive sewage mud and soil.

Also whether the sudden and severe attack of fever which lately appeared amongst the soldiers of the 73rd Regiment (say 73 cases, causing 4 deaths) was not considered attributable to the removal of a small quantity of similar mud and soil from the bottom of the Canal (connected with the Lake) in front of the Barracks; the navigation of this Canal by boats having since been prohibited from the fear of causing fresh fever, from stirring up the mud.

The Deputy Inspector of Hospitals and Principal Medical Officer.
The Surgeon of the 73rd Regiment.
The Surgeon of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment.
The Surgeon of the Royal Artillery.
Dr. Coghill, Superintendent of the Welikada Jail, he having been at the Mauritius when the fever was prevailing there.
Also of Lieut.-Col. Jervois, Commanding Royal Engineer, in charge of the construction of the fine new Barracks, Hospital, and other buildings now being erected close to the proposed site for the Harbour.

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The Colonial Secretary to move the third reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to apply a portion of the Surplus Revenues of past years to works and services of acknowledged public utility."

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The Colonial Secretary to move the first reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to establish further Tolls."

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The Queen's Advocate to move the first reading of the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance to provide for the summoning of Special Jurors, to try criminal cases before the Supreme Court."

"An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance No. 8 of 1871."

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The Queen's Advocate to move the second reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to amend the Practice and Proceedings of Police Courts."

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The Council to go into Committee on the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to give effect to certain Rules of Court in Criminal matters."

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The Council to go into Committee on the Bill:—

"An Ordinance relating to Road Ordinance Defaulters."

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PROCEEDINGS.—*Wednesday, 22nd November,* 1871.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.
2. Proceedings of the last Meeting read.
3. PAPERS.—The Colonial Secretary laid on the Table Report by R. Townshend, Esq., on the Paumben Channel.
4. ASSENT TO BILLS.—The Colonial Secretary announced to the Council, that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinances:—

"An Ordinance to reduce the minimum rates fixed by Ordinance No. 10 of 1865 for Railway Passenger Fares."

"An Ordinance relating to Postal Rates."

"An Ordinance to adjust Customs Duties to the Currency of Rupees and Cents.

5. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.—The Colonial Secretary presented a Petition from Vinturahandi Mathes of Madampe, in the Wellaboda Pattu of Galle, praying that Ordinances may be introduced empowering Registrars to register all unregistered Births, and to solemnize Marriages at private residences.

6. HARBOUR PROJECTS.—Mr. Wilson, pursuant to notice, moved that His Excellency the Governor be pleased to allow the Members of this Council to have access to the detailed Estimates of the various Harbour projects reported on by Mr. Townshend.

The Colonial Secretary replied.

Motion dropped.

7. Mr. Wilson, pursuant to notice, moved, that with reference to the project recommended by Mr. Townshend for converting about 60 acres of the Colombo Lake and Lotus Pond into a Salt water Harbour, and for filling up a further portion of the Lake with the excavated mud and soil, to the extent of about 200 acres, in close proximity to the Town and Barracks, it is desirable that the opinions of the under-mentioned Officers be obtained for this Council, as to whether such extensive works could possibly be executed without most seriously endangering the health of the Troops, as well as that of the general community, particularly from the exposure to the sun of so large an area as 200 acres of offensive sewage mud and soil.

Also whether the sudden and severe attack of fever which lately appeared amongst the soldiers of the 73rd Regiment (say 73 cases, causing 4 deaths) was not considered attributable to the removal of a small quantity of similar mud and soil from the bottom of the Canal (connected with the Lake) in front of the Barracks; the navigation of this Canal by boats having since been prohibited from the fear of causing fresh fever, from stirring up the mud.

The Deputy Inspector of Hospitals and Principal Medical Officer.
The Surgeon of the 73rd Regiment.
The Surgeon of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment.
The Surgeon of the Royal Artillery.
Dr. Coghill, Superintendent of the Welikada Jail, he having been at the Mauritius when the fever was prevailing there.
Also of Lieut.-Col. Jervois, Commanding Royal Engineer, in charge of the construction of the fine new Barracks, Hospital, and other buildings now being erected close to the proposed site for the Harbour.

The Colonial Secretary replied.

Motion dropped.

8. SURPLUS FUNDS BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

9. TOLLS BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to establish further Tolls," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday, the 29th instant.

10. SPECIAL JURORS' BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the summoning of Special Jurors, to try criminal cases before the Supreme Court," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday, the 29th instant.

11. BILL AMENDING GENERAL MORTGAGE ORDINANCE.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance No 8 of 1871," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday, the 29th instant.

12. PROCEEDINGS OF POLICE COURTS BILL.—The Queen's Advocate, with permission, postponed the second reading of this Bill to Wednesday, the 29th instant.

13. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IN DISTRICT COURTS BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the consideration of this Bill in Committee was postponed to Wednesday, the 29th instant.

14. ROAD ORDINANCE DEFAULTERS' BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Council went into Committee on this Bill. The Queen's Advocate proposed an amendment, which was discussed, and the further consideration of the Bill postponed.

15. SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL FOR 1871.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Council went into Committee on this Bill. The Colonial Secretary submitted an additional list of charges to be provided for in the Bill, which was ordered to be referred to the Sub-Committee.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 29th instant.

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ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Wednesday, 29th November*, 1871.

NOTICE OF QUESTION.

Mr. COOMARA SWAMY.—To ask, whether Government have any objection to lay on the Council Table any recent reports or correspondence from the Government Agent for the Northern Province, relating to the Schedule system in force?

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Proceedings.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. COOMARA SWAMY.—To move, that the opinions of the principal Legal and Judicial Officers of the Colony be invited in regard to the deficiencies and imperfections of the existing code of Mohammadan Laws, with a view to determine whether the reforms asked for by some sections of the Mohammadan community can be conceded.

The Colonial Secretary to move the first reading of the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance to provide for the Registration of Domestic Servants."

"An Ordinance to empower Municipal Councils to increase existing Police Rates, and to apply a part for Lighting and Watering purposes."

"An Ordinance to provide for the reduction in certain places of the minimum Rates payable for maintenance of Police."

The Colonial Secretary to move the second reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to establish further Tolls."

The Queen's Advocate to move the second reading of the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance to amend the practice and proceedings of Police Courts."

"An Ordinance to provide for the summoning of Special Jurors, to try criminal cases before the Supreme Court."

"An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance No. 8 of 1871."

The Council to go into Committee on the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to give effect to certain Rules of Court in Criminal matters."

The Council to resume consideration of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance relating to Road Ordinance Defaulters."

The Sub-Committee to bring up their Report, and the Council to go into Committee on the Bill:—

"An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1871."

PROCEEDINGS.—*Wednesday, 29th November*, 1871.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

2. Proceedings of the last Meeting read.

3. PAPERS.—The Colonial Secretary laid on the Table the following papers:—

   Gaol Returns received from the several Fiscals, for the half-year ended June, 1871.

   Report by R. Townshend, Esq., on the Galle Harbour.

4. SCHEDULE SYSTEM.—Mr. Coomara Swamy, pursuant to notice, asked, whether Government had any objection to lay on the Council Table any recent reports or correspondence from the Government Agent for the Northern Province, relating to the Schedule system in force?

   The Colonial Secretary replied.

5. MOHAMMADAN LAWS.—Mr. Coomara Swamy, pursuant to notice, moved that the opinions of the principal Legal and Judicial Officers of the Colony be invited in regard to the deficiencies and imperfections of the existing Code of Mohammadan Laws, with a view to determine whether the reforms asked for by some sections of the Mohammadan community can be conceded.

   The Queen's Advocate replied.

   Motion dropped.

6. REGISTRATION OF SERVANTS BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the Registration of Domestic Servants," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday the 6th proximo.

7. POLICE RATES BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to empower Municipal Councils to increase existing Police Rates, and to apply a part for Lighting and Watering purposes," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday the 6th proximo.

8. MAINTENANCE OF POLICE BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the reduction in certain places of the minimum Rates payable for maintenance of Police," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday the 6th proximo.

9. TOLLS BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a second time, and considered in Committee. The Colonial Secretary having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted.

10. PROCEEDINGS OF POLICE COURTS BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was read a second time, and considered in Committee. The Queen's Advocate having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted.

11. SPECIAL JURY BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was read a second time. The Council having gone into Committee, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Queen's Advocate, the Acting Treasurer, the Collector of Customs, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Coomara Swamy, and Mr. Martensz.

12. BILL AMENDING GENERAL MORTGAGE ORDINANCE.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was read a second time. The Council having gone into Committee, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Queen's Advocate, Mr. Coomara Swamy, and Mr. Martensz.

13. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IN DISTRICT COURTS BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Council went into Committee on this Bill. The Queen's Advocate having reported the Bill without amendment, the Report was adopted, and the Bill ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.

14. ROAD ORDINANCE DEFAULTERS' BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the consideration of this Bill in Committee was postponed.

15. SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL, 1871.—The Colonial Secretary brought up the Report of the Sub-Committee on this Bill, which was read by the Clerk of the Council, and the Bill considered in Committee. The Colonial Secretary having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the third reading fixed for Wednesday, the 6th proximo.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 6th proximo, at 3 o'clock.

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ORDER OF THE DAY. *Wednesday, 6th December,* 1871.

The Queen's Advocate to move the third reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to give effect to certain Rules of Court in Criminal matters."

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The Colonial Secretary to move the third reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1871."

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The Colonial Secretary to move the second reading of the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance to provide for the Registration of Domestic Servants."

"An Ordinance to empower Municipal Councils to increase existing Police Rates, and to apply a part for Lighting and Watering purposes."

"An Ordinance to provide for the reduction in certain places of the minimum Rates payable for maintenance of Police."

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The Council to resume consideration of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to amend the Practice and Proceedings of Police Courts."

PROCEEDINGS.—*Wednesday, 6th December,* 1871.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

2. Proceedings of the last Meeting read.

3. REPORT OF LAW OFFICERS.—Read Letter from the Law Officers of the Crown, stating that there was, in their opinion, no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of the following Ordinance, in the terms proposed, viz:—

"An Ordinance to give effect to certain Rules of Court in Criminal matters."



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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Proceedings.

4. ASSENT TO BILL.—The Colonial Secretary announced to the Council, that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinance:—

"An Ordinance to apply a portion of the Surplus Revenues of past years to works and services of acknowledged public utility."

5. VILLAGE COMMUNITIES' BILL.—The Colonial Secretary presented a Petition from certain Moorish inhabitants of Pánaduré and Kalutara District, praying that the Village Communities' Bill be not passed, or that the Moors be excluded from its operation.

Petition received.

6. SCHEDULE SYSTEM.—The Government Agent for the Central Province presented a Petition from certain inhabitants of Wadamorachy, praying that the Schedule System which is in force in the Peninsula of Jaffna may not be abolished.

Petition received.

7. VILLAGE COMMUNITIES' BILL.—Mr. Martensz presented a Petition from certain inhabitants of Alutkúru Kóralé, praying that the Village Communities' Ordinance may not be passed in the present Session.

Petition received, and read.

8. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IN DISTRICT COURTS BILL. On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

9. SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL, 1871.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was re-committed for further consideration. The Bill being reported with amendments, the Report was adopted, and on the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

10. REGISTRATION OF SERVANTS BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a second time. The Council having gone into Committee, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Queen's Advocate, the Auditor-General, Mr. Martensz, Mr. Wise, and Mr. Wilson.

11. POLICE RATES BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a second time, and its consideration in Committee was postponed to Wednesday, the 13th instant.

12. MAINTENANCE OF POLICE BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a second time, and considered in Committee. The Colonial Secretary having reported the Bill without amendments, the Report was adopted, and the Bill ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.

13. PROCEEDINGS OF POLICE COURTS BILL.—On the motion of the President, the Council resumed consideration of the Bill. The Queen's Advocate having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 13th instant.

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ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Wednesday, 13th December*, 1871.

The Queen's Advocate to move the third reading of the Bill :—

"An Ordinance to amend the Practice and Proceedings of Police Courts."

The Colonial Secretary to move the first reading of the Bill :—

"An Ordinance to provide for the Inland transmission of Post Cards."

The Council to go into Committee on the Bill :—

"An Ordinance to empower Municipal Councils to increase existing Police Rates, and to apply a part for Lighting and Watering purposes."

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PROCEEDINGS.—*Wednesday, 13th December*, 1871.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

2. Proceedings of the last Meeting read.

3. REPORT OF LAW OFFICERS.—Read Letter from the Law Officers of the Crown, stating that there was, in their opinion, no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of the following Ordinance, in the terms proposed, viz. :—

"An Ordinance to amend the Practice and Proceedings of Police Courts."

4. ASSENT TO BILLS.—The Colonial Secretary announced to the Council, that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinances: –

"An Ordinance to give effect to certain Rules of Court in Criminal matters."

"An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1871."

5. PAPERS.—The Colonial Secretary laid on the Table the following Papers:—

Lists of Labour rendered, and Works executed, in the several Provinces of the Island during the year 1870, under the Ordinance No. 10 of 1861.

6. PROCEEDINGS OF POLICE COURTS BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

7. POST CARDS TRANSMISSION BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the Inland transmission of Post Cards," was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Monday, the 18th instant.

8. POLICE RATES BILL.– On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, this Bill was withdrawn.

9. SUPPLY BILL, 1872.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Council went into Committee on this Bill. The Colonial Secretary submitted an additional list of charges to be provided for in the Bill, which was ordered to be referred to the Sub-Committee.

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 18th instant.

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ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Monday, 18th December*, 1871.

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Mr. WILSON.—To move, that with the view of obtaining redress and of preventing loss to the Colony in future, the attention of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for the Colonies be drawn to the careless manner in which the Crown Agents execute orders sent from this Colony, as is exemplified in the building of the "Serendib" Steamer.

The instructions from Ceylon clearly stated that the Steamer must be able to carry 250 tons of measurement or dead weight Cargo, or 200 Troops in her Between Decks, besides necessary Stores, and Coals for 120 hours of full steaming, at a draught of water of 10 feet, to enable her when fully laden to pass safely through the Paumben Channel; whereas her draught of water is 10 feet with only 57 tons of Cargo on board, and she has not the carrying capacity, either for Cargo or Troops, according to specification.

It is further stated by the Master Attendant of Colombo, on the authority of Mr. Welch, the Inspector employed by the Crown Agents to superintend the building of the vessel, that she would be immersed 1 inch for every additional 7 tons of cargo laden; so that with 250 tons, her draught would be 12 feet 3½ inches, making her incapable of passing laden through the Paumben Channel, which, together with her want of carrying capacity, renders her unfit for the purposes for which she was specially required. Nevertheless, Mr. Inspector Welch reported that the Steamer was built in accordance with the specification, and was a good and suitable vessel for the requirements of the Colony.

Under the above circumstances, I move that the charges made on account of Mr. Welch's superintendence be disallowed, and that further redress may be sought.

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The Colonial Secretary to move the third reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to provide for the reduction in certain places of the minimum Rates payable for maintenance of Police."

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The Colonial Secretary to move the second reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to provide for the Inland transmission of Post Cards."

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The Sub-Committees to bring up their Reports, and the Council to go into Committee, on the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance to provide for the summoning of Special Jurors, to try Criminal cases before the Supreme Court."

"An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance No. 8 of 1871."

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The Sub-Committee to bring up their Report on the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to facilitate the administration of Village Communities, and to provide for the establishment of Village Tribunals."

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
Proceedings

PROCEEDINGS.—*Monday, 18th December, 1871.*

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

2. Proceedings of the last Meeting read.

3. REPORT OF LAW OFFICERS.—Read Letter from the Law Officers of the Crown, stating that there was, in their opinion, no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of the following Ordinance, in the terms proposed, viz:—

"An Ordinance to provide for the reduction in certain places of the minimum Rates payable for maintenance of Police."

4. ASSENT TO BILLS.—The Colonial Secretary announced to the Council, that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinance:—

"An Ordinance to amend the Practice and Proceedings of Police Courts."

5. ASSESSMENT TAX.—Mr. Wilson gave notice that at the next Meeting of Council he would move that all particulars connected with the auction sale held by Louis Charles de Fonseka Samarakody, Muhandiram, on 13th June, 1871, of land called Ambagahawatta, No. 400, situate in Kola Eliya, Wellamgampitiya, seized on 22nd May, 1871, for recovery of £5. 10s., being arrears of 3rd and 4th Quarters' Assessment Tax, be laid on the Table at next Meeting.—Also, that it be stated, to what account the surplus funds have been placed.

6. STEAMER "SERENDIB." Mr. Wilson, pursuant to notice, moved that with the view of obtaining redress and of preventing loss to the Colony in future, the attention of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for the Colonies be drawn to the careless manner in which the Crown Agents execute orders sent from this Colony, as is exemplified in the building of the "Serendib" Steamer.

The instructions from Ceylon clearly stated that the Steamer must be able to carry 250 tons of measurement or dead weight Cargo, or 200 Troops in her Between Decks, besides necessary Stores, and Coals for 120 hours of full steaming, at a draught of water of 10 feet, to enable her when fully laden to pass safely through the Paumben Channel; whereas her draught of water is 10 feet with only 57 tons of Cargo on board, and she has not the carrying capacity, either for Cargo or Troops, according to specification.

It is further stated by the Master Attendant of Colombo, on the authority of Mr. Welch, the Inspector employed by the Crown Agents to superintend the building of the vessel, that she would be immersed 1 inch for every additional 7 tons of cargo laden; so that with 250 tons, her draught would be 12 feet 3½ inches, making her incapable of passing laden through the Paemben Channel, which, together with her want of carrying capacity, renders her unfit for the purposes for which she was specially required. Nevertheless, Mr. Inspector Welch reported that the Steamer was built in accordance with the specification, and was a good and suitable vessel for the requirements of the Colony.

Under the above circumstances, Mr. Wilson moved that the charges made on account of Mr. Welch's superintendence be disallowed, and that further redress may be sought.

The Colonial Secretary replied.

On the motion of Mr. Harrison, the consideration of this question was postponed.

7. PAPERS.—The Colonial Secretary laid on the Table, letter from the Crown Agents dated the 4th November, 1871, on the subject of the Steamer "Serendib."

8. MAINTENANCE OF POLICE BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

9. POST CARDS TRANSMISSION BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a second time, and considered in Committee. The Colonial Secretary having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the Bill ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.

10. SPECIAL JURY BILL.—The Queen's Advocate brought up the Report of the Sub-Committee on this Bill, which was read by the Clerk of the Council, and the Bill considered in Committee. The Queen's Advocate having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the Bill ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.

11. BILL AMENDING GENERAL MORTGAGE ORDINANCE.—The Queen's Advocate, with permission, postponed bringing up the Report of the Sub-Committee on this Bill till the next meeting of Council.

12. VILLAGE COMMUNITIES' BILL.—The Colonial Secretary, as Chairman, brought up the Report of the Sub-Committee on this Bill.

13. HARBOUR ACCOMMODATION.—The Governor explained the views of the Government on this subject, as follows:—

"It will, I think, be acceptable and agreeable to the Council that I should take this opportunity of explaining the views which I entertain, and which are shared unanimously by my Executive Council, as to the important question of the improvement of Colombo Harbour. The subject is not yet ripe for legislation; and it is right that in a matter of such importance the views of Her Majesty's Government should first be ascertained before definite proposals are submitted to the Legislative Council. I had intended, therefore, as no practical move can be made this Session, to refer to the subject, explaining my own views, in my closing address. But it has occurred to me that as I shall be leaving Ceylon within a day or two of the termination of the Session, I should thus be debarred from the advantage of ascertaining how far my views are shared by the majority of this Council as well as by the public out of doors. I should regret this, as if I were to find that there was any tolerable unanimity of opinion as to the best course to be adopted, and any general desire for prompt action, I should be encouraged to interest myself warmly while in England in promoting the desired project, as I know from experience how much more may be done in a few days by personal conference with the Heads of Imperial Departments, than can be effected by months and even years of official correspondence carried on across the world. The importance and urgency of this Harbour question, can, I think, scarcely be over-rated. The Suez Canal is effecting a complete revolution in the carrying trade of the Eastern Seas. In our own Port of Colombo, I find that 110 Steamers have entered since the 1st of January last, as compared with 34 in 1868, 58 in 1869, and 82 in 1870. We learn also from the newspapers that a number of Steamers are now being built in England for the Eastern trade, and fresh vessels being laid down almost daily. It is impossible, therefore, to resist the conviction that before many years have passed over our heads the old sailing ship round the Cape will have become a thing of the past, and the trade between India and England will be carried on chiefly by Steamers viâ the Suez Canal. Now, for Steamers, rapidity of dispatch is indispensable—needless detentions are simply ruinous, and we know that rapidity of dispatch is a condition that cannot be relied on at present in the Colombo roadstead. During a considerable portion of the year the communication between the shore and the shipping is frequently interrupted, and at best is uncertain and tedious; and although Steamers would no doubt come here for our trade, Harbour or no Harbour, still without a Harbour they will only do so in return for freights sufficiently high to cover the losses incurred by constant and lengthened detentions. What I fear, therefore, is this, that if nothing be done to the Colombo Harbour, Ceylon, will, a few years hence, find itself placed in the matter of freights at a very serious disadvantage as compared with other producing countries. If on the other hand we bestir ourselves, and secure a safe and convenient anchorage, the local trade will derive all the advantage of the active competition for freights which will no doubt be created by the existence of a popular port in such a convenient and commanding position—and there will besides be the possible contingent advantages of Colombo becoming, with a good Harbour, the Postal port of the Island, and an important entrepôt for the South of India. Impressed with the importance and urgency of these considerations, I, early this year, as the Council are aware, requested the Secretary of State to send us out a competent and experienced Harbour Engineer, to advise us as to the feasibility of opening the Paumben Passage, and as to the best and cheapest mode of providing suitable Harbour Accommodation at Colombo. This request Lord Kimberley was good enough at once to comply with, and I think the Colony has every reason to be satisfied with the result. Mr. Townshend's reports have now been for some weeks before the public, and I think, I am but expressing the general opinion when I say that in Mr. Townshend, the Colony secured the services of a most painstaking and impartial man, of sound judgment, and lifelong experience in this particular branch of engineering work. I do trust, therefore, that amateur preferences will now be surrendered, and individual hobbies will now be discarded, and that all will unite in accepting Mr. Townshend's professional opinion as conclusive with regard to the relative merits of the several schemes which were laid before him. As regards his report on Paumben, he establishes I think clearly the feasibility of deepening the present Channel so as to admit of the passage with ease and rapidity of large ships. The advantage of such a passage to the whole trade of Madras, Calcutta, and Burmah would be very great, and to Ceylon, if we had a Harbour at Colombo, the opening of the Paumben Channel would result in Colombo becoming beyond a question the Postal Port of the Island, and an important Coaling station, and Port of Call, on the highway to India. But I regret to say that the financial bearings of the question are not by any means so clear and satisfactory as the feasibility and usefulness of the scheme. The work, including the four or five new Light-Houses that would be required between Cape Comorin and Point Calymere, would cost over a million and a half sterling; and it would probably require not less than £100,000 a year to meet interest on that sum at 5 per cent. and to cover the annual cost of maintenance and Establishments I very much doubt whether such a sum, or anything approaching to it, could be levied from the passing trade, although I have heard it estimated on good authority that by the time the canal could be opened an average of six steamers passing each way daily might fairly be calculated on. However, be that as it may, it appears to me that the deepening of Paumben Passage is a work which Ceylon must leave to others to carry out, and that we should address ourselves at once and in earnest to the improvement of our own Harbour as a separate and independent question. As regards this work, if we are to accept Mr. Townshend's opinion as conclusive, as I think we ought, the choice appears to lie entirely between two schemes: the Docks in the Lotus Pond and Lake, and the Breakwater from Custom House point. The cost of the former is estimated at £720,000 and that of the latter at £616,000. The former is no doubt the more perfect scheme of the two in an Engineering point of view, but there are sanitary and

financial considerations which have led the local Government to the conclusion that the Breakwater is on the whole the scheme which will best meet the circumstances and requirements of the Colony. It appears to be very questionable whether a deep inland dock could be kept pure and healthy in the absence of any sufficient rise and fall of tide to scour it out. It is doubtful also whether a Dock of this description would be much used during a considerable portion of the year. The native craft would never use it at all, whilst the British and Foreign vessels which usually occupy the outer roadstead would probably so dislike the warping in and out through a narrow entrance, and find it so difficult to keep their crews on board, that during the calm weather of the North-East monsoon at all events, they would probably prefer to use the open roadstead as at present. It would be scarcely possible to impose taxation upon either native or other vessels which declined to make use of the Docks, and it is estimated that the revenue which could be raised if a Breakwater were constructed would be reduced by more than a third—perhaps nearly a half—if the Dock scheme were adopted in its place. The financial advantages of the Breakwater over the Docks are therefore these:—It will cost £100,000 less in the first instance. It will, by utilising the present Customs and Master Attendant's premises save a further very large outlay. It will yield at least one-third more revenue—and it can be made more quickly reproductive, as dues can be imposed as soon as ever the benefits of the Breakwater begin to be experienced, whilst no returns could be obtained from the Docks before completion. These considerations have led the local Government to adopt the Breakwater scheme, which it is thought will best supply what is immediately required, namely a spacious, secure, and still Harbour—Docks can then follow later if the extended commerce of the Port should hereafter require this additional accommodation. The only objections I have heard urged against the Breakwater scheme are these. It is feared by some that the water inside the Breakwater may not be sufficiently calm to admit of vessels loading and discharging alongside of it, or alongside of wharfs or piers. It has been said also that if you enclose the Harbour there will be danger of its silting up. Now as regards the first objection, I am informed by persons of experience, that the results produced elsewhere by Breakwaters of the description proposed for Colombo, point to the conclusion that water sufficiently still for all practical purposes may fairly be expected here. I have heard the results at Portland, Plymouth, Barcelona, Port Said, and Table Bay quoted in support of this view, and I am informed that Dutch Bay near Calpentyn is precisely a case in point. There, a narrow spit of sand runs out into the sea for nearly a mile in the same direction as the proposed Breakwater from Custom House Point, and whilst the south-west monsoon breaks upon the outside of this natural Breakwater with great violence, the deep water inside is perfectly calm and tranquil. Mr. Townshend also pointed out to me that if it were found that the south-west wave swept round the point of the Breakwater, it would be quite easy by throwing out a spur from the head to prevent the wave running up along the inside of the Breakwater. As to the second objection of the danger of the Harbour silting up I am informed that the silt at present deposited in the shallow inlets of the Custom House Bay is washed in from the Galle Buck round Custom House Point, during the south-west monsoon. This is scoured out again by the north-east monsoon wave which brings with it, I am told, no deposit. The Breakwater, therefore, would intercept the silt which comes in during the south-west monsoon, and if any inconvenience were anticipated from obstructing the scour of the north-east monsoon, it would be easy to leave an opening or two in the land end of the Breakwater, as has been done, I believe, in other places. Under any circumstances, if the worst anticipations as regards silting up were realised, it would only involve a little additional expense for occasional dredging. I do not, therefore, think much of either of the objections to the Breakwater to which I have referred, and I will now proceed to discuss the financial bearings of the scheme. I hold in my hand a Memorandum by Captain Donnan, the Master Attendant, which I shall lay on the table, and which shews that an income of about £32,000 a year could easily be raised from the trade of the Port in the event of a Breakwater being constructed, and this without taxing the shipping or importers or exporters to a greater extent than they now pay in the shape of either delay or boat hire. This sum would more than pay 5 per cent. on the contemplated capital outlay of £600,000. And if the Home Government would only transfer to Colombo the offer made two years ago for Galle, to lend the money in return for 5 per cent. for 35 years, which was to repay capital and interest in that time, the Breakwater scheme would pay for itself, except as regards the interest accruing during construction, which I estimate roughly at £60,000, or an average annual payment of £10,000 for six years. If the Home Government would not transfer the Galle loan to Colombo, the Colony would have to raise the money required in the London Market, which it could no doubt do at a rate of interest something below 5 per cent, which, as I have shewn, would be more than covered, after the completion of the work, by the taxation of the Port. This would leave the Colony to provide a Sinking Fund for the gradual extinction of the debt: 2½ per cent. would pay off the debt with compound interest in about thirty years, and this would perhaps be considered sufficiently soon, considering the magnitude and lasting importance of the work. At this rate the contributions to the Sinking Fund would amount to £15,000 a year, which liability, as well as the interest accruing during construction, might well I think be undertaken by the general revenue. It would, in short, merely amount to the purchase by the Colony on easy terms of a valuable additional source of revenue. I have no hesitation, therefore, in advising that this great improvement should be undertaken by the Colony on these terms. The work is the most important which has claimed the attention of the Council since the proposal for the construction of a Railway to Kandy, and I trust there will be sufficient unanimity of opinion on the subject to ensure the commencement of the undertaking at the earliest possible date. For myself, I can only repeat that, if desired, I shall be most happy whilst in England to do all in my power to promote the success of the scheme, believing it, as I do, to be one of vital importance to the progress and prosperity of the Colony."

The Governor then laid on the Table the following Papers:—

"Memorandum on the necessity for improving the Port of Colombo, and the amount of Revenue that might be raised annually by Tonnage and Wharfage dues on its present trade, with Statistics of the Tonnage, &c., of the Port for the year 1869."

"Memorandum on the Geographical position of Colombo, with reference to its being made the Port of Call in Ceylon for the Mail Steamers."

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 20th instant.

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ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Wednesday, 20th December*, 1871.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. WILSON.—To move, that all particulars connected with the auction sale held by Louis Charles de Fonseka Samarakody, Muhandiram, on the 13th June, 1871, of land called Ambagahawatta, No. 400, situate in Kola Eliya, Wellamgampitiya, seized on 22nd May, 1871, for recovery of £5. 10*s*., being arrears of 3rd and 4th Quarters' Assessment Tax, be laid on the Table at next Meeting. Also, that it be stated, to what account the surplus funds have been placed.

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The Colonial Secretary to move the third reading of the Bill:

"An Ordinance to provide for the summoning of Special Jurors, to try Criminal Cases before the Supreme Court."

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The Sub-Committees to bring up their Reports, and the Council to go into Committee, on the following Bills:

"An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties."

"An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services of the year 1872."

"An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance No. 8 of 1871."

"An Ordinance to amend the Laws regulating the Prescription of Actions."

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The Council to go into Committee on the Bill:

"An Ordinance to facilitate the administration of Village Communities, and to provide for the establishment of Village Tribunals."

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PROCEEDINGS.—*Wednesday, 20th December*, 1871.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

2. Proceedings of the last Meeting read.

3. REPORT OF LAW OFFICERS.—Read Letter from the Law Officers of the Crown, stating that there was, in their opinion, no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of the following Ordinance, in the terms proposed, viz:—

"An Ordinance to provide for the summoning of Special Jurors to try Criminal Cases before the Supreme Court."

4. HARBOUR ACCOMMODATION.—The Colonial Secretary gave notice that he would, at the next meeting of Council, propose the following Resolution for adoption:—"That the Council concur generally in the views of the Executive Government, as explained to the Council by the Governor, in reference to the formation of a Harbour at Colombo; and they trust that His Excellency will be able, by personal conference whilst in England with Her Majesty's Government, to advance this important public improvement.

5. VILLAGE COMMUNITIES BILL.—The Colonial Secretary presented a Petition from certain Moorish inhabitants of Welapura Kalutara and Alutgama in the District of Kalutara, praying that the Village Communities' Ordinance may not be passed, or that the Moors may be excluded from its operation.

Petition received.

6. Mr. Coomara Swamy presented a Petition from the inhabitants of Tumpané and parts of Harispattu and Seven Kóralés in the District of Galagedara, praying that the Village Communities' Ordinance may not be passed, or, if passed, that the Gansabawas be empowered only to settle and adjust amicably all disputes except criminal offences.

Petition received.

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7. ASSESSMENT TAX.—Mr. Wilson, pursuant to notice, moved that all particulars connected with the auction sale held by Louis Charles de Fonseka Samarakody, Muhandiram, on the 13th June, 1871, of land called Ambagahawatta, No. 400, situate in Kola Eliya, Wellamgampitiya, seized on 22nd May, 1871, for recovery of £5. 10s., being arrears of 3rd and 4th Quarters' Assessment Tax, be laid on the Table at next Meeting. Also, that it be stated, to what account the surplus funds have been placed.

Debate ensued.

Motion dropped.

8. SPECIAL JURORS BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

9. STAMP DUTIES BILL.—The Acting Treasurer brought up the Report of the Sub-Committee on this Bill, which was read by the Clerk of the Council, and the Bill considered in Committee. The Acting Treasurer having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the Bill ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.

10. SUPPLY BILL, 1872.—The Colonial Secretary brought up the Report of the Sub-Committee on this Bill; and its consideration in Committee was postponed to Friday, the 22nd instant.

11. BILL AMENDING GENERAL MORTGAGE ORDINANCE.—The Queen's Advocate brought up the Report of the Sub-Committee on this Bill, which was read by the Clerk of the Council, and the Bill considered in Committee. The Queen's Advocate having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the Bill ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.

12. PRESCRIPTION OF ACTIONS BILL.—The Queen's Advocate brought up the Report of the Sub-Committee on this Bill, which was read by the Clerk of the Council, and the Bill considered in Committee. The Queen's Advocate having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the Bill ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 22nd instant, at 1 o'clock.

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ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Friday, 22nd December*, 1871.

The Colonial Secretary to move the following Resolution:—

"That the Council concur generally in the views of the Executive Government, as explained to the Council by the Governor, in reference to the formation of a Harbour at Colombo; and they trust that His Excellency will be able, by personal conference whilst in England with Her Majesty's Government, to advance this important public improvement.

The Acting Treasurer to move the third reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties."

The Queen's Advocate to move the third reading of the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance No. 8 of 1871, entitled 'An Ordinance to amend in certain respects the Law of Mortgage and Hypothec.'"

"An Ordinance to amend the Laws regulating the Prescription of Actions."

The Council to resume consideration of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to establish further Tolls."

The Council to go into Committee on the following Bills:—

"An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services of the year 1872."

"An Ordinance to facilitate the administration of Village Communities, and to provide for the establishment of Village Tribunals."

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PROCEEDINGS.—*Friday, 22nd December*, 1871.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

2. Proceedings of the last Meeting read.

3. REPORT OF LAW OFFICERS.—Read Letter from the Law Officers of the Crown, stating that there was, in their opinion, no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of the following Ordinances, in the terms proposed, viz:—

"An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties."

"An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance No. 8 of 1871, entitled 'An Ordinance to amend in certain respects the Law of Mortgage and Hypothec.'"

"An Ordinance to amend the Laws regulating the Prescription of Actions."

4. ASSENT TO BILLS.—The Colonial Secretary announced to the Council, that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinances:—

"An Ordinance to provide for the reduction in certain places of the minimum Rates payable for maintenance of Police."

"An Ordinance to provide for the summoning of Special Jurors, to try Criminal Cases before the Supreme Court."

5. POLICE RATES BILL.—The Colonial Secretary laid on the Table a Petition from certain inhabitants of Colombo, received since the withdrawal of this Bill, praying that the Bill may not be passed till the next Session of the Council.

6. KANDYAN MARRIAGE ORDINANCE.—The Colonial Secretary laid on the Table Returns of Marriages registered in the different Districts to which the "Amended Kandyan Marriage Ordinance, 1870," was made applicable, distinguishing those contracted before 1859, from those contracted thereafter, moved for by Mr. Coomara Swamy.

7. HARBOUR ACCOMMODATION.—The Colonial Secretary, with leave, postponed moving the Resolution on this subject standing in his name, until the next meeting of Council.

8. STAMP DUTIES BILL.—On the motion of the Acting Treasurer, the Bill was re-committed for further consideration. The Bill being reported with amendments, the Report was adopted, and on the motion of the Acting Treasurer, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

9.—BILL AMENDING GENERAL MORTGAGE ORDINANCE.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

10. PRESCRIPTION OF ACTIONS BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

11. TOLLS BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Council resumed consideration of this Bill. The Colonial Secretary having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

12. SUPPLY BILL, 1872.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Report of the Sub-Committee on this Bill was read by the Clerk of the Council, and the Bill considered in Committee. The Colonial Secretary having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the third reading fixed for Wednesday next.

13. VILLAGE COMMUNITIES BILL.—The Queen's Advocate brought up the Report of the Sub-Committee on this Bill, which was read by the Clerk of the Council, and the Bill considered in Committee. The Queen's Advocate having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the Bill ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock.

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ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Wednesday, 27th December*, 1871.

The Colonial Secretary to move the following Resolution:—

"That the Council concur generally in the views of the executive Government, as explained to the Council by the Governor, in reference to the formation of a Harbour at Colombo; and they trust that His Excellency will be able, by personal conference whilst in England with Her Majesty's Government, to advance this important public improvement."

The Colonial Secretary to move the third reading of the following Bill:—

"An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services of the year 1872."

The Queen's Advocate to move the third reading of the following Bill:—

"An Ordinance to facilitate the administration of Village Communities, and to provide for the establishment of Village Tribunals."

The Colonial Secretary to move the third reading of the following Bill:—

"An Ordinance to provide for the Inland transmission of Post Cards."

The Sub-Committee to bring up their Report, and the Council to go into Committee on the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to provide for the Registration of Domestic Servants."

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PROCEEDINGS.— *Wednesday, 27th December,* 1871.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

2. Proceedings of the last Meeting read.

3. REPORT OF LAW OFFICERS.—Read Letters from the Law Officers of the Crown, stating that there was, in their opinion, no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of the following Ordinances, in the terms proposed, viz:—

"An Ordinance to provide for the Inland transmission of Post Cards."

"An Ordinance to facilitate the administration of Village Communities, and to provide for the establishment of Village Tribunals."

4. ASSENT TO BILLS.—The Colonial Secretary announced to the Council, that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinances:—

"An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance No. 8 of 1871, entitled 'An Ordinance to amend in certain respects the Law of Mortgage and Hypothec'"

"An Ordinance to amend the Laws regulating the Prescription of Actions."

"An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties."

"An Ordinance to establish further Tolls."

5. PAPERS.—The Colonial Secretary laid on the Table the following Papers:—

Returns shewing the number and nature of cases referred to and decided by arbitration, either by consent of parties or by order of Court, in the different District Courts and Courts of Requests of the Colony, since the Arbitration Ordinance, 1866, came into operation, moved for by Mr. Coomara Swamy.

Memorandum by the Hon'ble the Acting Treasurer, on decimalization of Weights and Measures.

Despatch from His Excellency the Governor to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, dated the 20th December, 1871, respecting a partial reorganization of the Ceylon Civil Service.

6. HARBOUR ACCOMMODATION.—The Colonial Secretary, pursuant to notice moved "That the Council concur generally in the views of the Executive Government, as explained to the Council by the Governor, in reference to the formation of a Harbour at Colombo; and they trust that His Excellency will be able, by personal conference whilst in England with Her Majesty's Government, to advance this important public improvement."

Seconded by the Acting Auditor-General.

Mr. Harrison moved, as an amendment, the following Resolutions:—

I.—That the deepening of the Paumben Channel is a work which, on account of its large estimated cost, cannot be undertaken by this Colony.

II.—That the improvement of the Colombo Harbour, considered as a separate and independent question, is a matter of vital importance to the progress and prosperity of the Colony.

III.—That considering the various projects for the improvement of the Harbour and the reports and other information on this subject before this Council, the scheme for sheltering the present anchorage by means of a Breakwater from Custom House Point seems to be the most feasible, and that which on the whole will best meet the circumstances and requirements of the Colony.

IV.—That the advantages, direct and indirect, which would be derived from having a spacious, secure, and still Harbour at Colombo, would warrant the expenditure by the Colony of a sum of £600,000 on the construction of a Breakwater, whereby such a Harbour would be formed.

V.—That the subject is not yet ripe for legislation, as it is right that in a matter of such importance the views of Her Majesty's Government should first be ascertained; and it is desirable that the best professional opinions obtainable in England upon the proposed works generally, and their probable cost, should be taken, before any decision be pronounced, or large expenditure be sanctioned

VI.—That this Council record on their Minutes their sense of the obligation under which the Colony is placed by His Excellency the Governor, for the warm and active interest he has taken in this question, and they trust that His Excellency will be able, whilst in England, by personal conference with Her Majesty's Government, to advance this important public improvement.

Seconded by Mr. Wilson.

Amended resolutions agreed to.

7. SUPPLY BILL, 1872.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was re-committed for further consideration. The Bill being reported with amendments, the Report was adopted, and on the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

8. VILLAGE COMMUNITIES BILL.—On the motion of the Queen's Advocate, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

9. POST CARDS TRANSMISSION BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

10. SERVANTS' REGISTRATION BILL.—The Colonial Secretary brought up the Report of the Sub-Committee on this Bill, which was read by the Clerk of the Council, and the Bill considered in Committee. The Colonial Secretary having reported the Bill with amendments, the Report was adopted, and the Bill ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock.

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ORDER OF THE DAY.—*Friday, 29th December*, 1871.

The Colonial Secretary to move the third reading of the Bill:—

"An Ordinance to provide for the Registration of Domestic Servants."

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PROCEEDINGS.—*Friday, 29th December*, 1871.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

2. Proceedings of the last Meeting read.

3. ASSENT TO BILLS.—The Colonial Secretary announced to the Council, that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinances:—

"An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services of the year 1872."

"An Ordinance to facilitate the administration of Village Communities, and to provide for the establishment of Village Tribunals"

"An Ordinance to provide for the Inland transmission of Post Cards."

4. SERVANTS REGISTRATION BILL.—On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

5. ASSENT TO BILL.—The Colonial Secretary announced to the Council, that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinance:—

"An Ordinance to provide for the Registration of Domestic Servants."

6. CLOSING OF THE SESSION.—His Excellency the Governor closed the Session with the following Address:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

THE business of the Session having this day been brought to a close, I am enabled to release you for a time from further attendance in Council.

Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to appoint me to the Government of New South Wales, this is the last occasion on which I shall have the honor of presiding over your deliberations. Permit me therefore, to avail myself of the opportunity to tender to you my cordial acknowledgements for the valuable advice and assistance you have at all times so readily afforded me, and for the zeal and assiduity with which you have invariably applied yourselves to all measures of public importance which I have from time to time brought under your consideration.

At the commencement of the present Session, I laid before you at some length proofs of the rapid and solid progress which this Colony has made of late years in financial and material improvement. I need not therefore now go over the same ground again; but I think the close of an unusually prolonged Administration offers a fitting opportunity to glance briefly at the principal legislative and administrative measures of that period,—to note the extent to which they may have answered the original expectations formed of them,—and the lessons they furnish for future guidance.

The Sessional Papers and Administration Reports, which are now published annually, supply a complete history of the transactions of the last seven years. A reference to these volumes reminds me that the Session of 1865 was principally marked by the passing of a measure for the establishment of Municipal Institutions, and by the enactment of a Labour Ordinance. As regards the first, I will only observe that it has fully answered my expectations. The towns of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, are all in a condition, as regards sanitary and other Municipal arrangements, far superior to that in which they were under the management of the General Government, and I am glad also to know, that the important questions of Water Supply and Lighting are now being taken up in earnest in each place. It is only perhaps natural that some of these communities should at first exhibit a little impatience of local taxation, and a desire that local improvements, if effected at all,

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should be carried out at the expense of the general revenue. But I feel sanguine, that by degrees, feelings of self-reliance, and of self-sacrifice for the general good, will take root and flourish under the healthy influence which the exercise of local self-government supplies. As regards the Labour Ordinance, it has, I think, on the whole, worked satisfactorily, and secured the just rights of Indian Immigrants and European employers.

The Session of 1865 was also marked by the reconstruction of the Public Works Department, and the reorganization of the Police; as well as by the arrangements made to carry out in a short space of time the survey of the whole of the Temple Lands, without which the labours of the Temple Lands Commission would in a great measure have been lost.

At the close of 1865 the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Military Expenditure and Establishments of Ceylon, completed their enquiry, and their Report was at once laid before Council. The enquiry resulted in the settlement of this long-vexed question, in a manner which is just to the Mother Country, and creditable to the Colony. Ceylon now pays the entire cost of the Force stationed in the Island for local purposes; and the assurance of Her Majesty's Government has been received, that it does not intend to throw on the Colony any expenses not contemplated by the Military Commission.

The satisfactory settlement of this question led to the extension to the Colony of two most important financial concessions. The practice before exercised, of making appropriations of revenue under the authority of the Secretary of State, was formally surrendered; and surplus balances, within reasonable limits, were placed at the disposal of the local Legislature, in the same way as ordinary annual revenue, without previous reference being required to the Secretary of State.

The year 1866 was an eventful one for Ceylon. A war in Europe, and a financial crisis of almost unprecedented severity in England and India, caused for a time a considerable fall in the price of coffee; whilst at one time the Colony was threatened with famine, in consequence of the cessation, through scarcity in India, of the usual importations of rice. The effects of these adverse circumstances, however, were less serious than might have been anticipated, and in the end they were productive of some good results; for they served on the one hand, to impress on producers here the necessity of exercising a stricter economy in the management of their Estates, and on the other, to direct public attention to the desirability of increasing the local production of food.

The Session of 1866 was chiefly distinguished by the settlement of the long-standing difficulty as regards an outlet for Badulla,—the decision being then arrived at to complete the road between Ratnapura and Badulla, and to continue it from thence across the Island to Batticaloa, on the East coast. During this Session the Medical and Fiscals' Departments were reorganized, and measures taken to improve the Hospitals and Prisons throughout the Island, which up to that time had been in a deplorable condition. The systems of Hospital management and Prison discipline also received very careful consideration, and I am glad to know, that after years of careful attention, and a large outlay of public money, these institutions are now nearly all placed on a footing more consonant with humanity, and with the vital interests of society involved in the efficacious administration of penal law.

The close of this year saw also an important financial change carried into effect. The cash balances of the Colony—generally amounting to about £350,000—had up to this time been always allowed to lie idle and unproductive in the Treasury vault. They were at the end of 1866 partly invested in Indian Government Securities, and partly deposited in the local Chartered Banks, and have thus realized for the Colony, in the shape of interest during the last five years, no less a sum than £65,671.

The year 1867 witnessed the completion of the Railway to Kandy, at a total cost of about £1,750,000. The success of this great undertaking has surpassed the most sanguine expectations which were formed of it. The influence of the work upon European enterprize, and upon the Native mind and character, has been most strongly marked, whilst to the public exchequer it yields a large and acceptable surplus revenue.

The Session of 1867 was distinguished for the careful consideration which was given to the important questions of Education and Irrigation. The distinct policy which was then adopted as regards Education, and the gratifying results which have since followed from it, were so fully detailed in my Address at the commencement of this Session that I need not revert to the subject here, further than to express an earnest hope that this all-important question will continue to enlist annually your cordial sympathy and support. I would also ask you not to lose sight of the objects to be gained by a steady adherence to the Irrigation Scheme, which has now been carried out for nearly four years with such marked success. Including the votes of this Session, an amount of over £101,000 has now been appropriated for this purpose since 1867, and it is estimated that the effects of this outlay, when completed, will be to add over 100,000 acres of permanently irrigated land to the rice cultivation of the Island.

The following year, 1868, proved an exceptionally bad financial year for the Colony. A long and excessive drought gave rise to much sickness, and led to the failure of the early rice harvest. The effects too of the opening of the Railway were much felt on the Kandy road, and disturbed for a time the inland carrying trade of the Island. Whilst the general depression and stagnation of trade, consequent on the long-continued financial distrust in Europe, appeared to reach its lowest point in Ceylon in the early months of this year. These circumstances, combined, had such an effect on the revenue, that for the first time for a number of years the expenditure was largely in excess of the receipts, and the year was accordingly unmarked by the introduction of any measure of much importance.

In 1869, the flourishing condition of the finances was re-established, and the year was marked by the abolition of the Export duties,—by the settlement of the Barrack Reconstruction question, resulting in the demolition of the Colombo Ramparts,—by the establishment of a Medical School,—and by the enactment of measures for the amendment of the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance,—for the regulation of Service Tenures,—and for the improvement of Galle Harbour. The last mentioned scheme eventually proved inoperative, in consequence of the doubts which were subsequently entertained by the Board of Trade, as to the possibility of providing sufficiently substantial works for an amount such as could be recovered from the commerce of the Port. The other two measures to which I have referred are of sufficient importance to call each for a short special notice.

The amendment of the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance of 1859 was simply unavoidable. Ten years' experience had shewn, that when that Ordinance was introduced it had neither been desired nor understood by the great bulk of the Kandyan people. The result proved also that they were quite unprepared for such a change, and in the great majority of cases the law had accordingly been systematically disregarded. There was no power to compel compliance with the Ordinance; the people would not willingly adopt its provisions; and the only choice therefore before the Government was to amend it, or to await patiently the growth of a state of confusion as to the rights of inheritance, which it was impossible to contemplate without dismay. The Ordinance was consequently amended by legitimatizing those who, whether registered or not, had up to that date been united according to Kandyan Law, usage or custom, and by affording greater facilities for the dissolution of registered Marriages, in cases in which the parties to them were unable to live happily together. The fee for registration was also abolished, and the whole cost of the machinery of the measure was undertaken by Government. The Amended Ordinance only came into operation on the 1st January last, and for the first few months not much progress was made, from want of forms and other causes, but I am glad to find that up to the 30th September last, no less than 17,700 marriages have been registered since 1st January last, whilst only 87 divorces have been decreed. This contrasts most favourably with the working of the old Ordinance, under the provisions of which, during the eleven years it was in operation, only 42,594 marriages had been registered. I do trust, therefore, that the considerate allowance made by the new law for ancient national usages, will shortly lead to the almost universal adoption on the part of the Kandyans of the simple and inexpensive system of registration now provided for them by the Government, and that in time, Education, and contact with a more advanced civilization, will effect that further change in their feelings and habits which we desire, but which we have proved that legislation alone is powerless to accomplish.

The Service Tenures Ordinance was brought into operation in February, 1870, and in the interval which has since elapsed—less than two years—the registration of the whole of the services throughout the Island has been completed. These comprise the services due on the various pingos in 732 Ninda villages, 609 Vihara villages, and 544 Dewála villages,—making altogether a total of 1,885 villages. It will be remembered that this Ordinance was introduced not to remedy any crying and grievous evil, nor to peremptorily change the ancient customs of the country, but to accord even to the very poorest of the Kandyan peasants, the power, if he found his condition irksome, freely to claim that full measure of individual liberty which is the inherent right of every subject of the British Crown. The Kandyan system of services had its origin in a time when there was no trade, and money was scarce. Everything was paid in labour. The landowners gave, according to their degree, personal services for carrying on the Public Service of the country; the landowners in their turn purchased domestic and other services with the *dominium utile* of their land; and the tenants gave their labour in return for the right to cultivate the land, that is, wages were paid in land, and rent was paid in labour. The relations between landlord and tenant, which in process of time became hereditary, were regulated by custom only, and whenever disputes arose they were settled by the officers of the king, in his capacity of supreme landlord. But when the British Government, in its character of Sovereign, established local Courts, the precision and fixity of an European Judicial system gradually gave to native custom a rigidity which was calculated seriously to alter the old relations between landlord and tenant. The latter was quick at learning that British rule strictly guarded, and even created, individual rights; he was more slow to learn that with individual rights there are individual obligations. Happily the large landowners, the Kandyan Chiefs, and Priests, and the officers of the Dewála have as a rule been kind and considerate landlords, and the question has been taken up in time to bring it, as I trust, to a speedy and satisfactory settlement, before the clashing of Native custom and English law has wrought any marked antagonism between landlord and tenant.

The registration of services having, as I observed, been completed, it only remains for the Commissioners, who are entrusted with the working of this Ordinance, to fix the money payments which may be declared, on the application of the tenant, to be due to the landlord in lieu of the customary service. These payments will be determined by ascertaining the money value of a fixed share of the average annual produce, and will insure to the landlords a fair rent for their land, while the power given to the tenant to substitute for his service annual money payments, insures to him that perfect individual liberty which it is the object of the Ordinance to secure.

Early in 1870 Ceylon was honored by a visit from one of the Queen's sons. The loyal and cordial reception given by all classes to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh afforded satisfaction to Her Majesty, whilst the Prince himself, I know, carried away with him a very pleasing recollection of a warm-hearted people, amongst whom his visit will long be held in grateful and affectionate remembrance. A permanent and valuable memorial in commemoration of the event has been raised by two public-spirited Siphalese gentlemen, in the shape of the "Alfred Model

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Proceedings.

Farm," which I trust will prove of lasting benefit to the Colony. During the course of the year the local trade and the price of produce were for a time injuriously affected by the deplorable war in Europe, which has now happily been brought to a termination. In the Session of 1870 provision was made for taking the first Census, which was successfully carried out early this year. Provision was also made for printing a new Edition of the Laws, which will shortly be published; for establishing an Oriental Library in Colombo, of valuable Páli, Sanscrit, and Siṇhalese M.S.; and for the purchase of the "Serendib" Steamer, with the view of re-establishing steam communication round the Island. But the principal event of the Session was the determination which was come to, after full discussion, to extend the Railway to Náwalapitiya, upon the same gauge as the main line, upon an estimate of £250,000.

In the Session which closes to day, much useful work has been accomplished. It having been determined to legalize the Rupee Currency from the 1st January next, and to establish from the same date Rupees and Cents as the denomination of the Public Accounts, an adjustment of all existing rates, duties, and taxes to the decimal sub-division of the Rupee became necessary; and this has been carried out with much care and labour. The adoption of a decimal system of coinage and accounts is an accomplishment of which the Colony may indeed well feel proud: and I am confident that the permanent advantage and convenience of the new system will be felt and acknowledged by all, as soon as the temporary confusion and trouble of the change have been overcome. I trust also that the decimalization of the currency will facilitate the eventual adoption in Ceylon of a decimal system of weights and measures. The reduction of Railway fares, and the payment of Jurors, are both boons for which the Planting community appear grateful. The question of improved Harbour accommodation for Colombo has been discussed with so much moderation and practical good sense, that I trust some definite move may now soon be made towards supplying this great and pressing want. The most important measure of the Session, however, is the Village Communities Ordinance. The necessity for some legislation of this kind forced itself upon my mind very shortly after my assumption of this Government, and in my Address on opening Council in 1866 I made the following remarks on the subject:—

"I propose laying before you an Ordinance relating to Arbitrations and Awards, the object of which will be to encourage and facilitate the settlement of disputes without reference to the costly process of law-suits. As preparatory to a question, how far it would be safe to entrust limited judicial powers to Headmen and Village Councils or Gansabes, to enable the Natives to settle petty disputes in their own villages, away from the demoralizing influences to which constant recourse to our Courts is apt to expose them, it would be well by a measure like this to test the desire on their own part, to avail themselves of an amicable and inexpensive mehns of settling differences, and of entrusting such settlement to their own Headmen. Connected with this subject are the questions arising from the operation of the Irrigation Ordinance, which will expire at the end of next year. * * * * I expect no difference of opinion as to the desirableness of continuing the measure, but what I wish to draw early attention to is, the expediency of rendering the machinery created by the Ordinance—Village Councils, or Headmen, or both—available for the settlement as well of questions relating to Irrigation, as of those connected with village paths, or others of a like character, which are more intelligible to Natives than to Europeans, and which, owing to the inconvenience they give rise to, and the bad blood which they are apt to engender, call essentially for prompt and summary action."

It is a source of great satisfaction to me to know that I have been enabled before leaving Ceylon, through your assistance, to pass a measure which it is believed will provide an inexpensive, prompt, and popular mode of settling village disputes on the spot, and encourage the people to take a part and interest in the management of their own purely village affairs.

In the brief and imperfect sketch which I have thus made of the principal legislative and administrative measures of each of the last seven years, I have purposely omitted to specify in detail the various Public Works for which such liberal provision has been made by you each Session, because it appears to me that these undertakings can be more conveniently summarized as a whole. I find that in the present and six previous Sessions, you have voted for Public Works no less a sum than £2,499,201, being an average annual rate for the last seven years of over £357,000. This is exclusive of the cost of the Railway to Kandy, but it includes Road Ordinance expenditure, and contributions from Estates under the Grant-in-aid Road Ordinance. This large amount has been appropriated approximately as follows:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Upkeep of Buildings, Roads, Bridges, Canals, and Departmental charges | 1,355,122 |
| New Cart Roads | 382,637 |
| New Bridges | 112,921 |
| Irrigation Works | 104,574 |
| Improvement of Inland Navigation | 37,000 |
| Railway Extension to Náwalapitiya | 225,000 |
| Prisons, Hospitals, Schools, Police Stations, and other Miscellaneous improvements. | 281,947 |
| Total | 2,499,201 |

The effect of this large outlay on Railway extension and on new roads and bridges, when complete, will be as follows. Seventeen miles of a first class broad gauge Railway will have been constructed. Sixty-two new bridges will have been erected—14 of stone, 25 of iron, and 23 of wood. And 259 miles of new cart road will have been added to the communications of the Island,

at an average cost of about £1,470 per mile. The heavy outlay on "upkeep" will be understood, when it is borne in mind that there are now 2,606 miles of principal roads, 163 miles of canals, 609 bridges, and 421 Government buildings to be annually maintained in repair.

The financial prospects of the Colony at present are most cheering. It is estimated that the revenue of the current year will exceed the expenditure by at least £25,000, and this, added to the £50,000 reserve, will raise the available unappropriated balances of the Colony on the 31st instant to £75,000. The Colony has now, I consider, a well-secured revenue of over £1,100,000, which, after providing for all ordinary expenditure and the maintenance of public works, leaves an annual surplus of about £120,000 available for the new undertakings and other improvements required to keep pace with the growing prosperity of the country.

It is indeed most gratifying to me, on the eve of transferring my trust to other hands, to be able to lay before you the position and prospects of the Colony in the terms I have used to-day. The facts which I have stated can scarcely fail, I think, to inspire in our hearts feelings of devout gratitude for the past, and of hopefulness for the future. The Island is healthy: the finances are flourishing: European and Native industries are being rapidly developed: whilst Her Majesty has not, I believe, in her vast Empire, more thriving, contented, and loyal subjects than are at this moment to be found in this Eastern Dependency of the British Crown.

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## MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL HELD AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER AT COLOMBO, ON MONDAY THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1872.

PRESENT:

| | |
|---|---|
| HON. MAJOR-GENERAL H. RENNY, C.S.I. | CAPT. A. B. FYERS, R.E., |
| HON. H. T. IRVING, | G. D. B. HARRISON, ESQ., |
| HON. R. F. MORGAN, | M. COOMARASWAMY, ESQ., |
| HON. G. VANE, | J. A. MARTENSZ, ESQ., |
| HON. H. W. GILLMAN, | A. WISE, ESQ., |
| C. P. LAYARD, ESQ., | D. WILSON, ESQ. |

The Hon'ble the Major-General took the Chair.

The Government Agent for the Western Province read the following Address, proposed to be presented to His Excellency Sir HERCULES ROBINSON on his approaching departure from the Island, and moved that the same be adopted.

Seconded by Mr. Harrison.

Carried.

ADDRESS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN AND OVER THE ISLAND OF CEYLON, WITH THE DEPENDENCIES THEREOF.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

THE Members of the Legislative Council are unwilling that Your Excellency should leave this Island without having from them an expression of their cordial congratulations upon the honour done you by Her Majesty, in conferring upon you the important appointment of Governor of New South Wales.

They also gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to acknowledge the obligations under which you have placed this Colony by the unflagging interest you have always taken in measures which have had for their object the moral and material welfare of the people. From your first arrival in the Colony to the present time, you have made measures for improving their moral condition your constant study, and you have never spared yourself in your endeavours to make yourself acquainted with their material wants. All classes of the Community have had evidence of this by seeing you visiting the remotest districts, and personally enquiring into the circumstances of the inhabitants. Your visits were soon followed by proposals calculated to remedy grievances and supply wants, and the results are to be seen throughout the whole Island.

The Members of the Legislative Council highly appreciate this generous policy, and they believe that the good results of that policy will become more and more apparent as years elapse, and that you will be remembered hereafter as one of the best and wisest of the Governors of Ceylon.

In conclusion, they beg to offer to Your Excellency their sincere wishes for the health and prosperity of yourself and of your family.

The Members then proceeded to the Queen's House and presented the Address to His Excellency.

The Governor replied as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

I THANK you most sincerely for your congratulations upon my appointment to the Government of New South Wales, and for the kind wishes expressed in the Address which you have just presented to me.

It is indeed most gratifying to me to learn that the policy of my Government is highly appreciated by you, and that it has in your opinion been productive of beneficial results; but allow me to observe that whatever success has attended my Administration, the result is in a great measure attributable to the advice and assistance which I have at all times received from you and to the cordial manner in which you have co-operated with me in my humble but earnest efforts to advance the public good.

I now bid you farewell with feelings of sincere respect and esteem. Ceylon has in the last seven years taken too deep root in my heart to be forgotten when my official connection with the Colony shall have ceased. I shall continue, though absent, to watch your progress with unabated interest, fervently hoping that your deliberations may be guided aright, and that you may be enabled to advance the end and object of all Government and all legislation—the true welfare and happiness of the people.

# I.

# FURTHER PAPERS

RELATING TO

# THE CURRENCY OF CEYLON.

*(In continuation of Sessional Papers I., IV., XV., and XVI. of 1869.)*

**Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.**

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
CEYLON.

1871.

# FURTHER PAPERS

RELATING TO

# THE CURRENCY OF CEYLON.

## No. 1.

Governor Sir HERCULES ROBINSON to EARL GRANVILLE.

CURRENCY OF CEYLON.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No. 1.
Governor Sir Hercules Robinson to Earl Granville.

No. 90.
*Financial.*

Queen's House, Colombo,
Ceylon, 27th September, 1869.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honor to transmit to you, by desire of the Colombo Chamber of Commerce, the following papers:—

(1.)—Letter from the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce addressed to your Lordship, dated 2nd September, 1869, with the Report of a Sub-Committee on the Currency question, and also copy of Resolutions passed at a General Meeting of the Chamber held on the 2nd instant. (Enclosure No. 1.)

(2.)—Letter from the Chairman to myself, dated 23rd September, with a copy of Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Chamber held on the 15th instant; also a copy of a Memorial to your Lordship adopted at the General Meeting on the 2nd instant. (Enclosure No 2)

(3.)—Letter from the Chairman to myself, dated 23rd instant, enclosing seventeen copies of the Memorial above referred to, which had been signed by European and native merchants and traders in Colombo, and elsewhere. (Enclosure No. 3.)

2. When the Chamber of Commerce first took action in this matter on the 2nd instant, the printed correspondence which had passed between the local and Home Governments on the currency of the Colony, a copy of which formed enclosure in my Despatch No. 84 of 8th instant, had only been about four or five days before the public. It is not therefore surprising that the Chamber had in that short time entirely failed to apprehend the material points of this somewhat intricate question, which had occupied the local Government many months to unravel, and which had been under the careful consideration of Her Majesty's Government for nearly three and a half years. That they did so fail to understand the question, will be apparent from even a very cursory perusal of the Sub-Committee's Report, which accompanies the letter to your Lordship, of the 2nd instant. In that Report great stress is laid upon the illegal Minute of the Governor of September, 1836, and the practice which had subsequently grown out of it; but the legal enactments by which the currency of the Colony is regulated, and which are still in force, viz. the Ordinance No. 8 of 1825, and the Orders in Council and Proclamations of 16th October, 1852, and 22nd October, 1856, are ignored or overlooked throughout.

3. It was evident that no sound conclusion could be arrived at by considering the question from such a very one-sided point of view, and accordingly, when the deputation of the Chamber called upon me on the 3rd instant, to present to me the letter for your Lordship, I took the opportunity to point out to them the misapprehensions under which it appeared to me that they were labouring, as regards several material points, and suggested, that as the subject evidently required more consideration and investigation than it had up to that time received, they should appoint a Committee to confer with me upon it. This the Chamber of Commerce were good enough to agree to, and I have subsequently, with their concurrence, appointed a Commission, representing all the interests affected by the proposed change, to consider and report as to whether any, and, if so, what change is necessary or desirable in the denomination of public accounts. The subject will then be thoroughly ventilated, and I have little doubt but that the decision arrived at will eventually be acquiesced in by all concerned.

4. The views of the Chamber of Commerce are, I believe, from the personal conferences I have had with them, simply these:—They do not object to the rupee being made a legal tender; on the contrary, they are glad that all doubt as to the legality of that coin should be removed: but they do not wish, if they can avoid it, to change the denomination of their accounts from £ *s.* *d.* to rupees, annas, and pie; and they accordingly suggest, with a view to render such a change unnecessary, that the rupee should be declared a legal tender at the rate of 2*s.* "Ceylon currency."

CURRENCY OF CEYLON.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No. 1.
Governor Sir Hercules Robinson to Earl Granville.

5. I have pointed out to the Chamber that the new Order in Council merely makes the rupee a legal tender, and leaves them free to keep their accounts in any denomination they may think convenient. For the last twenty-five years they have, whilst using rupees of doubtful legality, kept their accounts in £ *s.* *d.*, and now that the rupee is simply made a legal tender, that fact does not necessarily entail any change in their form of accounts.

6. This is admitted; but then the Chamber urge, that although there may be no positive obligation on them to make any change in their books, still, that if the Government alter the denomination of the public accounts to rupees, annas, and pie, the Banks will probably follow the example, and they will then practically be compelled to assimilate their practice to what will then become the more general custom.

7. Here, again, I think the Chamber are mistaken. If the Government and Banks—the parties most interested, having the most extensive account transactions in the Island—think it more convenient and safe to keep their accounts in the denomination of the money really in use, instead of in the denomination of a local currency, which has no existence whatever, except in name, it seems probable that the merchants will eventually find such a change equally conducive to their own safety and convenience. But, if otherwise, they can retain their present denomination of account. As proof of this, I may mention, that when in 1825 the public accounts were changed by Ordinance 8 of that year to £ *s.* *d.* from rix-dollars, fanams, and challies, the mercantile community did not follow the example till seventeen years later (1842), whilst the natives of the country have not done so to the present day—all native accounts being still kept in either rix-dollars, fanams, and challies, or else in rupees, annas, and pie.

8. Under any circumstances, it must be evident that the remedy proposed by the Chamber, of making the rupee a legal tender at 2*s.* "local currency," would not assure them against a change in the denomination of accounts, for it would still be open to the local Government and the Banks to make the change, if they should think it desirable to call the coins in use by their proper names.

9. But I do not suppose that, even if it would answer the purpose desired, the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury would ever sanction an Order in Council declaring the rupee a legal tender at the rate of 2*s.* "Ceylon currency." There is no such currency—it is a fiction which exists only in name. No doubt by custom or usage, which has grown out of the Governor's illegal Minute of 1836, ten rupees have come to be considered a "pound currency," and one rupee "two shillings currency," but the practice is not only unsupported by any Legislative authority or recognition, but is in direct opposition to the existing legislative definition of the legal currency of the Colony, which is stated by Ordinance No. 8 of 1825 to be "pounds, shillings, pence, and farthings of the currency of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." To rate the rupee therefore for concurrent circulation, not with the pound of British currency—the only pound recognized by existing legislation in Ceylon—but with an imaginary pound of Ceylon currency, is precisely what the Lords of the Treasury have twice distinctly declined to do, in reply to applications to that effect from Lord Carnarvon and the Duke of Buckingham, as their Lordships considered, "that the effect of this recommendation would be to revive the practice of a local currency—a course which they could not but regard as most inexpedient." And they held, that "such a measure would be contrary to the principles which they believed to be the only sound principles, and by which their Board had been for many years guided, in fixing the relative value of foreign and British coins." If their Lordships were to declare ten rupees (worth relatively to a pound sterling about 18*s.* 9*d.*) to be "a pound, Ceylon currency," they could in like manner declare ten rupees to be two pounds or five pounds local currency, and the history of the currency of the West Indian and North American Colonies shews the inconvenience, perplexity, and confusion, which would result from the recognition of such a practice.

10. For these reasons, it appears to me that the rupee currency of the Colony has been legalized by the recent Order in Council in the only practicable manner, and I think that, even if this should be found to involve eventually a change in the denomination of accounts, the inconvenience attending such a change has been greatly exaggerated. Of course some slight trouble will be caused, but it will be only temporary, and, when grappled with, will be found too insignificant to be worth serious notice. At all events, the local Government, the largest and most extensive account-keepers in the Island, see no difficulty in changing the denomination at any time from £ *s.* *d.* to Rs. A. P., if it should be thought either necessary or desirable to do so. The London authorities of both our large Chartered Banks—certainly the parties, next to the Government, the most interested in the matter—entertain the same opinion, and are quite prepared to make the change, if the Government should lead the way. The largest Mercantile Agency House in the Island, Messrs. Keir, Dundas & Co., have informed me that they do not consider "an alteration in the denomination of the currency fraught with much inconvenience, if not with risk," and that they have accordingly declined to sign the Memorial. And more than one of the leading merchants who have signed the Memorial have informed me personally, that although they would prefer not making any change, still, that if it is to be, they think the

See Memorial

difficulties in the way have been greatly overrated. It must be borne in mind that those who keep their accounts in £ *s. d.* constitute an infinitesimal minority of the account-keeping community. This minority too is composed almost altogether of educated, intelligent persons, who are quite competent to surmount the temporary difficulties of a change which will in effect place their accounts in unison with the denomination in use by the masses of poor and illiterate persons throughout the Island, and with whom a change in such a matter would be much more difficult to carry out.

11. As I have before remarked however, the whole question will be thoroughly investigated by the Commission which I have appointed, and meanwhile I would suggest that any decision on the papers which accompany this Despatch should be suspended. The subject is one which is as yet new to the public here, and but little understood. The action taken upon it after only four days' consideration was doubtless precipitate; and there are already indications that the question will before long be viewed by many in a different light when they become familiarized with it.

* * * * * * * *

I have, &c.,

The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G. HERCULES ROBINSON.

Enclosure No. 1 in No. 1.

The CHAIRMAN, Colombo Chamber of Commerce, to EARL GRANVILLE.

Colombo, 2nd September, 1869.

MY LORD,

Enclosure No. 1 in No. 1.
The Chairman, Colombo Chamber of Commerce, to Earl Granville.

I HAVE the honor to enclose herein the Report of a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce on the proposed change in the currency of this Island

Such change appears to us both uncalled for and undesirable, and, if carried into effect, it will cause great inconvenience to the commercial and agricultural interests of the Island, without the slightest corresponding benefit.

The currency of the Island has been based on the Indian rupee, at the recognised par of two shillings currency, for the last thirty years In this currency all our commercial engagements have been contracted and liquidated, and our exchange operations regulated with England and with other foreign countries, and we can find no valid reason, in the arguments adduced by Government, for changing our present monetary arrangements, which have hitherto worked well and to the entire satisfaction of the community.

I have also the honor to enclose copies of the Resolutions passed this day at a General Meeting of the Chamber. With the exception of one unimportant amendment, which was lost, these Resolutions were all carried unanimously.

I have, &c.,

To the Right Honorable EARL GRANVILLE, K.G. J. T. WHITE, Chairman.

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Sub-Enclosure No. 1 in Enclosure No. 1, in No. 1.

Report of the Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Commerce on the Currency Question

REPORT of the Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Commerce on the Currency Question

References to the "Correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor of Ceylon

YOUR Sub-Committee have carefully considered the subject referred to them by the Chamber, and have perused the correspondence relating thereto between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor of Ceylon, and they are unanimous in the opinion, that the contemplated change in the currency is inexpedient, and that, if carried into effect, it will cause serious inconvenience to the mercantile, agricultural, and trading communities, and general dissatisfaction to the public.

His Excellency the Governor states in his Minute of December, 1865, that the rupee became in 1836 "the standard of value,"—that it has been ever since, and is now, the "sole standard measure of property,"—that it "constitutes the metallic currency of the Island,"—and that "all contracts, public as well as private, and all monetary transactions whatever, are really settled for in rupees at the rate of two shillings." His Excellency characterizes this existing state of things as "*natural, well understood* and *willingly acquiesced* in by the whole community," a view of the question in which your Sub-Committee entirely concur; and they consider, that to disturb an arrangement to which the whole community has become so thoroughly accustomed,—with which every class of the people is so perfectly satisfied,—to which all ideas of value whatever have become moulded,—and which has the sanction of universal acquiescence, as proved by the established and unquestioned custom of more than thirty years, would be highly impolitic.

P. 10, para. 1.
P. 10 para. 2.
P. 10 para 2.
also p. 6, para 2.
P. 10, para. 2.
P. 10, para. 3.

Your Sub-Committee would have been unable to conceive on what ground a proposal to change such a satisfactory arrangement could be based, but for the reason furnished by His Excellency in the following words:—"I fear that it is not supported by any legal authority, and might therefore be disturbed."

P. 10, para. 3.

CURRENCY OF CEYLON.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No 1.
(Enclosures.)
P. 17, Mr. Hamilton to Under Secretary of State, par. 2.
P 15, Sir H. R. to Duke of Buckingham.
P 17, Mr Hamilton to Under Secretary, para. 2
P 15, Mr. Elliot to Mr. Hamilton, para. 2

Page 14, Commissioners' Report, para. 2.

Page 10. para 3.

Page 16. para 7 Inquiry should take place.
Page 17. para 9 Hamilton to Under Secretary "general concurrence of the community."

P 16 para 5. Mr Elliot to Mr. Hamilton.

Your Sub-Committee do not share the fear so expressed, and they believe that the custom so long and so firmly established, and so "well understood," was not in any danger of being disturbed. Still, if under the influence of such fear of possible disturbance, measures had been taken to quiet us in the possession of the "natural, well understood and universally acquiesced in" settlement, such confirmation by legal form would have been a useful measure. But instead of preventing a possible disturbance, the new arrangement effects a subversion of the existing order of things by substituting a new denomination of the currency, which we believe will be productive of serious confusion, inconvenience and discontent.

It would seem that Her Majesty's Government were not impressed with serious doubts as to the legal effect of the Minute of 1836. No immediate action was deemed necessary when the matter was first brought to their notice by Sir H. Robinson. The Lords of the Treasury "gathered the doubt" from the correspondence, and the Secretary of State described it as the "impression" of the Governor.

Your Sub-Committee is of opinion that, whether the Minute was or was not in itself legal, it acquired the force of law, not only by the universal acquiescence and invariable custom already mentioned, but by the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, who, though "disapproving the policy," *consented to it* on the remonstrance of Sir Robert Horton, followed up by that of his successor, and they consented "in consideration of the interests which had grown up in the meantime," and "to avoid inconvenience to the public." Your Sub-Committee conceive that Her Majesty's Government will not be less mindful now of the vastly greater interests which have since grown up, than they were of the smaller interests then existing. Nor, it is to be hoped, will they disregard the inconvenience, now so much greater than it would then have been, which the public would suffer, if they were compelled to find an entirely new expression, or worse still, a *double* expression for all the values which have become so familiar to every one in terms of our present currency, and which enter, directly or indirectly, into almost every transaction of life. Your Sub-Committee would therefore recommend that a Memorial, praying for a reconsideration of the proposed change, so far as regards the denomination of the currency and the keeping of accounts in rupees, annas and pies, should be addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Your Sub-Committee consider that a matter so deeply concerning every member of the community, and affecting every transaction of trade, commerce and industry, as does the currency of the country, ought not to be altered without reference either to the opinions or the wishes of the public, and without even a notice of the intended change.

The alleged danger of publicity is incompatible with the fact stated in the correspondence, that the existing practice is "*well understood* and acquiesced in by the whole community," a fact which is very explicity stated by Lord Carnarvon, to the effect that "for thirty years a pound in Ceylon has meant nothing but ten rupees." The only case in which any person, however unscrupulous or litigious, could possibly succeed in the Ceylon Courts against the overwhelming evidence of invariable custom and universal acquiescence, would be, if he could prove that he had a specific agreement or reasonable ground for believing, when the obligation was created, that he was to be paid otherwise than according to such invariable practice and custom.

The published correspondence proves abundantly that Her Majesty's Government considered such a change should not be made without the sanction of the people, and it is therefore to be presumed that they were satisfied on that point before authorizing the Proclamation now published. If therefore it can be made clear that they were mistaken in supposing the change would be acceptable to the Colony, the question would no doubt be reconsidered with reference to the wishes and convenience of the people.

The fact that the British and Ceylon currencies are based on entirely different and independent standards of value, and that, whilst having similar names, the pound and shilling in each have quite different values, and are not in fact at all the same things, does not seem to have been always kept in view in the correspondence, and there exists therefore considerable confusion in consequence of the misapplication of these names, especially in regard to the shilling. Lord Carnarvon thus points out such an instance:

"It is objected," Mr. Elliot writes, "by Sir H. Robinson to this measure of recognizing the rupee at 2*s.* by Order in Council, and he seems to consider the objection a conclusive one, that it would enact a fictitious equivalent to the pound sterling, the rupee he considers being really worth only 1*s.* 10½*d.* Without going into the question whether this or that rating would more correctly represent the comparative value of rupees and sovereigns placed together in Ceylon, Lord Carnarvon must doubt the validity of the objection. For it is not to the English pound sterling, but to the Ceylon pound currency that the supposed Order in Council would declare ten rupees equivalent. A Ceylon pound has meant nothing but ten rupees for the last thirty years, and the Order in Council would adopt no fictitious, but the actual and undoubted value of the rupee in declaring this value to be 2*s.*,—not 2*s.* *sterling*, but 2*s.* of Ceylon currency."

The distinction between the mere names and the actual values of a pound and shilling is thus explicitly laid down, and cannot be too constantly kept in view. The two currencies

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No. 1. (Enclosures.) Page 10, para. 2. Page 11, para. 4. Minute, 10 rupees are "understood to be meant."

are in fact based on entirely different standards, and have nothing in common but the names. The rupee being the "sole standard measure of value in Ceylon," it imparts to its multiples and subdivisions, called pounds and shillings, the only possible values they can possess. Ten rupees have the *denomination* of a pound, but it is a Ceylon pound, and not a pound sterling. Similarly, the shilling here, deriving its value from the same "sole standard," is half a rupee, and does not coincide in value with its British namesake (British silver has long since disappeared). But whilst all the values of our Ceylon currency are fixed by the intrinsic value of the rupee, its "sole standard,"—all British currency, on the other hand, is dependent on and is fixed by the gold sovereign or pound sterling, a standard wholly different from and independent of that which regulates the value of our currency. Whilst therefore a Ceylon pound has for at least thirty-three years meant nothing but ten rupees, a British pound never meant anything of the kind. The two are radically different. It follows therefore that it is incorrect to say that accounts kept here in pounds, shillings and pence have now to be "*converted* into rupees at a *fictitious* par," and there is therefore no reason why they should not continue to be so kept. There is in fact no "conversion" in the matter, except as regards transactions with the mother-country, which are and ever will be necessarily regulated by exchange, and do not affect the currency. And there is certainly no "fictitious par," for that could only be if the rupee were made to stand for two *British* shillings, which is impossible. It is clearly laid down in the Minute of 1865, that intrinsic values cannot be altered by arbitrary rating, nor even by legislation. As Locke says, "men in their bargains do not contract for *sounds* or *denominations*, but for the intrinsic value."

Page 5, para. 4. Sir H. Robinson's Despatch.

Page 9, para. 4.

It is also incorrect to say that our currency is *depreciated*; for that implies that the rupee, the "sole standard of value," now worth 1*s.* 10½*d.*, was once intrinsically worth two shillings of British currency, which is not the case. Nor is it the case that a debt contracted here in *denomination* of British currency might be claimed to be discharged in British sterling. Such a debt is expressed in the *name* only, but not in the *value* of the British currency. A debt contracted in Ceylon dollars might as reasonably be claimed in dollars of another currency.

The Commissioners in 1847 were evidently mistaken in supposing that payments in Ceylon were *calculated* in English currency and *paid* in that of India, and hence the new arrangement derives no support from their recommendation, which was clearly based on the erroneous supposition, that a debt of a pound *sterling* was discharged by payment of ten rupees,—in other words, that the rupee stood for two British shillings, which was never the case.

Page 9, para. 4. "Impossible to raise value of coin by arbitrary rating." Page 18.

Your Sub-Committee are of opinion that the solution of the question proposed by the Duke of Buckingham in the letter of Sir F. Rogers, namely: that "steps should be at once taken, *not to alter, but to secure from convulsion* the existing state of things by giving undoubted legal validity to existing obligations in the sense in which they have been uniformly understood by those who have contracted them," would be acceptable to the community, as it would not necessitate any change in the denomination of our accounts or in the expression of values, but would in fact confirm us in the practice to which we have become accustomed, and which during more than thirty years has given universal satisfaction, and is perfectly "well understood" and "acquiesced in by the whole community."

Page 10, para. 3.

The Governor, presuming that the people here were not aware of the distinction between the Ceylon and British standards, was afraid of its becoming known, but in truth the real state of affairs has all along been perfectly understood, and hence the practice of specifying "currency" or "sterling," according to the intention of the obligation. Where the latter is clearly expressed, the Order in Council just published would not alter or dissolve the obligation so created by specific agreement: so that, after all, the case which is adduced in proof of the necessity for legislative interference is not affected by the scheme now introduced.

Page 6, Minute, para. 1.

J. T. WHITE,
*Chairman.*

D. MACDONALD,
GEORGE WALL,
S. T. RICHMOND.

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Sub-Enclosure No. 2, in Enclosure No. 1, in No. 1.

RESOLUTIONS passed at a Special General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, 2nd September, 1869.

Sub-Enclosure No. 2, in Enclosure No. 1, in No. 1.

Resolutions passed at a Special General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, 2nd September, 1869.

1st, "That the Report as adopted be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, through His Excellency the Governor, with an earnest prayer that the proposed change should be reconsidered, as recommended by the Sub-Committee."

*Amendment.*—

"That a Committee of the Chamber be appointed to draw up a Memorial to the Secretary of State, founded on the Report which has been adopted."

Amendment put and lost.

Motion carried.

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2nd.—"That a deputation of the Chamber wait upon His Excellency, and do earnestly request that the change may not be put in force until a reply is received from the Home Government.

3rd.—"That a Memorial be drawn up and circulated for general signature with the least possible delay."

4th.—"That the Banks be requested by the Chamber to make no change in their mode of keeping their accounts, and to request the support of their Head Offices to our request, and forward to them copies of the Report and Memorial.

5th.—"That the Chamber request the co-operation of the Planters' Association and the general public, to procure the reconsideration of the proposed changes in the currency.

J. T. WHITE,
Chairman.

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Enclosure No. 2, in No 1.

The Chairman, Colombo Chamber of Commerce, to Governor Sir Hercules Robinson.

## Enclosure No. 2, in No. 1.

The CHAIRMAN, Colombo Chamber of Commerce, to Governor Sir HERCULES ROBINSON.

Colombo, 23rd September, 1869.

SIR,

As Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce I have the honor to hand you a copy of the Resolutions which were passed at the Meeting of the Chamber on the 15th instant, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration Your Excellency's proposal to appoint a Commission to whom should be referred certain questions affecting our currency in its present and future relations.

I have also the honor to hand you the "Memorial" to Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Colonies, which was unanimously adopted at a General Meeting of the Chamber on the 2nd instant.

The Chamber readily concur in Your Excellency's proposal, and will give their best aid towards placing the currency on a sound and sure basis; but they deprecate all unnecessary change, and pray that the existing monetary relations, which are well understood, and have been willingly acquiesced in by the whole community for upwards of thirty years, may not be disturbed, unless it can be shewn that manifest benefit shall accrue from the change.

The Chamber respectfully suggests that two members of the Chamber may be placed on the Commission, instead of only one member, as proposed by Your Excellency. They also beg leave to suggest that the name of the Treasurer of the Island may be added to the Commission.

The Chamber instruct me to request that Your Excellency will be good enough to forward by the first opportunity the letter to Earl Granville, with the Report of the Sub-Committee of the Chamber, which I had the honor to hand to Your Excellency on the 3rd instant, also the Memorial of the Chamber, and the Resolutions, which I have now the honor to enclose.

I have, &c.,
J. T. WHITE,
Chairman.

His Excellency Sir HERCULES ROBINSON, Kt.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief,
&c., &c., &c.

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Sub-Enclosure No. 1, in Enclosure No. 2, in No. 1.

Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on the 15th September, 1869.

## Sub-Enclosure No. 1, in Enclosure No 2, in No. 1.

RESOLUTIONS passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on the 15th September, 1869.

1. "That the Chamber appreciate very highly the consideration His Excellency manifests for their opinions and views in appointing a member of the Chamber to represent them in the proposed Commission, but as the Chamber has already recorded its unanimous opinion as to the confusion and inconvenience which would ensue from a change in the denomination of the currency, the acceptance of such appointment could not be held to indicate any intention on the part of the Chamber to alter that decision, and the Chamber could not authorize their representative to implicate them in any opinion or course of action inconsistent with their decision on that point."

*Amendment*—

"That this Chamber having already recorded its opinion on the subject of the currency, cannot under these circumstances consistently depute a member to represent it on the Commission which His Excellency now desires to appoint."

5 votes for Amendment.
10 against

Amendment lost, and original motion put and carried.

2. "That His Excellency should be requested to send forward to Earl Granville the Letter, Report and Memorial of the Chamber on the Currency question, by the first

opportunity. The appointment of such a Commission as proposed would seem in the opinion of the Chamber to afford an additional reason why their Memorial should be sent forward to the Secretary of State, because if the decision of the Commissioners on the first question to be submitted to them should be, that the Proclamation necessitates a change in the denomination of the currency, it is of the highest importance that the Proclamation should be reconsidered and amended, so as to avoid the necessity for a change which is so decidedly opposed to the wishes of the people."

Carried unanimously.

3.—"That the Chamber respectfully requests His Excellency to nominate both the Chairman and Mr. Wall as members of the proposed Commission, and also submits that the appointment of the Treasurer of the Island, the Hon'ble Mr. Vane, as member, would be highly appreciated by the Chamber."

Carried unanimously.

4.—"That the Chamber be requested to hand to His Excellency the Governor copies of the Resolutions passed at the General Meeting of the Chamber held this day, with a request that the same be forwarded with the Chamber's Memorial and Sub-Committee's Report, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

Carried unanimously.

["Extracted from the Minutes."]

GEO. B. LEECHMAN,
Hony. Secy.

23rd September, 1869.

Sub-Enclosure No. 2, in Enclosure No. 2, in No. 1.

To the Right Honorable EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sub-Enclosure No. 2, in Enclosure No. 2, in No. 1.

Memorial from the Colombo Chamber of Commerce to the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The MEMORIAL of the Chamber of Commerce of Colombo, in the Island of Ceylon,

Humbly sheweth,

That your Memorialists observe that an Order in Council has been published in the Ceylon *Government Gazette* with the intention of constituting the rupee the only legal tender in Ceylon, but altogether ignoring its relation to the currency of the Island.

That for more than thirty years the rupee has been paid and received without question as the equivalent of two shillings Ceylon currency.

That your Memorialists consider an alteration in the denomination of the currency fraught with much inconvenience, if not with risk.

Your Memorialists therefore humbly pray that any Order in Council affecting the rupee may ordain it to be a legal tender at the rate of two shillings Ceylon currency.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

J. T. WHITE,
Chairman.

GEO. B. LEECHMAN,
Hon. Secy.

Colombo, 3rd September, 1869.

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Enclosure No. 3, in No. 1.

The CHAIRMAN, Colombo Chamber of Commerce, to Governor Sir HERCULES ROBINSON.

Enclosure No. 3, in No. 1.

The Chairman, Colombo Chamber of Commerce, to Governor Sir Hercules Robinson.

Colombo, 23rd September, 1869.

SIR,

I have the honor to hand you a copy of the general Memorial to Earl Granville, H. M. Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying that any Order in Council affecting the Rupee may ordain it to be a legal tender at the rate of two shillings Ceylon currency.

This Memorial has been signed by the Officers of the Banks (excepting the Chartered Mercantile Bank) and by every mercantile firm and trader in the Fort of Colombo. It has also been signed by the principal native merchants and traders.

Several copies of the Memorial have been sent into the country, in order to ascertain more especially the views of the planting interest. From want of time only a few of these have been returned as yet, but I may state that the Committee of the Planters' Association of Kandy approve the Memorial, with exception of the words "if not with risk," and that the Memorials returned bear the signatures of the greater portion, if not all, of the resident planters in each district.

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No. 1. (Enclosures.)

I have the honor to request that these signed Memorials may be forwarded to Earl Granville, with the other papers, for his Lordship's consideration.

I shall have the honor of handing you the remaining Memorials as soon as they come to hand.

I have, &c.,
J. T. WHITE,
Chairman.

24th Septembe..

P.S.—In addition to the two Memorials from the European and native merchants and traders of Colombo, I have the honor to hand you two Memorials signed by the principal inhabitants of Kandy and Galle, and thirteen other Memorials signed by the residents in thirteen of our country districts.

J. T. W.

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No. 2.

Governor Sir Hercules Robinson to Earl Granville.

## No. 2.

Governor Sir HERCULES ROBINSON to EARL GRANVILLE.

No. 156.
*Financial.*

Queen's House, Colombo,
Ceylon, 25th November, 1869.

MY LORD,

IN continuation of my Despatch No. 90 of the 27th September, I have now the honor to forward to your Lordship the Report of the Commission appointed by me to consider whether any change will become necessary or desirable in the denomination of the public accounts of the Colony, on the Proclamation of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 18th June last, declaring the rupee to be the only legal tender of payment within the Colony of Ceylon and its dependencies.

2. This enquiry has established beyond all doubt the necessity for the Order in Council legalizing the rupee. It has elicited the unanimous opinion, not only of the legal members of the Commission, but also of every lawyer of eminence in the Island, that the existing local practice of describing ten rupees as a "pound currency," is not supported by any legal authority, and that under the law as it at present stands debts contracted in terms of "pounds currency" can only be legally discharged by the payment of English or Australian sovereigns.

3. The majority of the Commission have also arrived at the conclusion, that after the Order in Council of 18th June, 1869, is brought into operation, it will be legally necessary that all enactments of the Legislature, and all judgments and processes of the Courts of Law, should express in rupees all sums of money referred to in them, and that therefore it will be most expedient that a corresponding change should be made in the denomination of the public accounts of the Colony.

4. In this view my Executive Council entirely concur, and we consider that the earliest and most convenient date for bringing the new Order in Council into operation will be the 1st July next. I propose to act on this opinion, unless any unforeseen circumstances should in the meantime render necessary the proclamation of an earlier day. From the 1st July, 1870, therefore, the public accounts of the Colony will be kept in the denomination of rupees instead of in £ *s. d.*—in short, the rupee, which for the last thirty years has been the only standard coin in circulation here, will from that day be called a rupee, instead of two shillings.

5. The Order in Council, whilst legalizing the rupee, leaves private individuals free to keep their accounts in any denomination they may consider convenient. It appears to me that this is the only answer which need be given to the representations of the Colombo Chamber of Commerce, which accompanied my Despatch to your Lordship of the 27th September last. It is absolutely indispensable for the security of both the Government and the general community of the Colony, that the rupee currency in use should be legalized. This has been done in the only manner which the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury consider consistent with sound principles. The local Government see no difficulty in making the change which is thereby entailed in the denomination of the public accounts. But if the mercantile community of Colombo prefer to continue the practice of entering ten rupees in their ledgers as a pound, there is nothing that I know of in the recent legislation to interfere with their doing so.

6. It will be seen that an influential minority of the Currency Commission strongly urge the decimalization of the subsidiary tokens of the rupee, by the introduction of cents, instead of annas and pie. This opinion appears to have steadily gained ground since the publication of the Report of the Commission, and of the further papers which have been laid before Council in continuation of Sessional Papers I., IV. and XV., a copy of which is herewith enclosed. The decimal system is now advocated by the whole of the local European Press: and I am informed that a large majority of intelligent persons throughout the Island, both Europeans and natives, are preparing to memorialize the Government on the subject.

7. I have brought the matter under the consideration of my Executive Council, and they concur with me in thinking that if any general desire on the part of the intelligent public of Ceylon be manifested for a decimal subdivision of the rupee, in preference to the Indian mode of dividing it into annas and pie, the proposal might easily and with great advantage be carried out. Such a change would not require any new Order in Council, as the sixth paragraph of the Order in Council of 18th June last authorizes the Governor from time to time to declare the bronze or copper tokens which shall be a legal tender for any sum not exceeding half a rupee, and to withdraw from circulation the British and local copper and bronze tokens at present in use throughout the Colony. This provision was inserted to enable the Governor to introduce, and eventually substitute, annas and pie for the British pence, half-pence, and farthings, and the Dutch fanams, stivers, and châllies, now in circulation, and which have no natural relation to the rupee currency: but the authority in the Order in Council is so worded that it will legalize the introduction and circulation of cents, if they be desired instead of annas and pie.

8. Upon this question, however, of the subsidiary tokens of the rupee, it is probable that before long I shall have to address your Lordship in a subsequent Despatch, when the wishes of the public have been more clearly ascertained.

I have, &c.,
HERCULES ROBINSON.

To the Right Honorable
EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

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## No. 3.

No 3.

Governor Sir Hercules Robinson to Earl Granville

### Governor Sir HERCULES ROBINSON to EARL GRANVILLE.

No 13.
*Financial.*

Queen's House, Colombo,
Ceylon, 9th January, 1870

MY LORD,

IN my Despatch No. 156 of 25th November last, I informed your Lordship that my Executive Council concurred with me in thinking, that if any general desire on the part of the intelligent public of Ceylon were manifested in favour of a decimal subdivision of the rupee, in preference to the Indian mode of dividing it into annas and pie, the proposal might easily and with great advantage be carried out.

2. Since the date of that Despatch, a deputation from an Association which has been formed here for the introduction of a decimal system of currency into Ceylon, has called upon me, and presented to me the first report of the Association, together with petitions signed by nearly ten thousand persons in favor of the change. The signatures to these petitions, an analysis of which is enclosed, comprise Civil Servants, European Planters and Merchants, as well as native traders and residents throughout the Island, and prove conclusively that the feeling in favour of the decimal system is shared by all alike. (Enclosure 1.) (do. 2.) (do. 3.) (do. 4.)

3. I laid these papers before my Executive Council with a Minute, a copy of which is annexed, in which I submitted the question as to whether the change from a duodecimal to a decimal subdivision of the rupee should be gradual or sudden,—that is, whether there should be a transition stage, during which the decimal and duodecimal subsidiary copper tokens should be concurrently legal tenders,—or whether the Proclamation declaring cents a legal tender from a certain date, should from the same date demonetize the British and Dutch tokens at present in circulation. (Enclosure 5.)

4. The Council was unanimously of opinion that the change should be gradual, and concurred in the various measures suggested in my Minute for carrying such a decision into effect.

5. I have now therefore the honor to submit to your Lordship that I propose, with your approval and that of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to adopt the following steps:—

*First.*—To obtain from one of the Indian Mints, before the 1st July next, a small quantity of copper one cent, five cent, and half-cent token pieces, designs for which are herewith enclosed. The design proposed for the obverse of each coin I may mention is a copy of that approved by Her Majesty for the Hongkong dollar. It seems probable that about £4,000 or £5,000 of these tokens will be sufficient to commence with, and I am in communication with the Mint authorities in Calcutta as to the terms upon which they would be willing to execute such an order.

*Secondly.*—To issue a Proclamation, draft of which is annexed, bringing the Order in Council of 18th June, 1869, into operation on and after the 1st July, 1870. (Enclosure 6.)

*Thirdly.*—To issue a Proclamation, draft of which is also annexed, reciting the sixth clause of the Order in Council of 18th June, 1869, and declaring, that from 1st July, 1870, the cent, half-cent, and five cent token pieces issued by the Government shall be (Enclosure 7.)

CURRENCY OF CEYLON.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No. 3.

Governor Sir Hercules Robinson to Earl Granville (Enclosure 8.)

a legal tender up to half a rupee. Declaring further, that until further notice the British and local copper tokens now in circulation shall also continue a legal tender for the amount, and at the rates specified, in the Order in Council.

*Fourthly.*—To publish a notification in the *Gazette*, that from the 1st July, 1870, the Government accounts will be kept in the denomination of rupees and cents: and to issue, for the guidance of all Public Accountants, instructions as to the mode of effecting the change, a draft of which I have the honor to enclose.

6. These are the few and simple measures which are required to legalize the rupee currency, which for a third of a century has been for all practical purposes the conventional standard of value in the Island, and to secure at the same time a decimal denomination of account, the convenience and advantage of which it is impossible to overrate. The necessity for a change, and the advisability when making it of adopting the most perfect system within our reach, appear to be now recognized by the intelligent public of the Island, and I hope the measures proposed will be equally acceptable to Her Majesty's Government.

7. It is considered desirable that the change in the denomination of the public accounts should not take place during the session of the Legislature, whilst Ordinances are under consideration, and the 1st July has therefore been fixed upon as the most convenient date, as it will give some months for the preparation of the Money Bills for the following year in the new denomination. It is therefore most important, if a whole year is not to be lost, that all the arrangements which I propose should be perfected before the 1st July next, and that the Proclamations and instructions should be published at least a couple of months before, so as to afford time for the necessary preparation. I earnestly beg, therefore, that the decision of Her Majesty's Government may be communicated to me by telegraph at the earliest possible moment.

I have, &c.,
HERCULES ROBINSON.

The Right Honorable,
EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

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Enclosure No. 1, in No. 3.

Enclosure No. 1, in No. 3.

First Report of the Association for the introduction of a Decimal System into Ceylon.

Appendix 1.

FIRST REPORT of the Association for the introduction of a Decimal System into Ceylon.

The Association sees much reason for congratulation in the present aspect of the Decimal question in Ceylon. The past efforts of the Association have met with the most unequivocal success.

The paper drawn up and published by the Association for the purpose of explaining to the masses the proposed decimal currency and its advantages, has been widely circulated, and has produced a strong and universal feeling throughout the country in favour of the decimal subdivision of the rupee.

The planting community, already prepared for decimals by their use in working out estate expenditure,* at once appreciated its advantages, and signed the memorials very numerously.

The native traders, whose natural aptitude for computation has enabled them readily to grasp and appreciate the explanation given by the Association, have come forward most readily in support of the decimal currency.

Numerous petitions are daily pouring in from all parts of Ceylon, and the signatures attached to them shew that the feeling in favour of the decimal system is shared by all classes alike.

In Jaffna, where Indian proclivities and the proximity to India might be supposed to prejudice them in favour of the anna and pie, the inhabitants have come forward even more readily than elsewhere in support of the movement for decimals.

The missionaries and others engaged in education, seeing the advantages such a system must give them in their labours, are also active supporters of the movement.

The public journals are now unanimous in their advocacy of the decimal system, and a few extracts from the different journals are annexed to this Report.

Appendix 2.

The Association has further cause for congratulation in the accession to their strength of several members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and other gentlemen of high position and standing in Ceylon.

The Association has carefully avoided entering upon the question of whether any change from the present system is necessary. Amongst their members are some who hold that no change is required,—others consider that a change is desirable,—but all are unanimous in favor of a decimal currency, should the present system be abolished.

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* See Mr. George Wall's paper on Estate Expenditure, July, 1866, in which the calculations are made out in decimals.

## APPENDIX No. 1.

**MEMORIAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES ROBINSON, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Ceylon and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.**

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the undersigned, having heard that the present currency of £ *s.* *d.* is to be abolished, and that of rupees substituted for it, most earnestly request that if such a change be necessary, the subsidiary divisions may be decimals of the rupee, and ***not annas and pie.***

We have every reason to believe that the term "decimal" is not generally understood in Ceylon, and that many erroneously fancy a decimal coinage must involve some great and difficult change, and that it will be necessary for those who do not understand decimal arithmetic to learn it before they can comprehend and use a decimal coinage.

This fear is entirely without foundation. The change is very slight and simple; it is unnecessary to acquire a knowledge of decimal arithmetic to use it, and a child might be made to understand it in a few minutes

We are convinced, that if this were rightly understood, the inhabitants of Ceylon would be unanimous in their demand for it.

The decimal coinage, as we understand it, simply consists in dividing the rupee into 100 (instead of 96 farthings as at present), and calling these "cents," or any other convenient denomination.

It will be unnecessary to put a single coin out of circulation;—all the silver coins will circulate at their present value, and the *copper coins only* at a very slightly altered value

The rupee will consist of 100 cents, or "siyas" (the Singhalese name for 100ths).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The shilling consists of | | 50 cents. | These will circulate unaltered in value. |
| „ six-pence | „ | 25 „ | |
| „ three-pence | „ | 12½ „ | |
| „ penny | „ | 4 „ | These may circulate altered in value only to the almost unappreciable extent of four per cent. |
| „ half-penny | „ | 2 „ | |
| „ farthing | „ | 1 „ | |
| „ challie | „ | ½ „ | |

We do not think that it will be *absolutely necessary* to create any new coins; but to prevent any possible injustice or objection, two (or possibly three) new copper pieces might be coined, and made exchangeable at all the Government Kachchéries for an equivalent value (viz., at the rate of 25 cents for 24 farthings).

Thus, it will be seen that the change is trifling, and the only difficulty would be a slight effort of memory to remember that the farthing equals one cent, the penny four, and the shilling fifty, &c., which might be mastered by any one in a few minutes.

The adoption of decimals will be followed by advantages too numerous to be mentioned. For example, it will effect—

1st.—An immense saving of labour, trouble, and risk of error in all accounts.

2nd.—Persons possessing a limited knowledge of arithmetic will far more easily make a *practical* use of that knowledge.

3rd.—The education of the lower classes will be much assisted thereby.*

4th.—Simple multiplication and division will take the place of the intricate compound multiplication and division required by annas and pie.

5th.—It will help persons unacquainted with arithmetic, in that mental computation (so common amongst small dealers in Ceylon) which is made without figures, but by the aid of the fingers, and by dividing articles to be sold in small heaps of ten.

6th.—It will fall in with, and materially aid, the practice of selling by the hundred, so universally used in small transactions, such as the sale of plaintains, nuts, fish, and other articles innumerable.

Two examples will shew the immense advantages of the decimal system in division and multiplication.

*Ex.* I. *Multiply* 14 *annas* 7 *pie* (=†91 *cents*) *by* 365.

By annas and pie.

```
  14 annas.          7 pie.
  365                365
  ---                ---
   70            12) 2555
   84                ----
  42                16) 212  „  11 pie (13 Rs.
  ---                    16
16) 5110 (319 Rs.        ---
   48                    52
  ---                    48
   31                    ---
   16
  ---            4 annas.
  150      Rs.     Annas.   Pie.
  144      319  „   6  „    0
  ---      13   „   4  „    11
   6 annas. 332  „  10  „    11
```

By decimals.

```
Cents.
  91
 365
 ---
 455
54·6
273
---
Rs. 332·15 cents.
```

* Professor de Morgan states that one-twentieth of the time spent in primary education, and one-fourth of the time spent in learning arithmetic, is thrown away by the non-adoption of a decimal system.

† 91 cents do not exactly equal 14 annas and 7 pie, but the nearest decimal division has been taken as an example, to shew the difference of the two systems.

CURRENCY OF CEYLON.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No. 3.
(Enclosures.)

*Ex.* II. *Divide* 759 *rupees by* 425.

By annas and pie.

```
425) 759 (1 Rs.
     425
     ---
     334
      16
     ----
     2004
     334
     ----
425) 5344 (12 annas.
     425
     ----
     1094
      850
     ----
      244
       12
     ----
425) 2928 (6 pie.
     2550
     ----
      378
```

By decimals.

```
      Rs. Cents.
425) 759 (1·78
     425
     ----
     3340
     2975
     ----
      3650
      3400
      ----
       250
```

All civilized nations are endeavouring to adopt a decimal system; but none, we believe, possess such facilities as those afforded by the present state of the currency of Ceylon; while no opportunity can occur for its introduction more favourable than the present.

We beg therefore that Your Excellency may be pleased to grant it in preference to the objectionable and inconvenient system of annas and pie.

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Appendix 2 to Report of Decimal Association.

## Appendix 2.

EXTRACT from a translation of an Article which appeared in the "*Lakrivikarana*" (No. 45) of 5th November, 1869, on the subject of Money.

The object of the Petition is to request that, instead of changing the present currency of pounds, shillings and pence, to rupees, annas and pie, a more convenient method may be adopted.

According to the suggested change, there will be ninety-six farthings in a rupee.

The petitioners request, that it (rupee) may be divided into one hundred parts, and that cent, or siye, or any other appropriate name, may be given to them.

Then

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1 shilling there will be | | 50 | cents, or siye. |
| 6*d.* | ,, | 25 | ,, |
| 3*d.* | ,, | 12½ | ,, |
| 1*d.* | ,, | 4 | ,, |
| ¼ | ,, | 1 | ,, |
| ⅛ | ,, | ½ | ,, |

That four cents, one cent, and half-cent, require no new coins, because the difference is very trifling.

When it is kept in mind that one penny is equal to four cents, or siye, farthing is equal to one cent, one copper challie equal to half-cent, even a child would be able to understand this (method).

The advantages attainable by this are numerous; the following are some of them.

1. Difficulties and errors in accounts will be avoided.

2. It would be easy for persons dealing in small articles of sale, who are only up to finger counting, and do not understand arithmetic, to effect their sales by dividing their goods by portions of tens.

3. It will be very convenient and agreeable for the sales carried on by hundreds, viz.:—

If one hundred cocoanuts are sold for four rupees, one cocoanut's value is four cents, ten cocoanuts' forty cents; similarly, if one hundred plantains are sold for one rupee, eight plantains' value is eight cents, fifteen plantains' fifteen cents, &c.

In most of the countries in Europe such a method as this is adopted.

In consequence of the conveniences attained by this system of accounts, they are trying to introduce such a system in other civilized countries also.

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## *Ceylon Times*, 16th November, 1869.

As regards the currency, general opinion is decidedly in favour of a decimal monetary system, as compared with the cumbrous rupees, annas, and pies of India, and memorials to this effect have been freely circulated, and as freely signed.

If therefore the Secretary of State should not yield to the representations made in favour of retaining the existing system of £ *s. d.*, and there should be any real disposition on the part of Government to sanction such a change as the adoption of decimal coinage, the present expression of popular feeling, backed by an unanimous Press, will enable the Governor to carry it out.

*Examiner*, 20th November, 1869.

"As regards the third scheme of decimalizing the rupee, we have already spoken out our mind not only in favour of the rupee and its subdivisions into cents generally and on its own merits—but even so preferable to the old and cumbrous system of pounds, shillings and pence. For, taking the original objectors on their own grounds, viz.: that ten rupees should still be considered a "pound," the proposed decimal system meets their views entirely, except as to the substitution of 100 cents for 24 pence; for if it really be the case that our leading merchants are so enamoured of the new rupee pound, or even so used to it as to tender an alteration undesirable or inconvenient, the adoption of the decimal system will obviate all inconvenience, for a stroke of the pen, or a mere point, will convert any number of rupees into pounds—to wit, pounds equalling ten rupees each—so that 272·35 cents will not only represent 272 rupees and 35 cents, but also, to please the "ten-rupee" party, 27·2·35, namely 27 pounds, two rupees and 35 cents."

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*Kandy Herald*, 25th November, 1869.

"The *Examiner* on Saturday last had another sensible article on the "everlasting rupee," in which, arguing in favour of the Decimal system, it points out how easily the two opposing parties may be reconciled without sacrificing anything, if only cents be adopted; for instance, it shews that a total of 272·35 cents may by two touches of the pen be converted into pounds, rupees, and cents. Thus, 27·2·35 being 27 pounds, 2 rupees and 35 cents."

---

*Observer*, 29th November, 1869.

"The change in the currency is not to be proclaimed until 1st July, 1870. We trust that by this time public opinion will have so unequivocally declared itself, that the Governor may feel justified in giving us a simple decimal system in connection with the rupee. We notice that Government is about to return a considerable quantity of bronze coins to Britain."

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Enclosure No. 2, in No. 3.

Enclosure No. 2, in No. 3.

Petition to His Excellency the Governor by Merchants, &c., in favour of a decimal currency.

To His Excellency Sir HERCULES ROBINSON, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Island of Ceylon, &c., &c., &c.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Merchants, Planters, Traders, and Residents of Ceylon;

SHEWETH,

That some of your memorialists have already addressed Your Excellency, praying that no change may be made in the currency of this Island. But as they understand that the Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into this subject is favourable to the adoption of the denominations in account of rupees, annas, and pie, your petitioners (without prejudice to their former petition) pray that, if any change be made in the denomination of the currency, Your Excellency will be pleased to introduce a system based on the rupee, with decimal subdivisions.

That the adoption of the Indian system, in which the rupee is divided into sixteen annas, and the anna into twelve pie, will be attended with considerable inconvenience, as it will introduce a divisor or denominator to which the people are not accustomed, and which will render calculations more difficult than they are at present. Hitherto the rupee has been the representative of two shillings or twenty-four pence currency; and if the denominations shillings and pence are no longer to be used, the subdivision of the rupee into a hundred cents will be more convenient and acceptable than the subdivision into annas and pie.

That the existing copper coins of the Colony, consisting of challies, farthings, half-pence, pice, and pence may without any real inconvenience or sensible loss be adopted as decimal subdivisions of the rupee, the farthing and challie as one cent, the half-penny as two cents, the two-pice or three-farthings as three cents, and the penny as four cents; their present value being within four per cent. of that proposed to be given to them in the decimal currency. For the petty transactions of the poorest classes half-farthings and half-challies are current, and these obviate the only difficulty in the adaptation of the silver currency to a decimal system; the silver coin representing the eighth part of a rupee, being equal to 12½ cents, while the half and quarter rupee represent 50 and 25 cents, respectively.

That the majority of the ordinary commodities and materials of this Island, such as bricks, tiles, cabook, cocoanuts, paddy, rice, vegetables, fish and the like, are bought and sold by the hundred or the thousand; and the introduction of the decimal coinage will greatly facilitate calculations and simplify accounts.

That the merits of the decimal system are universally admitted, and its non-adoption in England has been principally owing to the disinclination of the people to make any

change in the matter of coinage, and to the difficulty of deciding on what should be the unit. But now that a change in our system is unavoidable, and the rupee is to be fixed as the unit, there can be no question as to the expediency of adopting the decimal system in preference to the novel, inconvenient, and unwieldy system of annas and pie.

Wherefore the Petitioners pray, that if any change be made in the currency of the Colony, the decimal system may be adopted.

December, 1869.

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Enclosure No. 3, in No. 3.

Enclosure No. 3, in No. 3.

Petition to His Excellency the Governor, in favour of a decimal currency.

To His Excellency Sir HERCULES ROBINSON, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Ceylon and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the undersigned, having heard that the present currency of £ *s. d.* is to be abolished, and that of rupees substituted for it, most earnestly request that if such a change be necessary, the subsidiary divisions may be decimals of the rupee, and *not annas and pie.*

We have every reason to believe that the term "decimal" is not generally understood in Ceylon, and that many erroneously fancy a decimal coinage must involve some great and difficult change, and that it will be necessary for those who do not understand decimal arithmetic to learn it before they can comprehend and use a decimal coinage.

This fear is entirely without foundation. The change is very slight and simple; it is unnecessary to acquire a knowledge of decimal arithmetic to use it, and a child might be made to understand it in a few minutes.

We are convinced, that if this were rightly understood, the inhabitants of Ceylon would be unanimous in their demand for it.

The decimal coinage, as we understand it, simply consists in dividing the rupee into one-hundred (instead of ninety-six farthings as at present) and calling these "cents," or any other convenient denomination.

It will be unnecessary to put a single coin out of circulation;—all the silver coins will circulate at their present value, and the *copper coins only* at a very slightly altered value.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The rupee | will consist of | | 100 | cents. | |
| „ shilling | „ | „ | 50 | „ | These will circulate unaltered in value. |
| „ six-pence | „ | „ | 25 | „ | |
| „ three-pence | „ | „ | 12½ | „ | |
| „ penny | „ | „ | 4 | „ | These may circulate altered in value only to the almost unappreciable extent of 4 per cent. |
| „ half-penny | „ | „ | 2 | „ | |
| „ farthing | „ | „ | 1 | „ | |
| „ challie | „ | „ | ½ | „ | |

We do not think that it will be *absolutely necessary* to create any new coins; but to prevent any possible injustice or objection, two (or possibly three) new copper pieces might be coined and made exchangeable at all the Government Kachcheries for an equivalent value (viz. at the rate of 25 cents for 24 farthings).

Thus, it will be seen that the change is trifling, and the only difficulty would be a slight effort of memory to remember that the farthing equals one cent, the penny four, and the shilling fifty, &c., which might be mastered by any one in a few minutes.

The adoption of decimals will be followed by advantages too numerous to be mentioned. For example, it will effect—

1st.—An immense saving of labour, trouble, and risk of error in all accounts.

2nd.—Persons possessing a limited knowledge of arithmetic will far more easily make a *practical* use of that knowledge.

3rd.—The education of the lower classes will be much assisted thereby.

4th.—Simple multiplication and division will take the place of the intricate compound multiplication and division required by annas and pie.

5th.—It will help persons unacquainted with arithmetic, in that mental computation (so common amongst small dealers in Ceylon) which is made without figures, but by the aid of fingers, and by dividing articles to be sold in small heaps of ten.

6th.—It will fall in with, and materially aid, the practice of selling by the hundred, so universally used in small transactions, such as the sale of plantains, nuts, fish and other articles innumerable.

All civilized nations are endeavouring to adopt a decimal system; but none, we believe, possess such facilities as those afforded by the present state of the currency of Ceylon; while no opportunity can occur for its introduction more favourable than the present.

We beg, therefore, that Your Excellency may be pleased to grant it in preference to the objectionable and inconvenient system of annas and pie.

December, 1869.

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## Enclosure No. 4, in No. 3.

### LIST and Analysis of 105 Petitions in favour of a Decimal Currency.

| No. | Name of Place. | Civil Servants. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Natives | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Anuradhapura | 1 | . | 5 | 12 | 18 | Chiefly Moorish and other traders. |
| 2 | Avisáwélla | . | . | . | 35 | 35 | |
| 3 | Badulla | . | 1 | 20 | 25 | 46 | |
| 4 | do. | . | 13 | . | . | 13 | Planters. |
| 5 | Batticaloa | . | . | 2 | 57 | 59 | |
| 6 | do. | . | . | . | 192 | 192 | |
| 7 | do. | 1 | . | 6 | 120 | 127 | |
| 8 | do. | . | . | 9 | 86 | 95 | |
| 9 | do. | 2 | 4 | 17 | 268 | 291 | |
| 10 | Bentota | . | . | . | 276 | 276 | |
| 11 | Caltura | 1 | . | 8 | 9 | 18 | Bench, Bar, and Court Officers. |
| 12 | do. | . | . | . | 52 | 52 | |
| 13 | do. | . | . | . | 59 | 59 | |
| 14 | do. | . | . | . | 67 | 67 | |
| 15 | Chilaw District | 1 | 3 | 4 | 176 | 183 | |
| 16 | do | . | 1 | . | 43 | 44 | |
| 17 | Colombo | 1 | 1 | 48 | . | 50 | Chiefly Members of the Bar. |
| 18 | do. | . | . | 22 | 52 | 74 | |
| 19 | do. | . | . | . | 38 | 38 | |
| 20 | do. | . | . | 13 | 75 | 88 | |
| 21 | do. | . | . | 3 | 16 | 19 | |
| 22 | do. | . | . | . | 83 | 83 | Mostly of the Broker class. |
| 23 | do. | . | . | 6 | 95 | 101 | |
| 24 | do. | . | . | 9 | 79 | 88 | |
| 25 | do. | . | . | . | 50 | 50 | |
| 26 | do. | . | . | . | 58 | 58 | Contractors. |
| 27 | do. | . | . | . | 42 | 42 | do. |
| 28 | do. | 6 | . | . | 51 | 57 | |
| 29 | Galle | . | . | 1 | 31 | 32 | |
| 30 | do. | . | . | . | 50 | 50 | |
| 31 | do. | . | . | . | 277 | 277 | |
| 32 | do. | . | . | . | 442 | 442 | |
| 33 | do. | . | . | . | 296 | 296 | |
| 34 | Giruwaipattu | . | . | . | 231 | 231 | |
| 35 | Grandpass to Avisáwélla | . | . | . | 102 | 102 | |
| 36 | Hatagala | . | . | . | 19 | 19 | |
| 37 | Hambantota | . | . | 9 | 37 | 46 | |
| 38 | do. | . | . | . | 64 | 64 | |
| 39 | Jaffna | . | . | . | 23 | 23 | |
| 40 | do. | . | . | . | 138 | 138 | Roman Catholic tutors and pupils. |
| 41 | do. | . | 1 | . | 58 | 59 | |
| 42 | do. | . | . | 2 | 52 | 54 | |
| 43 | do. | . | . | . | 85 | 85 | |
| 44 | do. | . | . | 2 | 132 | 134 | |
| 45 | do. | . | . | . | 96 | 96 | |
| 46 | do. | . | . | . | 155 | 155 | |
| 47 | do. | . | . | . | 136 | 136 | |
| 48 | do. | . | . | 4 | 42 | 46 | |
| 49 | do. | . | . | . | 58 | 58 | |
| 50 | do. | . | . | 8 | 131 | 139 | |
| 51 | do. | . | . | 3 | 147 | 150 | |
| 52 | do. | . | . | . | 105 | 105 | Judge, Agent, & Court Officers, &c. |
| 53 | do. | 2 | . | 3 | 48 | 53 | |
| 54 | do. | . | . | . | 47 | 47 | |
| 55 | do. | . | . | 23 | 95 | 118 | Native Missionaries & pupils. |
| 56 | do. | . | . | . | 114 | 114 | |
| 57 | do. | . | . | . | 65 | 65 | |
| 58 | Kandy (Medamahanuwara) | . | 8 | . | . | 8 | Planters. |
| 59 | do. (Teldeniya) | . | 9 | . | . | 9 | do. |
| 60 | do. ( „ ) | . | 21 | . | . | 21 | do. |
| 61 | do. (Pusselláwa) | . | . | . | 66 | 66 | Chitty traders and kankanies. |
| 62 | do. ( „ ) | . | . | . | 80 | 80 | Clerks, overseers, &c. |
| 63 | do. ( „ ) | . | 19 | . | . | 19 | Planters. |
| | Carried over.. | 15 | 81 | 227 | 5536 | 6859 | |

Enclosure No. 4, in No. 3.—*continued.*

| No. | Name of Place. | Civil Servants. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Native. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought forward... | 15 | 81 | 227 | 5536 | 6859 | |
| 64 | Kandy (Gampola) | . | 21 | . | . | 21 | Planters. |
| 65 | do. (Mátalé) | . | 41 | 10 | 9 | 60 | Planters mostly. |
| 66 | do. ( „ ) | . | . | 1 | 73 | 74 | |
| 67 | do. ( „ ) | . | 7 | 3 | . | 10 | Planters. |
| 68 | do. (Madolkelé) | . | 15 | . | . | 15 | do. |
| 69 | do. | . | 21 | . | . | 21 | Planters & Merchants. |
| 70 | do. (Town) | 2 | 14 | 9 | 7 | 32 | Merchants, Advocates, Proctors, &c. |
| 71 | do. ( „ ) | . | . | . | 29 | 29 | |
| 72 | do. ( „ ) | . | 3 | 1 | 93 | 97 | Chiefly Native traders. |
| 73 | do. | . | 15 | . | . | 15 | Planters. |
| 74 | do. | . | 2 | 2 | 143 | 147 | Traders. |
| 75 | do. (Dimbula) | . | 19 | . | . | 19 | Planters. |
| 76 | do. (Dikoya) | . | 31 | . | . | 31 | do. |
| 77 | do. (Dolosbáge) | . | 17 | . | . | 17 | do. |
| 78 | do. ( „ ) | . | 21 | . | . | 21 | do. |
| 79 | Kégalla | . | . | . | 44 | 44 | |
| 80 | do. | . | . | . | 76 | 76 | |
| 81 | Kurunégala | . | . | 12 | 6 | 18 | Proctors, &c. |
| 82 | do. | . | . | 1 | 85 | 86 | |
| 83 | do. | . | 5 | 2 | 8 | 15 | Planters and traders. |
| 84 | Mátara | . | . | . | 112 | 112 | |
| 85 | Moratuwa | . | . | . | 272 | 272 | |
| 86 | Negombo | . | . | . | 132 | 132 | |
| 87 | do. | . | . | . | 128 | 128 | |
| 88 | Point Pedro | 1 | 1 | 5 | 95 | 102 | |
| 89 | Puttalam | . | . | . | 65 | 65 | |
| 90 | do. | . | . | . | 71 | 71 | |
| 91 | do. | 2 | . | 7 | 39 | 48 | Agent, Officers, traders, &c. |
| 92 | do. | . | . | . | 132 | 132 | |
| 93 | do. (Chilaw) | . | . | . | 35 | 35 | |
| 94 | do. ( „ ) | . | . | . | 47 | 47 | |
| 95 | Rágama | . | 1 | 4 | 6 | 11 | |
| 96 | Ratnapura | . | . | 12 | 181 | 193 | |
| 97 | do. | . | . | . | 308 | 308 | |
| 98 | do. | . | 18 | . | . | 18 | Planters. |
| 99 | Tangalla | . | . | 7 | 55 | 62 | Chief inhabitants (including the Revd. S O. Glenie.) |
| 100 | Trincomalee | 4 | 9 | 16 | 7 | 36 | |
| 101 | do. | . | . | 1 | 31 | 32 | |
| 102 | do. | . | . | 2 | 21 | 23 | |
| 103 | do. | . | . | . | 50 | 50 | |
| 104 | do. | . | . | . | 714 | 714 | |
| 105 | do. | . | . | . | 270 | 270 | |
| | | 24 | 342 | 322 | 8882 | 9570 | |

*Additional Petitions.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 106 | Colombo | 4 | 1 | . | . | 5 | |
| 107 | Morowak Kóralé | 1 | 10 | 1 | . | 12 | |
| 108 | Mátara District. | . | . | 1 | 61 | 62 | |
| 109 | Mátara | 1 | 2 | 11 | 64 | 78 | |
| 110 | Mátara District. | . | 2 | 3 | . | 5 | |
| 111 | Colombo | . | . | 22 | . | 22 | |
| | | 30 | 357 | 360 | 9007 | 9754 | |

## Enclosure No. 5, in No. 3.

### MINUTE BY THE GOVERNOR.

I have to lay before the Executive Council the first Report of the Association for the introduction of a decimal system of currency and accounts into Ceylon, and Petitions in favor of the change signed by nearly 10,000 persons, which were handed to me yesterday by a Deputation of the Association. The Council having already determined to bring into operation during the course of next year the new Order in Council of 18th June, 1869, legalizing the rupee, and having also determined to decimalize the subsidiary copper token currency, if such a measure should be desired by the intelligent public; and evidence of such a general desire having now I think been fairly and fully elicited, it is necessary to consider whether the change from a duodecimal to a decimal subdivision of the rupee should be gradual or sudden,—in other words, whether there should be a transition stage, during which the decimal and duodecimal subsidiary copper tokens should be concurrently legal tenders, or whether the Proclamation declaring cents a legal tender from a certain date should from the same date demonetize the British and Dutch copper tokens at present in circulation.

If it be determined that the change should be gradual, the following steps would have to be taken to carry the decision into effect:—

1.—Before the 1st July, 1870, a certain quantity of copper cent, five cent, and half-cent token pieces should be procured from one of the Indian Mints, and an announcement published that they would be issued at all the Treasuries in the Island at their nominal value, in exchange for the British and local copper coins in circulation, or for rupees.

2.—A Proclamation should be issued, bringing the Order in Council of 18th June, 1869, into operation, on and after the 1st July, 1870.

3.—A Proclamation should also be issued reciting the sixth clause of the Order in Council of 18th June, 1869, and declaring that from 1st July, 1870, the cent, half cent, and five cent pieces issued by the Government shall be a legal tender up to half a rupee. The Proclamation should further declare that the British and local copper tokens now in circulation shall also continue until further notice a legal tender for the amount, and at the rates specified, in the Order in Council.

4.—A notification should be published in the *Gazette*, that Government accounts will from the 1st July, 1870, be kept in rupees and cents. Instructions as to mode of effecting the change should be issued for the guidance of all public accountants.

5.—When cents have been thus brought into general circulation, a Proclamation should be issued declaring that from a given day—say six months or a year in advance—the British and Dutch copper tokens in circulation shall cease to be a legal tender of payment, but that they will continue exchangeable at the Treasury and Kachchéries for cents, at their nominal value.

6.—Before the date fixed for finally demonetizing the duodecimal copper subdivisions of the rupee, an Ordinance would have to be passed, re-adjusting from the same date the rates of all postages, tolls, stamps and other taxes fixed by law, which cannot be represented exactly by cents and half-cents. The use of the old dies might be provided for until the stock on hand should be exhausted, and new plates and dies procured, which for the whole of the stamps and labels would be a somewhat tedious and expensive undertaking.

If it were thought desirable that the change from the duodecimal to the decimal systems should be made, as it were, per saltum—the latter being legalized, and the former demonetized from a given date—the following steps would have to be adopted.

1.—A supply of the new copper coins, equal in amount to the British and Dutch copper coins now in circulation, would have to be procured before the date fixed for demonetizing the latter.

2.—Before the same date an Ordinance such as I have described under No. 6, would have to be passed, fixing new rates for all taxes which would not transpose into cents or half-cents without a remainder.

3.—A Proclamation should then be issued, bringing the new Order in Council into operation on a specified day.

4.—A Proclamation should also be issued, declaring from the same day cents to be a legal tender, and the British and local copper now in circulation no longer a legal tender.

5.—A notification should be issued as to keeping public accounts from same date in rupees and cents.

CURRENCY OF CEYLON.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No. 3. (Enclosures.)

The disadvantages of a sudden, as compared with a gradual change, would be these:—Legislation would in the first place be necessary, which would delay the introduction of the decimal system until at least the year 1871, and if during the interval it should become necessary through litigation or any other cause to bring the new Order in Council into operation, a change would have to be made in the public accounts to rupees, annas and pie, to be again changed on the introduction of the decimal system to rupees and cents.—Again, before demonetizing the copper tokens at present in circulation, an equal amount of the new decimal tokens would have to be procured. How could this amount be ascertained? Under the gradual change, during which both would be legal tenders, the Government could feel its way and get down from time to time from Madras or Bombay the amounts required. Further, if the cents were legalized, and the pence and fanams demonetized, from the same date, until the old coins could be taken to the Kachchéries to be exchanged, the people would be without copper money, and great inconvenience might result in outlying districts; whereas, under the first or gradual course suggested, the old tokens would continue to pass from hand to hand, performing the function of money, until they found their way gradually into the Treasury or Kachchéries, when they would be withdrawn from circulation.

For these reasons, as well as for others which will suggest themselves when the two courses open to us are thought out, I think the gradual change, which might be commenced on the 1st July next, will be found the most convenient;—but it is a point upon which I should wish for the opinion of the Executive Council.

December 16th, 1869. HERCULES ROBINSON.

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Enclosure No. 6, in No. 3.

Enclosure No. 6, in No. 3.

DRAFT of proposed Proclamation.

VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

PROCLAMATION.

*By His Excellency Sir* HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, *Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.*

WHEREAS We have received from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies Her Majesty's Order in Council and Proclamation, as follows:—

At the Court of Windsor.
The 18th day of June, 1869.
*Present.*
THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
in Council,

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board the Draft of a Proclamation for the regulation of the currency of Her Majesty's Colony of Ceylon (copy whereof is hereunto annexed), and Her Majesty having taken the same into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said Proclamation do take effect and come into force in Her Majesty's Colony of Ceylon in the manner thereby directed.

And the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable Earl Granville, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

ARTHUR HELPS.

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DRAFT PROCLAMATION.

1. WHEREAS by an Order in Council, bearing date 23rd March, 1825, We were pleased, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council to declare that a tender and payment of 1*s.* 6*d.* in British Silver money should be considered as equivalent to a tender and payment of one Rix-dollar current at the Cape of Good Hope and at Ceylon, and so in proportion of any greater or less sum, and also that British Copper money should be made a legal tender in all the British Colonies, as by law established in Great Britain:

2. And whereas by an Order in Council, bearing date 16th October, 1852, We were pleased, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to approve of the Draft of a Proclamation declaring that in and throughout Our Colonies in Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, Mauritius and HongKong, the coins of the United Kingdom shall pass current in the manner directed in the several Acts of Parliament which regulate the currency of the same; and that the Silver coins of the United Kingdom shall not be a legal tender in payment of sums exceeding forty shillings:

3. And whereas by an Order in Council, bearing date the 22nd October, 1856, We were pleased, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to approve of the Draft of a Proclamation declaring the rates at which Australian Sovereigns and Half Sovereigns coined at the Branch of Our Royal Mint at Sydney in New South Wales are to pass current in Our Colonies of Ceylon, Mauritius and HongKong:

4. Now We, by the advice of Our Privy Council, have thought fit to declare and ordain, and by the advice aforesaid, We do hereby declare and ordain, that from and after a day to be fixed by the Governor or Officer Administering the Government of Ceylon, by Proclamation, the said hereinbefore recited Order in Council of 23rd March, 1825, and so much of the Orders in Council and Proclamations of the 16th October, 1852, and the 22nd October, 1856, respectively, as have effect and are in force in the Colony of Ceylon, shall be revoked and annulled.

5. And We do hereby further ordain and declare, that from and after the same date the Regulations of the Ceylon Government No. 8 of 1825 and No. 8 of 1827, entitled respectively:—

"A Regulation for declaring the legal and established Currency of the Island of Ceylon to be the Silver and Copper current coin of Great Britain, and also the Ceylon Silver and Paper Rix-dollar and the Copper sub-divisions thereof already current therein."

And,

"A Regulation for declaring that all Government Notes expressed in Pounds shall be received and taken at the value expressed in the same."

shall be repealed.

6. And We do hereby further ordain and declare, that from and after the same date, (and subject to further directions to be given by Proclamation of the Governor), the British and local Copper or Bronze coins or tokens at present in circulation in our Colony of Ceylon and its Dependencies, and such other copper or bronze tokens as may from time to time be specified by the Governor by Proclamation, shall be a legal tender of payment for any sum not exceeding half a Rupee; the said British and local tokens to continue current until the date of such Proclamation, at the same rates as regards the Rupee as those at which they at present pass by long established usage and custom, viz:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The | Penny | at the rate of | $\frac{2}{3}$rds of an | Anna, or | 8 Pie |
| ,, | Half-penny | ,, | $\frac{1}{3}$rd | ,, | 4 ,, |
| ,, | Farthing | ,, | $\frac{1}{6}$th | ,, | 2 ,, |
| ,, | Ceylon Fanam | ,, | 1 Anna | | |
| ,, | ,, Stiver or Pice | ,, | $\frac{1}{4}$th | ,, | 3 ,, |
| ,, | ,, Challie | ,, | 1-12th | ,, | 1 ,, |

7. And We do hereby further declare and ordain, that from and after the same date the silver Company's Rupee of India of 180 grains' weight, and 11th-12ths fineness, as now legally current in India, and its silver subdivisions of proportionate intrinsic value, consisting of the half rupee (8 annas) the quarter rupee (4 annas) and the eighth of a rupee (2 annas), shall be the only legal tender of payment (except as hereinbefore directed) within our Colony of Ceylon and its Dependencies.

8. And We do hereby further ordain and declare, that whenever the denomination of British Currency shall have been specified in any Regulation, Ordinance, Proclamation, Minute, Notification, or Contract in force at the date as aforesaid of the bringing into operation of this Proclamation, whether as payments to be made to or by the Ceylon Government, such sums shall continue as heretofore to be received at and paid from the local Treasuries of the Island in Rupees, and the legal subordinate currency of the Colony at the rate of Two Shillings to the Rupee.

9. And We do hereby further declare and ordain that all other contracts and engagements expressed in terms of British money, in force at the same date and payable in Our Colony, shall be defrayable in Rupees at the above rate, unless such contract or engagement shall contain any special provision or agreement to the contrary.

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Now therefore, We, the said Governor of Ceylon, in pursuance and exercise of the authority vested in Us by the said Order in Council and Proclamation, do hereby proclaim

CURRENCY OF CEYLON.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No 3. (Enclosures.)

and direct that the said Proclamation shall and do take effect and come into force in Her Majesty's Colony of Ceylon and the Dependencies thereof, from and after the First day of July, 1870.

*Given at , in the said Island of Ceylon, this day of in the year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and*

By His Excellency's Command,

Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

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Enclosure No. 7, in No. 3.

Enclosure No. 7, in No. 3.

DRAFT of proposed Proclamation.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

PROCLAMATION.

*By His Excellency* Sir HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, *Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.*

WHEREAS by the Proclamation annexed to Her Majesty's Order in Council dated the 18th day of June, 1869, it is ordained and declared that from and after a day to be fixed by the Governor or Officer Administering the Government of Ceylon, by Proclamation, and subject to further directions to be given by Proclamation of the Governor, the British and local copper or bronze coins or tokens at present in circulation in Her Majesty's Colony of Ceylon and its Dependencies, and such other copper or bronze tokens as may from time to time be specified by the Governor by Proclamation shall be a legal tender of payment for any sum not exceeding half a Rupee; the said British and local coins to continue current until the date of such Proclamation, at the same rates, as regards the Rupee, as those at which they at present pass by long established usage and custom, viz:—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Penny | | at the rate of | $\frac{2}{3}$rds of an Anna, | or | 8 | Pie. |
| „ Half-penny | | „ | $\frac{1}{3}$rd | „ | 4 | „ |
| „ Farthing | | „ | $\frac{1}{6}$th | „ | 2 | „ |
| „ Ceylon Fanam | | „ | 1 Anna | | | |
| „ „ Stiver or Pice | | „ | $\frac{1}{4}$th | „ | 3 | „ |
| „ „ Challie | | „ | $\frac{1}{12}$th | „ | 1 | „ |

And whereas it is expedient and desirable to establish certain other copper or bronze coins or tokens, representing certain decimal parts of a Rupee, as a legal tender for payment for any sum not exceeding half a Rupee.

And whereas there will shortly be issued by the Government of Ceylon, copper or bronze coins or tokens, as follows:—

A copper or bronze five-cent piece, representing one-twentieth part of a Rupee.

A copper or bronze one-cent piece, representing one-hundredth part of a Rupee.

A copper or bronze half-cent piece, representing one two-hundredth part of a Rupee.

And every such piece shall have for the obverse impression the effigy of Her Majesty, with the inscription "Victoria, Queen," and for the reverse impression the representation of a Talipot Palm and an inscription indicating the value of the piece in cents of a Rupee, with the word "Ceylon," and the date of the year, and words indicating the value in Sinhalese and Tamil:

Now, therefore, We, the said Governor, in pursuance and exercise of the authority vested in Us by the aforesaid Proclamation, do hereby proclaim and direct that the said copper or bronze coins or tokens so to be issued as aforesaid, shall from and after the First day of July, 1870, be lawfully current, and shall pass and be received as current and lawful tokens and payment within the Island of Ceylon and the Dependencies thereof, at and for the rates and values indicated thereon, and at no other rates or values. Provided, however, that no person shall be required to receive more than one half-Rupee in copper or bronze coins or tokens at one time.

And we do hereby further proclaim and direct, that until further lawful proclamation and direction to the contrary, the British and local copper or bronze coins or tokens now current in this Colony shall continue (subject to what is herein provided and directed) to pass and be received as current and lawful tokens and legal tender for payment, at the rates and values following, that is to say:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Penny | at the rate of | | $\frac{1}{24}$th | of a Rupee. |
| „ Half-penny | „ | | $\frac{1}{48}$th | „ |
| „ Farthing | „ | | $\frac{1}{96}$th | „ |
| „ Ceylon Fanam | „ | | $\frac{1}{16}$th | „ |
| „ Stiver or Pice | „ | | $\frac{1}{64}$th | „ |
| „ Challie | „ | | $\frac{1}{192}$nd | „ |

*Given at in the said Island of Ceylon, this day of in the year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and*

By His Excellency's Command,

Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

---

Enclosure No. 8, in No. 3.

Draft of proposed CIRCULAR to Government Officers.

Enclosure No. 8, in No. 3.
Draft of proposed Circular to Government Officers.

DENOMINATION of Public Accounts.

1. On and after the 1st July, 1870, all public accounts will be kept in rupees and cents, instead of in pounds, shillings and pence.

2. All agreements, rents, sales, or other transactions entered into by Government Officers after the 1st of July, will be made in rupees and cents.

3. A stock of tokens consisting of cents, half-cent, and five cent pieces, will be procured and transmitted to the Government Kachchéries as soon as practicable.

4. Government and Assistant Government Agents will give every facility in their power for the exchange of cents for the old legal copper tokens, as specified below, and will send into the Treasury periodically all copper tokens, except the decimal divisions of the rupee, that may come into their possession.

5. The following table shews the equivalent rated values of the new and old copper tokens:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 rupee = | 100 | cents |
| | 24 | pence |
| | 48 | half-pence |
| | 96 | farthings |
| | 16 | fanams |
| | 64 | stivers or pice |
| | 192 | challies |

6. The silver half-rupee, quarter-rupee, and the eighth of a rupee, will be received and paid respectively as 50, 25 and 12½ cents.

7. After the 1st July, 1870, all Government Officers will endeavour by all legitimate means to bring the cents into circulation, and all payments under half a rupee should, when not inconvenient to the recipient, be made in decimal tokens.

8. None of the existing copper tokens should, when they come into the possession of any Government Officer, be allowed again to circulate, but should be sent to the nearest Kachchéri to be exchanged for cents, or silver, if cents be not procurable.

9. To prevent complication, no stamps should be issued by Government Officers in broken sums, that is in less quantities than can be paid for by the 12½ cent piece and its multiple.

10. A return of all balances of accounts on the 1st of July, 1870, should be sent in to Government in two columns—one shewing the balance in pounds, shillings and pence, and the other the corresponding sums in rupees and cents.

11. The annexed example is given as a rough guide for Officers in making out their balances.

12. Should the aggregate sum of the balances in £ *s. d.* when added up, differ from that of the column of Rs. and C., an addition or deduction must be made in cents, as shewn in the example, to make their balances exact, and the adjustment of this addition will be made in the Treasury.

13. In transposing accounts from £ *s. d.* to Rs. and C., a rupee will be entered for every two shillings, and the annexed table will shew the equivalents in cents, which will be accepted in audit for all amounts below 2*s.*

10.

Dr. Y. Z.—AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE.

RECEIPTS.

| Date of Receipt. | Number of Voucher. | From whom received. | Description of Revenue or Receipt. | Amount. £ | s. | d. | Equivalent in Rupees and Cents. Rs. | C. | Reference to Waste Book. Head of Service. | Page. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 Jany. 1 | | Balance, 1 Jany. 1848 | In the strong vault £2500<br>In Agent's chest 500 | 3,000 | 0 | 0 | 30,000 | 0 | | |
| " | | Collector Customs, Pt. Pedro | Customs' Collections | 90 | 7 | 0 | 903 | 50 | Customs | 2 |
| " | | Do. | Harbour Dues | 5 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | Port and Harbour Dues | 2 |
| " | | Candappar | Salt Farm | 106 | 17 | 6 | 1068 | 75 | Sale, Govt. Property | 3 |
| " | | Dt. Judge, Jaffna | Judicial Stamps | 44 | 7 | 9 | 443 | 87 | Stamps | 3 |
| " | | Do. Mannar | Fines | 1 | 4 | 0 | 12 | 0 | Fines, Forfeitures | 3 |
| " | 3 | Cassegar Arragon | Arrack License | 52 | 10 | 0 | 525 | 0 | Licenses | 3 |
| " | | Vagan Cassandar | Ferry Toll Rent | 11 | 7 | 0 | 113 | 50 | Rents | 2 |
| " | | Post Office Clerk | Postage Collection | 10 | 18 | 0 | 109 | 0 | Postage | 3 |
| " | | A. B. | Sale of Land | 50 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 0 | Land Sales | 2 |
| " | | Collector Customs, Jaffna | Customs' Collections | 22 | 0 | 0 | 220 | 0 | Customs | |
| | | Do. | Harbour Dues | 3 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | Port and Harbour Dues | 2 |
| " | | Garrison Sergeant-Major | Arrack for Troops | 0 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | Sale of Govt. Property | 3 |
| " | | Chitty Modliar | Paddy Farms | 122 | 0 | 0 | 1220 | 0 | Land Revenue | 2 |
| " | | Ayer Pulle | Fine Grain | 45 | 0 | 0 | 450 | 0 | do. | 2 |
| " | 4 | A. G., Stamp distributor | Blank Stamps | 20 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | Stamps | 3 |
| " | | Juan Fernando | Govt. Gazette advertisement | 3 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | Miscellaneous | 4 |
| " | | C. D. | Rent of House | 8 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | Rents | 2 |
| " | 6 | Rest-house kpr. at— | Rest-house collections | 3 | 9 | 0 | 34 | 50 | do. | 2 |
| " | 15 | Vendue master | Proceeds sale of articles found and not claimed | 2 | 9 | 0 | 24 | 50 | Miscellaneous | 4 |
| " | | J. Hendrick, Clerk, Mannar | Over issue of Pay recovered | 3 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | do. | 4 |
| " | | Self | Surcharge by Auditor-General | 23 | 0 | 0 | 230 | 0 | do. | 4 |
| " | | The Fiscal | Deposit, Intestate Estate | 70 | 0 | 0 | 700 | 0 | Deposits | 4 |
| " | | Collector, Customs | Customs' Collections | 543 | 0 | 0 | 5430 | 0 | Customs | 2 |
| " | | Do. | Harbour dues | 57 | 0 | 0 | 570 | 0 | Port and Harbour Dues | 2 |
| " | | A. B. | Paddy Rent | 400 | 0 | 0 | 4000 | 0 | Land Revenue | 2 |
| " | 16 | G. H. | Fine Grain | 100 | 0 | 0 | 1000 | 0 | do. | 2 |
| " | | L. M. | Arrack License | 125 | 0 | 0 | 1250 | 0 | Licenses | 3 |
| " | | F. R. | Arrack Sale | 55 | 0 | 0 | 550 | 0 | Sale of Govt. Property | 3 |
| " | | R. S. | Road Tolls | 30 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 0 | Rents | 2 |
| " | | C. D. | Ferry Tolls | 10 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | do. | 2 |
| " | | A.G., Stamp distributor | Blank Stamps | 65 | 0 | 0 | 650 | 0 | Stamps | 3 |
| " | | District Judge, Jaffna | Judicial Stamps | 123 | 0 | 0 | 1230 | 0 | do. | 3 |
| " | | A. M. | Salt farms | 400 | 0 | 0 | 4000 | 0 | Sale of Govt. property | 3 |
| " | | District Judge, Mannar | Fines and Forfeitures | 25 | 0 | 0 | 250 | 0 | Fines, Forfeitures | 3 |
| " | | Postmaster, Jaffna | Postage | 37 | 0 | 0 | 370 | 0 | Postage | 3 |
| " | | H. and Co. | Sale of Lands | 50 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 0 | Land Sales | 2 |
| " | | J. B. | Building Materials | 15 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 0 | Sale of Govt. Property | 3 |
| " | | J. W. | Draft No —on Treasurer in favour of | 125 | 0 | 0 | 1250 | 0 | Drafts between Stations | 4 |
| | | | | 2,857 | 17 | 3 | 28,578 | 62 | | |
| | | | £— | 5,857 | 17 | 3 | 58,578 | 62 | | |

PROVINCE.—A SUB-ACCOUNTANT.

11

Y. Z.—AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE. Cr.

PAYMENTS.

| Date of Payment. | Number of Voucher. | To whom paid. | Description of Service. | Amount. £ s. d. | Equivalent in Rupees and Cents. Rs. C. | Reference to Waste Book. Head of Service. | Page. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1848 | | | | | | | |
| Jany. 2 | | Agent, Northern Province | Fixed Estabt., Jaffna Salaries for Decr. 1847 | 222 7 6 | 2,223 75 | Salaries, Fixed Estabt. | 5 |
| „ 2 | | Do. | Provl. Jaffna Salaries do. | 10 10 0 | 105 0 | do. Provisional | 5 |
| „ | | Do. | Office Contingencies do. | 25 7 0 | 253 50 | Office Contingencies | 5 |
| „ | | Dt. Judge, Jaffna | Fixed Estabt., Jaffna, Salaries do | 99 0 0 | 990 0 | Salaries, Fixed Estabt. | 5 |
| „ | | Do. | Provl. Jaffna, Salaries do | 6 0 0 | 60 0 | do. Provisional | 5 |
| „ | | Do. | Allowances do. | 20 16 8 | 208 33 | Allowances | 5 |
| „ | | Fiscal, Northern Province | Fixed Estabt., Jaffna, Salaries do | 37 0 0 | 370 0 | Salaries, Fixed Estabt. | 5 |
| „ | | Pooden, Head Coolie | Hire of Coolies weighing & storing salt do. | 4 10 0 | 45 0 | Revenue Services | 5 |
| „ 3 | | H. J. | For watching formation of salt do. | 23 0 8 | 230 33 | do. | 5 |
| „ | | A. H. Vandergucht | Clerk, Agent's Establishment, Jaffna, Salary for Decr. 184 | 5 0 0 | 50 0 | Salaries | 5 |
| „ 9 | | Cangasamy & others | Employed in the Salt-pans at— | 6 4 6 | 62 25 | Revenue Services | 5 |
| „ | | Assistant Engineer | Treasurer's Draft No. | 100 0 0 | 000 0 | Drafts between Stations | 7 |
| „ | | W. J. Jacobs | Conveying Arrack from—to— | 9 7 6 | 93 75 | Revenue Services | 5 |
| „ | | Maniagar | Expenses incurred by Grain collections | 25 0 0 | 250 0 | do. | 5 |
| „ 15 | | Mootosamy | For collecting Salt | 10 9 10 | 104 92 | Revenue Services | 5 |
| | | Asst. Agent, Mannar | Travelling Expenses, letting Grain rents | 15 8 9 | 154 37 | Transport | 6 |
| | | Dt. Judge, Jaffna | Commission on Stamps sold | 16 12 0 | 166 0 | Revenue Services | 5 |
| „ 23 | | Mr. J. G. de Vos | Law charges in Revenue cases | 15 15 0 | 157 50 | do. | 5 |
| „ | | The Fiscal | Prison Necessaries | 44 4 8 | 442 33 | Police and Gaols | 6 |
| „ 28 | | J. K. | Travelling Expenses, letting Grain rents | 10 2 6 | 101 25 | Transport | 6 |
| „ | | Asst. Agent, Jaffna | Commission on Stamps sold | 6 10 0 | 65 0 | Revenue Services | 5 |
| „ | | Supdt. of Pearl Banks | Expenses of inspecting the Banks | 37 6 6 | 373 25 | do. | 5 |
| „ 29 | | K. L. | Conveying Salt to Stores | 5 4 9 | 52 37 | do. | 5 |
| „ | | Mootoosamy | For collecting Salt | 7 8 3 | 74 12 | do. | 5 |
| „ | | The Fiscal | Batta to Witnesses, Northern Circuit | 115 0 0 | 1,150 0 | Administration of Justice | 6 |
| „ | | Asst. Agent, Mannar and Nuwarakalá-wiya | Fixed Estabt., Salaries for Decr 184 | 97 4 10 | 972 42 | Salaries, Fixed Estabt. | 5 |
| | | | Office Contingencies | 5 13 6 | 56 75 | Office Contingencies | 5 |
| „ | | Asst. Engineer | Treasurer's Draft No. | 150 0 0 | 1,500 0 | Drafts between Stations | 7 |
| „ | | T. M. | Rent of Rest-houses | 1 10 0 | 15 0 | Rent | 6 |
| „ | | Dt. Judge, Mannar and Nuwara Kalaviya | Fixed Establishment Salaries for Decr. 184 | 75 14 6 | 757 25 | Salaries, Fixed Estabt. | 5 |
| | | | Office Contingencies do | 10 1 0 | 100 50 | Office Contingencies | 5 |
| „ | | Dt. Judge Wellegamo | Fixed Establishment Salaries for Decr. 184 | 28 18 4 | 289 17 | Salaries, Fixed Estabt. | 5 |
| „ | | Waddemoratchy | Do. do. | 28 18 10 | 289 42 | do. do. | 5 |
| „ | | Tenmoratchy | Do. do. | 28 13 10 | 286 92 | do. do. | 5 |
| „ | | The Islands | Do. do. | 20 15 8 | 207 83 | do. do. | 5 |
| „ | | — | Do. do. | 30 16 8 | 308 33 | do. do. | 5 |
| „ | | The Wanny | Do. do. | 26 0 6 | 260 25 | do. do. | 5 |
| „ | | The Comptroller of Customs, Northern Province | Office Contingencies do. | 13 15 0 | 137 50 | do. do | 5 |
| | | | Do. do. | 150 0 0 | 1,500 0 | Office Contingencies | 5 |
| „ 31 | | X. Y. Suptg. Officer of Roads | Treasurer's Draft No. | 200 0 0 | 2,000 0 | Drafts between Stations | 7 |
| | | Colonial Treasurer | Remittance to Colombo | 2,000 0 0 | 20,000 0 | Remits. between Chests | 7 |
| | | | | 3,746 8 9 | 37,464 36 | | |
| | | Add for difference between pence and cents in conversion | | — | 0 1 | | |
| | | Balance on 31st January. | | | | | |
| | | In the strong vault | £1,500 0 0 | | 37,464 37 | | |
| | | In Agent's chest | 611 8 6 | 2,111 8 6 | 21,114 25 | | |
| | | | | £ 5,857 17 3 | 58,578 62 | | |

CURRENCY OF CEYLON.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No 3.
(Enclosures.)

3.

TABLE shewing the nearest decimal equivalent for pence and farthings, from 0 to 1*s.* 11¾*d.*

| *S.* | *D.* | 0 | ¼*d.* | ½*d.* | ¾*d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. | Cents. |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 0 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 0 | 3 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 0 | 4 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 0 | 5 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 0 | 6 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 0 | 7 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 |
| 0 | 8 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |
| 0 | 9 | 37 | 39 | 40 | 41 |
| 0 | 10 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 |
| 0 | 11 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 |
| 1 | 0 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 |
| 1 | 1 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 |
| 1 | 2 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 |
| 1 | 3 | 62 | 64 | 65 | 66 |
| 1 | 4 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 |
| 1 | 5 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 |
| 1 | 6 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 |
| 1 | 7 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 |
| 1 | 8 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 |
| 1 | 9 | 87 | 89 | 90 | 91 |
| 1 | 10 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 |
| 1 | 11 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 |
| | | 0 | ¼*d.* | ½*d.* | ¾*d.* |

No. 4.

Earl Granville to Governor Sir Hercules Robinson.
No. 84, Sep. 18, 1869.
90, „ 27 „
91, „ 28 „
123, Oct. 16 „
156, Nov. 25 „
13, Jan 9, 1870.

C. O. to Treasy. 18th Nov., 1869.
C. O. to Treasy. 14th Dec., 1869.
Treasy. to C. O. 13th Jan., 1870.
C. O. to Treasy. 22nd Jan., 1870.
C. O. to Treasy. 19th Feb., 1870.
Treasy. to C. O. 12th May, 1870.
C. O. to Treasy. 25th May, 1870.

## No. 4.

### EARL GRANVILLE to Governor Sir HERCULES ROBINSON.

*Ceylon.*
No. 125.

Downing Street,
25th May, 1870.

SIR,

I HAVE to acknowledge your despatches named in the margin, relating to the subject of the proposed change in the denomination of the public accounts in Ceylon, and other matters connected with the subject of the currency. I annex for your information and guidance, copies of correspondence with the Board of Treasury on the subject of your despatches.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

Governor
Sir H. ROBINSON,
&c., &c., &c.

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Enclosure No. 1, in No. 4.
Sir F. Sandford, to the Secretary to the Treasury.

No. 91, 28th September, 1869.

### Enclosure No. 1, in No. 4.

### Sir F. SANDFORD to the SECRETARY to the TREASURY.

(Copy.)

Downing Street,
18th November, 1869.

SIR,

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Ceylon, with a report by Mr. Molesworth, respecting the feasibility of introducing into the Colony a subsidiary decimal coinage of the rupee.

I am, &c.,
F. R. SANDFORD.

The SECRETARY to the TREASURY.

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Enclosure No. 2, in No. 4.
Sir F. Sandford, to the Secretary to the Treasury.

No. 90, 27th September, 1869.

### Enclosure No. 2, in No. 4.

### Sir F. SANDFORD to the SECRETARY to the TREASURY.

(Copy.)

Downing Street,
14th December, 1869.

SIR,

WITH reference to previous correspondence on the subject of currency in Ceylon, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury,

1*st.*—Copy of a despatch from the Governor of Ceylon, forwarding various papers from the Colombo Chamber of Commerce against the proposed change in the currency, as approved by the Lords Commissioners.

*2nd.*—Copy of a further Despatch, reporting the appointment of a Commission to enquire whether any change is necessary or desirable in the denomination of public accounts in Ceylon.

*3rd.*—Copy of a correspondence with Mr. Mellor, who has been deputed by the Chamber of Commerce to communicate with Lord Granville on the subject.

I am to state, that on the receipt of the Report of the Commission a further communication will be made to you.

I am, &c.,
F. R. SANDFORD.

The SECRETARY to the TREASURY,

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Enclosure No. 3, in No. 4.

Mr. MELLOR to EARL GRANVILLE.

Enclosure No. 3, in No. 4.
Mr. Mellor to Earl Granville.

(Copy.)

7, Fig Tree Court,
Temple, London, E. C.,
24th November, 1869.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honor to inform your Lordship that I have been requested by the Chamber of Commerce in Ceylon, to wait upon your Lordship as their agent, and with great respect to ask your Lordship to grant the favor of a personal interview with reference to a Memorial signed by the Chairman of the Chamber, and, as I am instructed, by every Commercial firm of any importance in the Colony—both European and Native—with the exception of one of the three Banking firms in Colombo, and which has already been forwarded to the Colonial Office for your Lordship's consideration by the Governor of Ceylon.

The Chamber of Commerce and the memorialists are extremely anxious that the reasons which have influenced them in signing the Memorial should be laid before your Lordship, and if your Lordship should grant me the favor of an appointment, I am instructed that Sir Edward Watkin and a few influential persons resident in London, and interested in the Colony, would wish to do themselves the honor of waiting on your Lordship at the same time.

I am further instructed respectfully to beg that your Lordship will fix an appointment as early as may be convenient, on the ground that notice has been given by the Governor of Ceylon, that the Proclamation referred to in the prayer of the Memorial will be brought into operation on the 1st day of January, 1870; and the Chamber of Commerce respectfully submit that, in a matter of such importance as a contemplated change in the currency of the Island, opposed as it is by almost the whole of the trading community, your Lordship might possibly, upon hearing their representations, consider that in any event it might be desirable to postpone the coming into operation of the Proclamation until such a time as would enable the Memorialists fully to represent their opinions upon the subject for your Lordship's further consideration.

Your Lordship may perhaps consider this application to be rather late, but according to my instructions it could not have been possible for the Chamber of Commerce to have determined upon the course they are now taking, for reasons which I hope to have the honor of communicating, and which the Chamber of Commerce feel will be perfectly satisfactory to your Lordship.

I have, &c.,
JAMES R. MELLOR.

The Right Hon'ble
EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

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Enclosure No. 4, in No. 4.

Sir F. ROGERS to Mr. MELLOR.

Enclosure No. 4, in No. 4.
Sir F. Rogers to Mr. Mellor.

(Copy.)

Downing Street,
6th December, 1869.

SIR,

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, in which, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce in Ceylon, you request an interview with Lord Granville on the subject of the "contemplated change in the currency of the Island."

In reply I am to inform you, that the subject has been referred by Sir H. Robinson to a Commission, representing the principal interests in the Colony, but that His Lordship has not yet received the Report of the Commission.

Under those circumstances, and as the Report may be shortly expected, Lord Granville would propose to await its arrival before receiving a deputation on the subject.

I am, &c.,
F. ROGERS.

J. R. MELLOR, Esq.

CURRENCY OF CEYLON.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No. 4. (Enclosures.) Enclosure No. 5, in No. 4.

Mr Stansfeld to Sir F. Sandford.

Enclosure No. 5, in No 4.

Mr. STANSFELD to Sir F. SANDFORD.

(Copy.)

Treasury Chambers,
13th January, 1870.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter dated 18th November last, enclosing copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Ceylon, with a Report by Mr. Molesworth respecting the feasibility of introducing into the Colony a subsidiary decimal coinage of the rupee, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Granville, that it appears to my Lords, looking to the much larger questions which may have to be considered in relation to the currency of India and Ceylon, and this country, it would be premature at present to enter into a discussion on the question of a subsidiary decimal coinage.

I am, &c.,
JAMES STANSFELD.

Sir F. R. SANDFORD,
&c., &c., &c.

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Enclosure No. 6, in No 4.

Sir F Rogers to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Enclosure No. 6, in No 4.

Sir F. ROGERS to the SECRETARY to the TREASURY.

(Copy.)

Downing Street,
22nd January, 1870.

SIR,

WITH reference to the letter from this Department dated the 14th ultimo, on the subject of the currency of Ceylon, I am directed by Earl Granville to annex, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, a copy of a Despatch, with its enclosures, from the Governor of Ceylon, submitting the Report of the Commissioners appointed to consider the question of altering the denomination of the public accounts simultaneously with the Proclamation of the Order in Council of the 18th July, 1869; also a copy of a former Despatch from the Governor, with its enclosures, forwarding a printed collection of correspondence on the subject of the Ceylon currency.

No. 156, 25th November, 1869.

No. 84, 18th Sep. 1869.

2. The questions now standing for their Lordships' decision appear to be as follows:—

(I.)—Is the proposed substitution of rupee accounts for pound accounts, for all Government purposes, to be approved? and if so, is the date proposed for the change, viz., the 1st July, 1870, to be approved? (It will be seen on reference to page 12 of the printed collection, that the Governor's original proposal was to commence the change with a new year of account.)

(II.)—Pending the proclamation of the Order in Council of the 18th July, 1869, ought any legislation to take place to remove the legal doubts as to present transactions in Ceylon expressed in pounds? (According to the legal opinions now submitted by the Governor, debtors will remain legally liable, so long as the Order in Council is not proclaimed, for sums in excess of what is declared to be due from them, by sections 8 and 9 of the Order).

(III.)—What reply is to be made to the several Memorials, which remain unacknowledged, from the Chairman and Members of the Colombo Chamber of Commerce, and from the "Merchants and others engaged in the trade of Ceylon," complaining that the Order in Council ignores (perspectively) the relation of the rupee to the currency of the Island? (The Governor considers that the only answer that can be given is, that the Order in Council will leave the community free to keep their accounts in any denomination they may consider convenient. Para. 5 of Despatch No. 156).

3. There is a further question respecting the proposed decimal subdivision of the rupee; but this is disposed of (in the negative) by the letter from their Lordships' Board, dated the 13th instant.

C. O. to Mr. Mellor, 22nd January, 1870.

4. I am directed to annex a letter addressed to Mr. Mellor, acting in this matter as agent of the Ceylon memorialists, suggesting that any communication which he has to make on the subject should be addressed to their Lordships' Board rather than to this Department.

I am, &c.,
F. ROGERS.

The SECRETARY to the TREASURY.

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Enclosure No. 7, in No. 4.

Sir F. Rogers to the Secretary to the Treasury.

No. 13, 9th Jan., 1870.

Enclosure No. 7, in No. 4.

Sir F. ROGERS to the SECRETARY to the TREASURY.

(Copy.)

Downing Street,
19th February, 1870.

SIR,

WITH reference to the recent correspondence on the subject of the currency of Ceylon, I am directed by Earl Granville to annex, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, a copy of a Despatch, with its enclosures in original,

received from the Governor, submitting copies of Petitions numerously signed, in favor of the adoption of a decimal subdivision of the rupee, and recommending that he should be authorised to accede to this proposal, issuing Proclamations for the purpose, of which he annexes drafts. Lord Granville has not yet communicated to the Governor the Treasury letter of the 13th ultimo relating to this subject, and proposes not to do so till he is informed of the views of their Lordships on the papers now forwarded.

I have, &c.,
F. ROGERS.

The SECRETARY to the TREASURY.

P.S.—It is requested that the original enclosures of the Governor's Despatch may be returned.

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Enclosure No. 8, in No. 4.
Sir F. ROGERS to Mr. MELLOR.

(Copy.)

Downing Street,
22nd January, 1870.

Enclosure No. 8, in No. 4
Sir F. Rogers to Mr. Mellor.

SIR,

WITH reference to the correspondence with you on the subject of the currency of Ceylon, I am directed by Earl Granville to inform you, that the Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to consider certain matters relating to that subject, has now been received, and referred for the consideration of the Board of Treasury; and I am directed to suggest that any communication which you may wish to make on the subject (whether by interview or otherwise) should be addressed to that Board (who are furnished with a copy of the present letter to you), rather than to this Department.

I am, &c.,
F. ROGERS.

J. R. MELLOR, Esq.

---

Enclosure No. 9, in No. 4.
Mr. STANSFELD to Sir F. ROGERS.

(Copy.)

Treasury Chambers,
12th May, 1870.

Enclosure No. 9, in No. 4.
Mr. Stansfeld to Sir F. Rogers.

SIR,

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them your letter of 22nd January last, and its enclosures, on the subject of the currency of Ceylon.

Their Lordships desire me to state, for the information of Earl Granville, that they fully concur in the views entertained by Sir H. Robinson, as stated in paragraph 5 of his Despatch of 25th November last, with regard to the reply to be made to the Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce.

The legal opinions given in reply to the questions submitted by the Committee of Enquiry only confirm this Board in their opinion as to the necessity of a change in the existing state of things; but the establishment of a upee currency, and the consequent alteration in the denomination of the public accounts, can have no compulsory effect on the community at large, who are at liberty to adopt whatever form of account they may prefer.

With regard to question No. II. in your letter (viz., whether legislation will be necessary to remove legal doubts as to present transactions in Ceylon expressed in pounds), my Lords would request that the attention of Earl Granville may be called to the letter from the Colonial Office, of 5th May, 1868, and to the reply from this Department, of 3rd July, 1868, and to the discussions which took place subsequently, when Sir H. Robinson was in this country. The result of those discussions, they would observe, was to the effect that, in preference to the passing of a local Ordinance, with regard to contracts, &c., which may have been undertaken on the understanding that ten rupees were equal to a pound sterling, provision should be made for that purpose in the Order in Council to be passed for the regulation of the currency, and the 8th and 9th clauses were accordingly introduced into the Proclamation.

This provision, coupled with the power given to the Governor to fix the date of the Proclamation is, in their Lordships' opinion, sufficient to meet any danger of the nature referred to in your letter; and my Lords would remark that, from the terms of the 4th paragraph of his Despatch of 25th November, the Governor would seem to be of the same opinion.

I am, &c.,
JAMES STANSFELD.

Sir F. ROGERS, Bt.
&c., &c., &c.

CURRENCY OF CEYLON.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No. 4.
(Enclosures.)
Enclosure No. 10, in No. 4.

Mr. Herbert to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Enclosure No. 10, in No. 4.

Mr. HERBERT to the SECRETARY to the TREASURY.

(Copy.)

Downing Street,
25th May, 1870.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter dated the 12th instant, replying to the letter from this Department dated the 22nd January, on the subject of the currency of Ceylon, I am directed by Earl Granville to request you to draw the attention of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the further letter from this Department dated the 19th February, relating to that subject, which remains unanswered, and to which no reference is made in your present letter; and I am directed to enquire what reply their Lordships would recommend to be returned to the Governor's Despatch No. 13, dated the 9th January, of which a copy was forwarded in that letter with its enclosures in original. Lord Granville would also be glad to be informed whether he is right in inferring from your present letter, that their Lordships see no occasion to interfere with the discretion of the Governor on the question of the date to be fixed for commencing the change in the mode of keeping the public accounts (which was one of the questions brought before their Lordships by the letter of the 22nd January).

I am, &c.,
R. G. W. HERBERT.

The SECRETARY to the TREASURY.

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No. 5.

EARL GRANVILLE to Governor Sir HERCULES ROBINSON.

No. 5.
Earl Granville to Governor Sir Hercules Robinson.
Treasy., 4th June, 1870.

CEYLON.
No. 140.

Downing Street,
11th June, 1870.

SIR,

WITH reference to my Despatch No. 125 dated the 25th ultimo, enclosing copies of correspondence with the Board of Treasury on the subject of the currency of Ceylon, I annex for your information and guidance a copy of a further letter from that Board relating to the subject.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

Governor
Sir H. G. ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

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Enclosure in No. 5.

Mr. STANSFELD to Sir F. ROGERS.

Enclosure in No. 5.
Mr. Stansfeld to Sir F. Rogers.

(Copy.)

Treasury Chambers,
4th June, 1870.

SIR,

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them Mr. Herbert's letter of the 25th ultimo, stating that no answer has been given to the Colonial Office letter of 19th February last, respecting the proposal to adopt a decimal subdivision of the rupee in Ceylon.

In reply, I am to request that you will draw Lord Granville's attention to the letter from this Department of the 13th of January last, on the question of a Decimal Coinage subsidiary to the rupee, and I am to state that, after the decision of the Board, as conveyed in that letter, and which they presume has been communicated to the Governor, it appeared to my Lords unnecessary to make any further reference to the subject in the subsequent letter from this Department of 12th ultimo.

In reply to the further enquiry made in Mr. Herbert's letter, as to what answer should be returned to the Governor's Despatch of the 9th January last on this subject, I am to state that my Lords see no reason to alter their decision, that it would be premature to enter into a discussion of the question at present.

I am to add that their Lordships have no desire to interfere with the discretion of the Governor as to the date to be fixed with respect to the change in the accounts.

I am, &c.,
JAMES STANSFELD.

## No. 6.

### Governor Sir Hercules Robinson to Earl Granville.

No. 167.
*Financial.*

The Pavilion, Kandy,
Ceylon, 22nd July, 1870.

My Lord,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatches of the 25th May and the 11th June last, conveying to me the decisions of Her Majesty's Government upon the subject of the currency of Ceylon.

2. As these instructions did not reach me in time to admit of my bringing the Order in Council of the 18th June, 1869, into operation, as I had intended, on the 1st instant, I think it desirable now to delay doing so until the 1st January next, unless it should become necessary in the meantime to appoint an earlier day. I do not however anticipate that any such necessity will arise, for although it is now generally known that a contract for a pound cannot be legally satisfied by the payment of the customary ten rupees, no one is likely to contest the point, seeing that the Government is armed with an Order in Council which can be brought into operation at any time, and which legalizes the custom as regards all existing contracts.

3. As a delay, therefore, of some months will probably take place before any change is made in the denomination of the public accounts, I would earnestly beg for a reconsideration in the interval of the decision of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, communicated in Mr. Stansfeld's letter of the 4th June last, that it is premature at present to enter into a discussion on the question of the proposed decimal subsidiary currency to the rupee.

4. The question appears to me to be almost purely a local one, which cannot possibly be influenced by any future changes in the currency of India; and if I can succeed in establishing these points, I think it must be admitted, that as a change in the denomination of accounts here is inevitable and imminent, it can scarcely be premature to consider what that change shall be, and whether it must necessarily involve a change for the worse,—namely, to the cumbrous denomination of annas and pie.

5. Although the Indian rupee (with its silver subdivisions of proportionate intrinsic value) has been for a third of a century the conventional standard measure of value here, the anna and the pie have never been introduced into either the currency or the accounts of the Colony. The accounts have been kept in £ *s.* *d.*—the rupee being entered as 2*s.*—and the copper tokens in use have been the English penny, half-penny and farthing, and the Dutch fanam, stiver, and challie. The difference between the copper subsidiary tokens of the rupee in use in Ceylon and in India has never practically been felt to be any inconvenience during the last thirty-four years; because, in the majority of money transactions between the two countries, aggregate sums are dealt with; and there being now no reason why the two subsidiary systems should be assimilated, the relative advantages of cents and of annas and pie may, I think, fairly be dealt with as a question of mainly local interest.

6. I do not see either, how the adoption of cents in Ceylon can be affected by any possible changes in the currency of India. The proposals which have been mooted from time to time for the establishment of a Gold currency in that country may, I think, be reduced to three:—

(1.) To increase the value of the rupee between 6 and 7 per cent., so as to assimilate it in value to the one-tenth of a sovereign, and to make both coins concurrent legal tenders at that rate.

(2.) To make the British sovereign the sole standard of value in India, and the rupee (of present weight and fineness) a token representing one-tenth of a sovereign.

(3.) To coin gold ten rupee pieces, the same being (as far as can be effected in coins of different metals) exact multiples of the present rupee.

Now, it appears to me that to any one of these changes the decimal subdivision of the rupee proposed for Ceylon would be admirably adapted. The financial and equitable difficulties as regards proposals 1 and 2, are, I think, insurmountable; but if either of them were carried out, the copper decimal tokens would still retain their relative value to the rupee. The cent would represent the 1-100th of the rupee, in the same way as the anna would represent the 1-16th, and the pie the 1-192nd part of the rupee, whether the rupee were increased in value, as proposed in (1), or given increased purchasing power, as proposed in (2). If the third proposal, which appears to me the only practical one, were adopted, the rupee and the cent would remain unaltered; whilst in all three cases the proposed copper tokens would be decimals of the gold coins.

7. No further Order in Council is necessary to establish the decimal subdivision of the rupee in Ceylon. Power is already given to the Governor by the 6th section of the Order in Council of the 18th June, 1869, to specify from time to time by Proclamation the copper or bronze tokens which shall be a legal tender to the extent of half of a rupee; and all that is required is the simple assent of Her Majesty's Government to the Proclamations and measures sketched out in the 5th paragraph of my Despatch No. 13 of the 9th January last.

CURRENCY OF CEYLON.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No. 6.

Governor Sir Hercules Robinson to Earl Granville.

8. I do hope therefore that the opportunity which now exists, and which will probably never recur, for effecting a great improvement, with the assent of the entire community, will not be thrown away. A change in the denomination of the accounts of any country is necessarily productive of much temporary confusion and inconvenience. In the present case a change is unavoidable; and this being so, the whole intelligent public of the Island has come forward and implored, that instead of being thrown back in their monetary transactions and accounts upon the barbarous divisors of 16 and 12, they may be allowed to adopt a decimal system of coinage and accounts, the advantages of which are now acknowledged by all civilized nations. It appears to me, that if this apparently reasonable prayer be disregarded, a serious responsibility will be incurred, unless some better grounds than have as yet been advanced can be shewn for refusing it. And I feel bound therefore to record my opinion, that it will be a great mistake if the present opportunity be not seized to introduce a perfect system, which is desired by the public, and which alone presents the simplicity and other permanent advantages which can compensate for the confusion and inconvenience of a change.

I have, &c.,

The EARL GRANVILLE, K.G. HERCULES ROBINSON.

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No. 7.

Governor Sir Hercules Robinson to the Earl of Kimberley.

No. 7.

Governor Sir HERCULES ROBINSON to the EARL of KIMBERLEY.

No. 186.
*Financial.*

The Pavilion, Kandy,
Ceylon, August 19, 1870.

MY LORD,

WITH reference to my Despatch No. 167 of 22nd ultimo, I have the honor to beg, that the decision of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury as to the proposed decimal subsidiary currency to the rupee, may be communicated to me by telegraph, as, if favourable, it will be necessary to procure copper cents from the Calcutta Mint with as little delay as possible, if the new system is to be introduced on the 1st January next.

I have, &c.,

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY. HERCULES ROBINSON.

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No. 8.

The Earl of Kimberley to Governor Sir Hercules Robinson.

No. 8.

The EARL of KIMBERLEY to Governor Sir HERCULES ROBINSON.

CEYLON.
No. 62.

Downing Street,
28th September, 1870.

SIR,

WITH reference to your Despatches Nos. 167 and 186, of the 22nd July and the 19th August, I transmit to you the copy of a letter from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, stating that their Lordships are unable to arrive at an immediate decision as to the introduction of decimal coinage in Ceylon.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

Governor Sir H. ROBINSON,
&c., &c., &c.

---

Enclosure in No. 8. Mr. Law to Sir F. Rogers.

Enclosure in No. 8.

Mr. LAW to Sir F. ROGERS.

(Copy.)

Treasury Chambers,
26th September, 1870.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of the 1st instant, transmitting copy of a Despatch from Sir H. Robinson, requesting a reconsideration of my Lords' decision as to the proposed subsidiary decimal coinage for Ceylon, and with reference also to your letter of 19th instant, forwarding an extract of a telegraphic Despatch from Sir Hercules on the same question, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that in the absence from London of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, my Lords cannot undertake to decide immediately the question, which they have several times expressed their intention of reserving, and which they regard as very serious, viz., an alteration in Ceylon of the subdivisions of the rupee.

My Lords would observe, in answer to Sir H. Robinson's plea of urgency, that accounts can be kept decimally, although the coinage in circulation be not itself decimal.

The mercantile part of the community in Ceylon, which keeps regular books, have therefore the matter, so far, in their own hands. A table shewing the equivalent number of cents and decimals of cents, that go to make up so many pies from 1 to 192, is all that the Bookkeeper needs to have before him.

But, as regards circulation, it appears to my Lords to be far from self-evident, that it is desirable to have circulating together decimal coins of account and also other coins which are not decimal, and are not absolutely commensurate with those which are so.

My Lords would therefore require time for further consideration, before they decided this question, even if the larger question of the currency of India and Ceylon, and of this country, were not also, as they hold it to be, involved.

Sir F. ROGERS, Bt.
&c., &c., &c.

I am, &c.,
WILLIAM LAW.

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No. 9

No. 9.
The Earl of Kimberley to Governor Sir Hercules Robinson.

The EARL of KIMBERLEY to Governor Sir HERCULES ROBINSON.

Ceylon.
No. 122.

Downing Street,
1st June, 1871.

SIR,

WITH reference to your despatch No. 13 of the 9th January, 1870, and to other correspondence, I transmit to you herewith the copy of a letter from the Treasury, stating that after mature consideration, their Lordships are prepared to assent to the adoption in Ceylon of a decimal subdivision of the rupee. I have much pleasure in authorizing you to act in accordance with the views expressed by their Lordships.

Treasury, 23rd May, 1871.

In your despatch No. 56 of the 25th November, 1869, you proposed that the date of the Proclamation for the purpose of effecting this change should be the 1st July; but it seems to me that it would perhaps be more convenient that the 1st January next should be selected as the date for the change, in order not to have the two systems in operation in the same year.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

Governor
Sir H. ROBINSON, K. C. M. G.,
&c., &c., &c.

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Enclosure in No. 9.
r. LAW to Mr. HERBERT.

Enclosure in No. 9.
Mr. Law to Mr. Herbert.

(Copy.)

Treasury Chambers,
23rd May, 1871.

SIR,

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have directed me to acquaint you for the information of the Secretary of State, that they have again had before them the letters from the Colonial Office, of 19th February, and 1st September, 1870, and the several despatches, &c., forwarded by the Governor of Ceylon on the subject of the Currency in that Colony, and that after mature consideration, they are prepared to assent to the adoption of a decimal subdivision of the rupee as proposed by Sir H. Robinson.

Their Lordships therefore approve of the issue of a Proclamation by the Governor at such time as may appear to him desirable, declaring certain copper and bronze coins or tokens representing certain decimal parts of a rupee to be a legal tender in Ceylon for payment for any sum not exceeding half a rupee, as follows:—a five cent piece representing $\frac{1}{20}$ part—one cent piece representing $\frac{1}{100}$—half cent piece representing $\frac{1}{200}$ part.

My Lords further approve of the design for the abovementioned coins as submitted in the Governor's despatch of 9th January, 1870, and they concur with the Governor in opinion that the British and local copper and bronze coins now in circulation should continue current at the several rates specified in the draft Proclamation forwarded by him: but they would suggest that it would be desirable that as early a date as possible should be fixed at which these last mentioned coins should no longer be current.

I am, &c.,
WILLIAM LAW.

R. W. HERBERT, Esq.

# II.

# REPORT

ON

# THE KANDYAN PENSIONERS.

BY THE HON'BLE JOHN DOUGLAS,
AUDITOR GENERAL.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER
CEYLON.

1871.

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# KANDYAN PENSIONERS.

## REPORT.

No. 157.

Audit Office,
Colombo, 15th June, 1871.

KANDYAN PENSIONERS.

REPORT.

SIR,

IN submitting a Report on the subject of the Kandyan Pensioners of the Ceylon Government, based upon the inquiries which I have recently made at Madras, as well as at Vellore, Madura, Tanjore, and Negapatam, where the bulk of these pensioners are located, I propose dealing with the question under the three heads, 1st, of the History of the Pensions and of the causes of their origin; 2nd, the present condition of the Pensioners; and 3rd, the steps which it is desirable to take for the ultimate extinction of the Pensions, or for the immediate benefit of certain of the Pensioners.

### I.—HISTORY OF THE PENSIONS AND OF THE CAUSES OF THEIR ORIGIN.

2. Upon the demise of Kirthi Simmala Rajah, king of Kandy, in the year 1778, without issue, he was succeeded, as has often been the case in Indian States as well as in Ceylon, by his brother-in-law, Rajadhi Rajah Siṇha; and the new king, having quarrelled with the Dutch, who then occupied the low-country, invited the assistance of the English from India for their repulsion; and though this assistance was at first declined, at a later date Trincomalee, and afterwards Colombo, were occupied by the British troops in 1795.

3. Three years after this, Rajadhi Rajah Siṇha died without issue; he had however married three wives, the first and third of whom, Alamaloo Amah and Renganaikie Amah, were sisters, while the second, Opeantea Amah or Oobendramah, was first cousin to the other two. The first and third queens had six brothers, Mootoosamy, Bungaroosamy, Kunnissamy, Chinnasamy, Appoosamy, Ayasamy, and Ramasamy; while the second queen had one brother only, named Kondesamy. It is well too to mention, that the whole of the royal family, their wives and relations, belonged to a powerful Indian tribe of the Gentoo caste, originally called Naidoo in the Telegu country, but afterwards Naick at Madura and Tanjore; to the reigning princes of which places they were somewhat closely related. It is asserted by the relatives of Mootoosamy, in a history of the family which has been handed to me by them, that Rajadhi Raja Siṇha nominated on his death-bed his brother-in-law Mootoosamy as his successor to the Kandyan throne: but that, as neither Mootoosamy nor any of the other six brothers had at that time any children, he left power to the queens to adopt, as final successor, one of the sons of his brothers-in-law (when they should have issue), as might be agreed upon between them,—a disposition of his crown which sounds apocryphal to European ideas, but which is by no means uncommon in Hindoo successions.

4. On the king's death, however, the prime minister, Pilame Tilawe, placed on the throne Vickrema Rajah Siṇha, a relation of the Kandyan dynasty: but having undoubtedly no direct claim to the throne beyond that of selection. Two brothers of Mootoosamy's, Bungaroosamy and Ramasamy, were detained as hostages at Kandy; while the other four, with Mootoosamy himself, were directed to return to the Carnatic, to be out of the way.

5. Following, however, the same modus operandi as that pursued in Southern India, the British authorities espoused the cause of Mootoosamy, took Kandy in 1803, and placed him on the throne on the 23rd March of that year; concluding a treaty with him subsequently (of which a copy is annexed), from which it will be seen that considerable advantages were secured to the English in reward for their services; while, as a sop to Pilame Tilawe, the tributary sovereignty of Kandy was virtually secured to him for his life-time; it being apparently intended that Mootoosamy should reside and hold his Court at Jaffna.

See Appendix.

6. In the meantime, on the first news of the agreement between Mootoosamy and Mr. North, one of the hostages, Bungaroosamy, was put to death by Vickrema Siṇha; reducing the number of the brothers-in-law of Rajadhi Rajah Siṇha to six.

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7. As is well known, the agreement with Pilame Talawe did not last long. As soon as the bulk of the British forces were withdrawn from Kandy, Vickrema Siṇha, who had escaped into the jungle, reappeared on the scene; the English garrison were treacherously massacred; and Mootoosamy, his brother Kumarasamy, uncle Galibileesamy, and others, were all put to death. The number of the brothers-in-law of Rajadhi Siṇha was thus reduced to four.

8. I have seen at Negapatam the letters which were then written to Moodoo Cunnumah, Mootoosamy's widow, and his brothers, who were at the time in the low-country, acquainting them with his death; and later on, of an inroad of Kandyans by which their safety was endangered, and counselling them to remove to one of the southern ports of India till Kandy should be retaken.

9. In 1806 a letter was addressed by Mr. Arbuthnot, Chief Secretary to the Ceylon Government, to the Government of Madras, stating that it was expedient that Moodoo Cunnumah should be removed to the coast of India, and asking permission for her to proceed to Karical, where she had, herself, expressed a desire to reside. This was of course granted, and she appears to have been accompanied by Anglesamy and Mootoosamy, two brothers-in-law of a previous king, Kirthi Simmala, of whom mention has been made above; thus constituting the first batch in order of time among the Kandyan pensioners, voluntary exiles in this instance, who were, however, liberally allowanced by the Ceylon authorities.

10. Nine years later, in 1815, Kandy was again captured by the British, and the kingdom annexed; Vickrema Siṇha, his near relations, and adherents, being made prisoners of war. A number of these were at once sent overland, viâ Mannár, to Madura and Tinnevelly; Vickrema himself,—with his mother, four wives, and a party of fifty in all,—was sent in H. M. S. "Cornwallis" to Madras, to be transferred thence to the Fort of Vellore, in January, 1816. A subsequent batch of thirty-one relatives and thirteen others were sent over in the "Lark" two months later, and located also at Vellore. This constitutes the second category of Kandyan pensioners.

11. The third and last category, which is however nearly allied to the first, were deported in July of the same year. It consisted of the three widows of Rajadhi Siṇha and the surviving brothers of Mootoosamy, with other relations, in all twenty-three of that section of the royal family, who, with eleven servants, were sent over in the "Anne," and located at Tanjore.

12. Sir Robert Brownrigg, in acquainting the Madras Government with his reasons for deporting this latter family, writes as follows:—

Despatch of 29th July, 1816, to the Right Honorable Hugh Elliot.

"Amongst the Malabar prisoners taken in the interior a small number were kept separate from the rest, being considered as relatives of Boodoosawmy, the ally of the British Government in the war of 1803. They consist of the mother-in-law and three widows of the last deceased king, with five male relations of those women. As the chiefs were understood to have been mere pensioners and dependents of the late Court, it was thought that some idea of friendly connection with the English might still remain on their part, which would make their continuance in the Island less a subject of alarm to Government than in the case of the other Naykers, whose sentiments could not be doubted to be in the highest degree hostile to the British cause.

"Under this impression they have hitherto remained here; and until lately were stationed at Negombo under no very close restraint But the frequent recurrence of reports, that one of them was looked to by the chiefs as the eventual successor to the throne, and that secret communications were kept up with the family, convinced me of the necessity of their being placed in strict confinement in the Fort of Colombo, to which place they were accordingly removed some weeks ago.

"Even since that time a new cause of alarm has arisen, and a circumstantiated design has been detailed in private information, having for its object to withdraw one of these chiefs into the interior and create him king. The existence of this plot is indeed, upon full inquiry, disbelieved; but it becomes obvious that the further residence of the persons alluded to, in this Island, would only give occasion to uneasiness, and furnish matter of probability and continuance to those rumours which (as naturally to be expected) are constantly arising, and serve, however unfounded, to keep alive the idea of further change, and to unsettle the minds of the inhabitants, and weaken their confidence in the present order of things.

"I am therefore induced to request that these few and only remaining members of the late Kandyan Court may, under favor of your Government, be received in the Hon'ble Company's settlements. I have sent them to Madras in preference to the southward, for the purpose of more effectually extinguishing every idea of their return.

"They embark this day on board the Brig "Anne," Mr. O. Edema, Master, under charge of an escort, commanded by Lieut. Greene of His Majesty's 1st Ceylon Regiment, who will be instructed to deliver the prisoners into such custody as may be appointed by your orders.

"Their place of residence, the nature and degree of supervision which it may be deemed advisable, at least for the present, to establish over the chiefs, and the allowance necessary for the maintenance of the whole, are points which I must beg leave to submit to the better judgment and superior means of information of the Hon'ble Company's Government."

13. As regards the manner in which the Kandyan exiles generally were to be treated, much was throughout left to the discretion of the Madras Government. No information is however procurable about the exiles of 1806, except that Moodoo Cunnumah died in 1846, when Rs. 1,000 were granted for the expenses of her funeral, and that large allowances are still paid to the descendants of Anglesamy and Mootoosamy, who emigrated with her.

14. In the case of Vickrema Rajah Siṇha, the directions from the outset were, that he should be allowed every indulgence suited to his rank, but no state. He was allowed Rs. 200 a month pocket-money, but all the expenses of his food, household, &c., were defrayed from day to day by the Ceylon Government; and an application from him for a regular stipend in lieu of batta was refused, under the apprehension that too great a command of money would be secured to him.

15. Jewels and valuable clothes were given to his wives, but an application to have a quantity of gold that he had brought over from Colombo made into a crown, was refused, though the Resident at Vellore recommended the application, on the ground that the whole of the king's valuables would be worked up into the crown, and would then no longer be available for political purposes in Ceylon.

16. The ex-king througout, and at first the Kandyan chiefs with him, were State prisoners, but after a time all restriction was taken off the latter, who gradually dispersed to Trichinopoly, Madura, and other southern localities.

17. On the king's death, the system of rationing the ex-royal party was given up, and separate allowances were given to each of the queens; to Rajadi Simmalah, the son, who died in 1843, and to the other near relatives. Those more distantly related had from the outset been in receipt of monthly allowances, fixed after consultation with the Residents of the various Districts in which they were located.

18. Regarding the general mass of exiles, Sir R. Brownrigg forwarded five lists. No. 1 contained the king and his household; No. 2, the near relatives entitled to large allowances; No. 3, more distant relatives; No. 4, persons who were practically no relations at all; and in No. 5 were enumerated the names of a number of persons, relatives and others, who did not really belong to Ceylon, but had come over from India recently on speculation, hoping to get something out of Vickrema Siṇha.

19. Request was made that inquiry should be instituted respecting the persons figuring in lists 4 and 5, as to whether they were possessed of property, or otherwise capable of earning a livelihood, in either of which cases an allowance for a very limited period only would be necessary; and it was intimated that in the case of both these lists the allowance should be considered as being only of a temporary nature.

20. The widows of Rajadhi Rajah Siṇha, and the brothers of Mootoosamy, applied in October, 1816, for more liberal and honorable treatment than that vouchsafed to the "usurper," on the ground that whereas he had always been hostile, they had always been friendly to the English, who were indeed alleged to have owed their introduction to Ceylon to Rajadhi Siṇha, and to Kandy, to Mootoosamy. The reply of the Ceylon Government was, however, to the effect, that it saw no reason for making any distinction between them and the other ex-royal family. They were not, however, prisoners in any sense.

21. A strong hope was expressed as early as 1818 by the Resident at Vellore, that the "Naickers," under which appellation all of the second category but the actual wives and children of the ex-king were included, would ere long amalgamate with the general population, and become useful subjects of the East India Company; and had judicious measures been adopted for advancing this desirable object, there is little doubt that they would have been successful with the majority of the pensioners. Unfortunately, however, no definite system has been pursued in dealing with these pensions: in some cases, on the death of the original recipient, any renewal of them has been refused; in others they have been renewed at their full rates, though more generally on a scale of reduction; in some instances the pension of a parent has been continued to one son, or other representative, for the benefit of the family in general; while in others it has been split up between as many as twelve or fourteen different members, leaving to each a monthly pittance, sufficient to form an excuse for the recipient not taking to any ordinary branch of industry, on the ground (often a fictitious one) of his belonging to the "royal family," but not to preserve him from want, resulting in a constant pestering of the Indian and Ceylon Governments for "an allowance suited to his rank."

22. This unsatisfactory position of affairs has more recently been to a certain extent remedied by the adoption of a rule that a pension shall no longer be split up, but shall devise to one heir alone; and further, that on the death of the original recipient two-thirds only shall go to the next heir, while again, on his life falling through, one-half the last rate of allowance only will be granted to the third life, and then cease to be drawn. The questions depending on these rules, and the modifications which it is thought expedient to introduce into their operation, will be dealt with when proceeding with the other two heads of the subject.

## II.—THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE PENSIONERS.

23. In the first place, it should be mentioned that Regulation of Ceylon Government No 6 of 1816 provides, that any Kandyan pensioner returning to Ceylon without a written permission under the hand and seal of some person duly authorised by the Governor to grant the same, shall be liable to imprisonment for twelve months. Now, the existence of such a regulation undoubtedly furnishes all those whom it affects with an indirect claim for support on the Government which has deported, and still excludes, them from its territory.

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24. Undoubtedly, also, as between the Madras and Ceylon Governments, it is compulsory on the latter either to remove the disability, or to preserve its forced exiles from starvation. And from the conversations which I have held with the pensioners, I do not entertain any expectation that, if this disability were removed, one single pensioner would return to settle in Ceylon. In the first place, they have not the means; in the second, they now only speak Tamil; and lastly, they are perfectly aware that the pretension which they so assiduously keep up in India of being "princes," "rajahs," or more ordinary members of a royal family, would soon fade away in Ceylon, where living is at least twice as expensive, and where the emoluments of the wealthiest of them would be far inferior to those enjoyed by the Interpreter to an ordinary District Court. They are also, as a rule, heavily in debt, and their creditors would stop their departure.

25. While therefore it would palpably be unjust to attempt any coercion in the removal of these pensioners to Ceylon (without which coercion not one of them would come), it would I think be expedient to abrogate the regulation by which that return is prohibited, both because it is useless, and because it is injurious, as helping to keep up a distinction between them and the people among whom they have settled.

26. The actual condition of the pensioners varies considerably, according to the locality in which they are at present located.

27. At Vellore and Tanjore their condition is truly pitiable. The State Prison in the Fort at the former spot was originally the place of detention of Vickrema Siṇha and his household. All restriction however as to place of abode (except that as to a return to Ceylon) was removed on the death of that prince; and in 1863, the third and last surviving queen removed thence to Tanjore, as being a cheaper place to live in; leaving, however, some of the pensioners still in occupation of the portion of the Mahul she had vacated.

28. Other portions of the Mahul are occupied by the families of the old Nawabs of the Carnatic; and the temptation to keep up a connecting link with former royalty by living in a State Prison, and drawing a small pension from Government, has induced numbers of the pensioners to ask for and obtain permission to reside in the Mahul, — a residence there meaning of course idleness for old and young, coupled with a conviction that it is the duty of them and their descendants, however numerous, whether related to the ex-royal family or not, to be supported in perpetuity by the Ceylon Government, or starve. And it is to be noted, that here as elsewhere poverty and idleness do not appear to form any bar to early marriages and the rapid increase of families.

29. Of the twenty-one pensioners at Vellore, eight are practically not related to any of the ex-royal families; five belong to the family of Rajadhi Rajah Siṇha; and eight to that of Vickrema Rája Siṇha; they are without education, and are bringing up their children to ignorance and idleness. A few live at Chitoor, some twelve miles off; the rest are huddled into a set of miserable godowns, forming a sort of aristocratic poor-house, where no work is exigible, and of the over-crowding and insanitary state of which a Poor-Law Inspector would find much to say.

30. At Tanjore things are equally bad. The third queen, now past seventy, lives in a hut much on a par with those noticeable in the Slave Island bazaar of Colombo. She is so heavily in debt that little of her pension comes to her; and a crowd of idle relatives and dependents hang about her, who are the authors of the numerous petitions she presents for the maintenance in perpetuity of Kandyan allowances; for the recognition of Cunnasamy (who is one of the moving spirits of "the Court") as a second instead of a third class pensioner, and other similar objects Three boys, the adopted sons of the ex-queens, were, when I visited the queen, seated on a couch outside the door, wearing tinsel crowns on their heads; a life-size portrait in a gilt frame of Vickrema Siṇha hung on the wall behind them; and much pains were taken to explain to me that these boys were Maharájahs.

31. A few streets off lives Savetri devi Amah, the widow of Vickrema Siṇha's only son. She has quarrelled with the queen, and has a clique of her own who attempt a sort of fictitious court about her. Her house was cleaner, but not more extensive, than that of the queen.

32. A few only of the pensioners at Tanjore have or seek any employment, (at Vellore there was, as far as I could discover, only one who was employed in any way), and while some of them, both at Tanjore and Vellore, in their manners and demeanour, bear a striking resemblance to the older members of the Kandyan aristocracy still remaining in Ceylon, the contrast between them and other persons drawing perhaps larger monthly stipends, through the working of the want of system already alluded to is, very remarkable.

33. At Madura, with the exception of Dorasamy and Cuthsamy Rájahs, sons of Anglesamy, who came over with Mootoosamy's widow, nearly all the pensioners are either very distantly or not in any way related to the ex-royal families. Dorasamy is possessed of property, and has married into the family of the Carnatic Princes; the whole pension, Rs 105, was at first allotted to him for the sub-sistence of himself and his brother, but was afterwards sub-divided; Rs 35 being allotted to Cuthsamy, who is in debt and discontended, because he cannot live in the same style as his elder brother.

34. The majority of the pensioners live scattered in villages near Madura, or at Poodoocottah, and while they were all careful to aver that it was beneath their dignity to do any work, it was shewn that some sold arrack, two worked in a shop, while the greater number assist in the cultivation of the paddy fields of the villages where they reside. As a class, most of the Madura pensioners were little above the ordinary estate cooly of Ceylon.

35. At Negapatam a considerable contrast was remarkable. The pensioners at this port are of the family of Mootoosamy, and, of the whole number, alone showed any real signs of education, and of endeavour to do something for themselves. They recognise as their head Vencatasámy Rájah, the grandson of the fifth brother of Mootoosamy, whose father was adopted by Mootoosamy's widow. He is a very intelligent, well educated, young man, has passed one of the test examinations for the Indian uncovenanted service, would be glad to obtain employment, and has applied to have his pension commuted. There would be little difficulty in carrying out a fair system of commutation with the Negapatam pensioners, as they are all fairly educated, and ready to work for their livelihoods.

36. Taken as a whole, however, the present condition of the higher class of the Kandyan pensioners cannot fail to leave a very painful impression on the mind of any one who visits them, and enquires into their case. It cannot be considered creditable to this Government that a lady who for a time was queen of Kandy, should be living in debt and squalid misery, as is the case with Moodoo Cunnumah at Tanjore. And though undoubtedly it was a convenient and economical mode of getting rid of persons who might give trouble, to deport them from Ceylon, take possession of their properties, pension them indiscriminately, and try to forget all about them,—putting aside all ideas of generosity as far as this Government is concerned,—it is not to be expected that the Government of Madras will acquiesce in the abandonment, in their territory, of a class of persons who are allied to some of their best families; and whom the present practice is systematically confirming in idleness and pauperism.

## III.—MEASURES PROPOSED FOR ADOPTION.

37. With reference to the steps which might now be taken for the amelioration of the condition of these pensioners, I would first beg attention to the two lists appended, in which are shewn the names, age, condition, descent, and other particulars respecting each pensioner. No. 1 includes those only who have any real claim to be considered relatives of the ex-royal family; while in No. 2 will be found the same information (when procurable) respecting a number of individuals whose only claims on the Ceylon Government are, 1st, that they are still prohibited from returning to Ceylon (this however is merely a claim in theory, for none of them have any wish to come back here), and 2nd, that through a want of supervision over these pensions, they have been continued to persons who have no claim on the Government, other than a sort of vested right which lapse of time may be considered to have conferred upon them. On no other grounds can I see any reason why the Ceylon tax-payer should contribute to the support of Narainasamy, the head constable at Negapatam, who can boast of no relationship to the Kandyan dynasty; nor of Vencatasoobiah, whose father was a servant in the palace, and who is employed in a merchant's shop at Madura; nor of Punchanadon, also the son of a servant, who is a bricklayer at Tanjore. (See Appendix.)

38. Equally indefensible, except on the ground of vested right, would appear to be the number of small pensions of Rs. 2 and 3 to paddy cultivators scattered about in the villages near Madura and at Poodoocottah; and while the obligation on this Government can hardly be denied to provide for families deported from Ceylon, whose former position in the Island, and connection with high-caste houses in the country to which they have been removed, render any kind of manual or agricultural labor impossible for them, they having further neither the means to buy land of their own, nor the education to enable them to embrace a profession, however humble, the case is very different with the lower class, whose ideas of some kind of connection with the Kandyan princes have been originated, as they are now being fostered, by the fact of their receiving pensions from this Government.

39. As regards the latter class, it appears to me that it would be an act of liberality on our part to adopt, with some modifications, the plan lately given effect to by the Madras Government in the case of the numerous relations of the Tanjore Raj, viz., to commute the allowances for cash payments in capital, without consulting the wishes of the pensioners, thus giving them the means of establishing themselves in an industrious calling. A pension of Rs. 1½ per mensem is of little practical value to a paddy cultivator or an assistant in a shop; whereas were that pension to be commuted at ten years' purchase, the price, Rs. 180, would enable the individual to buy a share in the field or the shop, or to pay his debts.

40. Though they had sufficient astuteness to pretend as a class that they did not wish to commute their pensions, there is little doubt that the greater number of the pensioners in receipt of small sums at Tanjore, and especially at Madura, would be glad to receive a capital payment in substitution. They either do earn a livelihood, or could if they would; and therefore, even were they to squander the money given to them, as in all probability some of them might do, finding themselves at the end of a year or two minus

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both capital and pension, they would still be in a position to support themselves by their labor; and would be more likely to do so satisfactorily when they had no longer the feeling of dependence on the miserable pittances to which their stipends are now reduced.

41. It should be remembered too, that the people I am now treating of have not the claim which would rest with Sinhalese deported to a foreign country. These men were all Madras Tamils,—many by birth,—all by descent. They were sent back from a foreign Island to which they had migrated, to their own country and language:—the continuation to them of these allowances merely serves to prevent their re-absorption into their own race.

42. In considering the principle on which the allowances should be commuted, it is necessary first of all to refer to the existing regulations governing their tenure. As has been already mentioned, the present rule is, that on the death of the original grantee or first life, the pension devolves to a son either by birth or adoption, but at a rate reduced by one-third. That on the decease of this latter, or the second life, the pension again descends, but reduced by one-half. It falls in altogether on failure of the third life. For example, the original pension being Rs. 6 per month, the second life would receive Rs. 4, and the third Rs. 2, after which it would lapse.

43. Of the class of first lives, there are now remaining six who have no real claim to relationship with the ex-royal family. They are:—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moodookistmah ..... | aged 67 | Pension Rs. | 5 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Mootheyaloo..... | „ 60 | „ | 2 | 8 | 0 | | |
| Rukmani Kantha ... | „ 55 | „ | 4 | 3 | 2 | | |
| Chinne Nayna Naick | „ 50 | „ | 6 | 13 | 0 | | |
| Kuppumaul ..... | „ 60 | „ | 4 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Rajah Gopaul Naick | „ 60 | „ | 7 | 13 | 4 | —Rs. 30 | 5 6 |

Some of these ages are evidently apocryphal; they are those given by the pensioners themselves; but as the last deportation from Ceylon took place in 1816, it is evident that no one of the above can possibly be less than fifty-five years old, and that in fact they must be nearer seventy than sixty.

44. In none of these cases would I propose to commute the pension during the life-time of the present recipients; they are too old and infirm to be likely to make any advantageous disposal of a sum of money in capital, and as there are two succeeding generations interested in the pension, complications would certainly arise in the division of the money between the present holder, the second life who is to succeed him, and the last or third life that will not succeed till the other two have fallen in; and may very possibly die himself in the interval. But notice should be given that on the death of each of the six above enumerated, the heir will receive, not a pension, but a fixed sum in lieu of it.

45. Nor would it be expedient, at any rate during the ex-queen's life-time, to commute the pension of one Muddalgiri, a second life, aged sixty-one, and drawing a pension of Rs. 14; he is an old retainer of the family, and in reality receives his stipend as a wage for acting as servant to the queen. It would be a hardship to withdraw him from her service, and this is of course quite an exceptional case.

46. But besides Muddalgiri, there are of the class of non-relatives sixty individuals of the second life, drawing monthly stipends amounting to Rs. 309 4 7 or an annual disbursement of Rs. 3,711 7 0; and thirty of the third life drawing collectively Rs. 133 4 7 per month, or Rs. 1,599 7 0 per year, together with two allowances of Rs. 15 per month = 180 per year; in all Rs 5,490 14 0. In all these cases I would propose to commute the pensions for an immediate payment of ten years' purchase. The result of such a plan to the pensioner may be very briefly stated.

Rs. 5490 14 0
×10 = 54,908 12 0

47. A second life pensioner drawing at the present date Rs. 100 per annum, would receive capital payment of Rs. 1,000. Assuming that this sum were invested by him at six per cent,—a very low rate for the lower classes in India,—it would produce Rs. 60 per annum in perpetuity. The present or second life would lose, undoubtedly, but if the actual pension were to descend in ordinary course to the third life, he would receive Rs. 50 per annum only, and would therefore be a gainer by the commutation. The succeeding generation, who under the present regulation would get nothing, would, if ordinary thrift were exercised, be to a certain extent provided for. At any rate a fair chance would be offered to the family to make a start in some kind of industry; and this, I venture to assert, is all that this Government is in equity liable for to these people, who enjoy their pensions only through an oversight.

48. The same principle holds good, though even more forcibly, with the third life pensioner. Supposing him to be at present in receipt of Rs. 50 per annum, his commutation at ten years' purchase would amount to Rs. 500. Invested at six per cent. this would produce an income of Rs. 30 per annum in perpetuity,—a very fair alternative for the existing life pension.

49. I have good reason to believe that a capital payment of ten years' purchase of each stipend would be thankfully accepted by the great majority of the class of pensioners now being treated of, for the simple reason that they would all easily find means of

investment (coupled with their own labour) for their small capital. If the terms were merely offered to them for their acceptance or refusal, doubtless nearly all would refuse; for whenever a Government proposes to an uneducated Oriental to choose for himself whether he will do a thing or not, he immediately suspects some trap laid for him. It is not in accordance with his traditions, habits, or desires, that he should be consulted by Government, and he very naturally cannot understand it. But when he is told that anything has been decided by Government for his welfare, his nature prompts him to acquiesce, and make the best of it.

50. The immediate cost of such a measure to the Government would be an outlay of rupees 54,908 12 annas. But there would remain the six first lives and Mudalgiri, which would bring the total commutation for the second list, eventually, up to rupees 59,016 4 annas, which would dispose of 99 pensioners; relieving the Colony of an annual, though ultimately terminable, charge on the budget of one-tenth that amount. Financially, therefore, the investment would be a good one.

51. I am aware that the terms proposed appear less liberal than those mentioned by Mr. G. L. Morris, late Collector of Tanjore, as having been adopted in the case of the Tanjore Ráj. The average age, for example, of the sixty second-life pensioners is forty-one, which on Mr. Morris's scale would give them ten years' purchase of their stipends, for their own lives; while the deferred annuity descending to the third life, at the rate of one half the present stipend, would be worth, according to an actuary's table, about four years' purchase of the reduced, or two years' purchase of the existing scale. The second life pensioner would thus be entitled to twelve years' purchase of his actual stipend, of which ten years would belong to himself, and two to his presumptive heir.

See Appendix.

52. Again the average age of the 30 or 32 (if charitable allowances be included) third lives is thirty and one half years; which, on Mr. Morris's scale, would entitle them to eleven years' purchase. The reduction is however defensible on the ground that the continuance of the pensions is a matter of grace, and that the parties should be glad to get anything at all, the pensions having merely been continued to them through an oversight.

53. It appears also necessary to explain why, in lieu of a sliding scale of commutation, increasing in inverse ratio to the ages of the pensioners, an average of the whole ages has been proposed as the rule for all. In the first place, a general average for all would be understood by the pensioners, whereas a sliding scale would not; in the second, the only object in view being to provide as far as possible for these people, it is unquestionable that a man of fifty, who is now too old to commence work, stands far more in need of a liberal commutation than a young man of twenty-five, who probably has as yet no family to support, and who could easily, if he would, support himself. An average age of forty-one would appear to offer a very fair mean to adopt as the standard for the whole class.

54. Turning now to the class of pensioners included in list No. 1, all those whose names are enumerated therein will be found to be more or less really related to the old Kandyan dynasty. List No. 1 cannot unfortunately be dealt with in the summary and economical manner proposed for list No. 2. For, in the case of the majority of the persons classed in list No. 1, they belong to families of rank and comparative opulence at the time Kandy was taken. Passing over the somewhat inconvenient question as to the right of the English Government at the time to take permanent possession of Vickrema Siṇha's kingdom, excepting for the benefit of the family of Mootoosamy, whose right to the throne it had recognised by treaty, it will, I think, be admitted, that according to the ideas of civilisation, neither the deposed dynasty, nor the families of their immediate relatives whose properties were seized by the English, can be allowed to starve in India, even supposing that the Madras Government did not interfere in their behalf; and for these a low rate of commutation such as that sketched out above would, I fear, not be practicable. Almost without exception they are all heavily in debt, and a capitalisation of the pension would be much shorn in amount before the commuted sum reached the unfortunate pensioner. Again, extravagance seems to be inseparable from a native pensioner of any rank in India. As there is one, and only one, out of the forty-eight contained in list No. 1, who has any employment whatever; and as, with the exception of a very few, not only are the existing pensioners utterly devoid of any useful knowledge or acquirement, but their children and grand-children are being brought up in equal ignorance. Were a grand-son or other near relative of Vickrema Siṇha after having his pension commuted and receiving his capital, to squander it away in a short time, or lose it in a speculation, he would undoubtedly look to the Ceylon Government to give him another start in life; and I do not see how assistance could be refused him. He could not be allowed to starve; dig, he could not; he is not competent for anything higher.

8 1st lives.
30 2nd ,,
10 3rd ,,
48 Pensioners.

55. And with the exception of some four or five of the higher class of pensioners, any but a forced commutation would, for the present at any rate, be impossible. The almost invariable answer with them, when I enquired whether they would commute, was, that this Government had their lands and property; that they and their children were without education, and did not understand how to employ money; that if money were

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given to them, their creditors would take part, and their relations and hangers-on spend the rest; that they therefore preferred their monthly stipends. The question remains, what can be done to improve the condition of these people, and to get them to amalgamate with the general population?

56. Even in list No. 1, it will, I think, be necessary again to draw a line of demarcation between more ordinary relations and the actual royal family; meaning by this the grand-children of the ex-king, the sons by adoption of the ex-queens, the widow of the ex king's only son. Now that the genealogy of each pensioner has been correctly ascertained, it is not difficult to frame such a list.

57. With these near relations it is not easy to see how the system of reduction and extinction of pension can as yet possibly be carried into effect. Taking, for example, Vencatasamy Rájah, whose father has been recognised by this Government as the son, by adoption, of the widow of Mootoosamy Rájah,—an adoption which in Hindu law confers the same rights as would be enjoyed by the legitimate son of the defunct husband. This man is a third life pensioner, in receipt of an annual stipend of Rs 700; were he to die to-morrow, it would be utterly impossible to enforce the rule that his pension must lapse, and his family be left to starve.

58. It is also very questionable how far the existing stipends of one or two of the first and second life pensioners are now susceptible of reduction. The present recipients are so heavily in debt that, were their pensions to be largely reduced, the heirs would receive nothing at all; the reduced stipend would barely suffice to pay interest on the debt. It is submitted that a reserved list be framed, consisting only of those most closely related, and that the rules relating to reduction of pension be not enforced of necessity with the persons on this list, but that, on any life falling in, each case be considered separately with reference to its special circumstances. The rule of one heir only being selected to succeed to each stipend should however be rigorously enforced. Such a list might fairly consist of

Muddukunuma—third queen.
Kirthisimala Rájah—son of adopted son of second queen.
Tayasimmala Rájah—adopted son of fourth queen.
Dorasamy Rájah—son of Anglesamy Rájah.
Dharma Rájah—grand-son of Vickrema Siṇha and fourth queen.
Savetri Dévi—widow of Vickrema Siṇha's only son.
Vencata Soobrayloo Rájah—adopted son of second queen of Rajadhi Rájah Siṇha, married to niece of Vickrema Siṇha.
Vencatasamy Rájah—son of adopted son of widow of Mootoosamy Rájah.
Coomarasamy Rájah—adopted son of first and second queens of Rajadhi Siṇha.
Mandalsami, Bhargavi Dévi, Andal Dévi } Grand-daughters of fourth Queen.

*Summary.*
1 1st life.
5 2nd „
6 3rd „
12 Pensioners

59. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that in the case of the above close relatives, commutation of pension should be effected on the supposition that the pension does not die out with the third life, and that the capital payment should therefore be calculated on a more liberal scale than with those who have less claim to consideration. It should also only be permitted when there is reasonable prospect that the sum of money to be paid down will be utilised properly, and for the benefit of the recipient's family as well as of himself. This might, it is believed, safely be done in the case of Vencatasamy Rájah, of whose superior education and intelligence there can be no doubt; while the Assistant Collector at Negapatam bore high testimony to his respectability and general character. Possibly also Dorasamy Rajah at Madura would be glad to obtain a fair rate of commutation for his stipend; and as he is understood to be possessed of private means, there would be little risk in allowing the measure in his case. But I do not think that less than sixteen years' purchase could fairly be offered in either of these cases. With the remainder of the persons on the reserved list, a permanent commutation could only be carried out after careful enquiry as to the intended disposal of the money, and as to the prospect of the pensioner not squandering it in a short period, and then falling back into dependence on the Ceylon Government.

7 1st lives.
25 2nd „
4 3rd „
36 Pensioners.

60. As regards the remaining persons in List No. 1, who are all related, though less closely, to the Kandyan dynasty, there appears no reason for relaxing the rule as to the reduction of stipends on the lives falling in and their final extinction with the third life; it would, for the reasons already stated in a previous paragraph, be unadvisable to attempt any commutation with the seven remaining first-life pensioners. Of the second-life there are now 25 on the list, not as yet disposed of; commutation might without much risk be allowed in these cases wherever the present holder and his heir, the third-life, consent to accept the sum allowed them in full satisfaction of all claims on this Government;—the rate of commutation, as already explained in para 53 to be calculated from the average age of the class. This for the twenty-five pensioners now being dealt with, is found to give a mean of forty-four years—entitling the holders, according to Mr. Morris's

table, to ten years' purchase for the rights of the existing lives; and the value of the deferred annuities, to which the third lives become entitled, has been shewn in para 51 to be four years' purchase of the reduced, or two years of the existing scale. In all, say twelve years purchase of the Rs. 401 12 10 drawn by the second lives, and amounting to a capital sum of Rs. 57,859 8. To the four remaining third lives, as last holders, there would be little risk in granting commuted payments; the scale might be as before, from the average ages of the recipients, found calculated, to be 34 years,—this on Mr. Morris's table, would give eleven years' purchase of the pensions, involving a capital outlay of Rs. 7,084 0 0. The immediate expense of commuting the pensions of the twenty-nine second and third lives will thus come to Rs. 64,943 8, to which has further to be added that of the gradual extinction of the seven first lives—which are not to be so dealt with until the decease of the present holders, and the consequent reduction of the stipends by one-third,—the aggregate of the stipends will then amount to Rs. 121 7 9, and the commutation will amount to Rs. 17,494, making the commutation of the 36 pensions eventually amount to Rs. 82,437 8.

61. The main object however to be first attained, I would venture to submit, should be to disencumber the present lists of the 99 pensioners, who are now included in them, though they have no claim on this Government. If this be once effected by some such measure as that suggested for adoption as regards list No. 2, the number of real Kandyan pensioners will be reduced to 48, and the dealing with individual cases on the remaining list will become tolerably simple. The policy of this Government should be to reduce as much as possible the number of the pensioners, and to prevent their banding together, and keeping up pretensions to royalty; their amalgamation with the surrounding population will then slowly but surely progress.

62. One of the greatest impediments to the progress of these pensioners in education and industry, is, that a number of them are allowed to reside in the Mahul of Vellore. Some ten families are congregated there, living in complete idleness and separation from the general population, and forming a nucleus of prejudice and pretension which are as absurd as they are prejudicial to the real welfare of the pensioners.

63. It would be a hardship to turn out the older pensioners, but the Madras Government should be requested to refuse permission to any further applicants to reside in the Mahul, and to discourage as far as possible the continuance of the occupation of those located there.

64. Another difficulty to be got over is the state of complete ignorance in which the children of the pensioners living at Vellore, Tanjore, and Madras, are being brought up. When taxed with this neglect of their children, the regular answer was, that their pensions were so small that they could not afford to pay the school fees—usually about one anna a month per child. Now, there are excellent schools at all four places, attended by children of caste equal to and better than that of the pensioners; and I feel sure that it would be a very good investment of money were this Government to undertake to pay for the schooling of the children of all persons whose names are retained on the pension list. This would effectually take away the principal excuse for idleness and dependence as far as the rising generation is concerned; and the expense for all four places—Vellore, Madura, Tanjore, and Negapatam—would not amount to Rs. 100 per annum. I need hardly say that the school fees should be paid to the schoolmasters direct, not to the parents.

65. To sum up, the general policy of this Government as regards these pensioners, should be to eliminate from the pension roll, by a summary but equitable process, all those who have no real right to depend on this Government for support; when the list has thus been reduced within manageable limits, gradually to thin it still further by commuting the pensions of any of those remaining on the roll, who are prepared to accept fair terms of capitalisation, and who appear likely to make a proper use of their money. When the pension list has been reduced to forty or fifty persons, divided between the four stipend pay offices, which now form their head quarters, there will be no difficulty in instituting minute enquiries respecting each case as it turns up for settlement; and making the best arrangements for the permanent welfare of the families.

66. It would be far more advisable gradually to thin off list No. 1, than to sweep it away by a general capitalisation of pensions. Were twenty-five or thirty thousand pounds now to be distributed among the forty-eight pensioners on list No. 1, I have no hesitation in saying that within five years, forty, out of the forty-eight would have squandered away the whole of their capital: and this Government would again be resorted to and be obliged to step in to relieve them from death and starvation.

67. This report has already reached a length which precludes any attempt to deal, within its limits, with the petitions from various pensioners, 56 in number, which have been either referred to me by this Government, or presented direct to me at the various stations. They may however very briefly be summarised, by stating the prevailing principle sought to be established in all of them,—that this Government should support themselves, their families—however numerous, and relatives in idleness for the rest of time. A separate memorandum will be submitted on each petition; but this report would

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See Appendix.

be incomplete were all mention omitted of the grievances of the principal surviving pensioner,—the third ex-queen of Vickrema Siṇha.

68. Four petitions from the queen are annexed. Putting aside the allusions to the insufficiency of the pensions of Coomarasamy and Cundasamy, and of Veziaragavendrasamy, which have been inserted by those gentlemen for their own benefit,—the complaints are

That she owes Rs. 8,000, of which Rs. 2,000 is a debt contracted long ago, Rs. 4,000 was contracted on the occasion of the marriage of her son, the balance has accrued since. The interest on this debt, she states, absorbs the whole of her pension.

That she has no house to live in.

That the rule of recognising one heir only to pension be abrogated, and that suitable provision be always made for each member of the royal family.

69. Similarly, that the rule for reduction of pensions on the falling in of each life, and their extinction with the third, be not extended to the royal family. On the last point, I have already had the honor to submit my views in a previous portion of this Report.

70. On the question of recognising more than one heir to a pension, I cannot speak too strongly; there can be only two means of departing from it—By giving a separate pension to each member of the family, on the occurrence of the parent's death. But this would mean a fresh pension to each child born in the royal family, *i. e.*, in the families of each of the four ex-queens of Vickrema Siṇha; and equally in those of the queens of Rajadhi Siṇha and Mootoosamy Rájah. This of course is simply out of the question. Or, on the other hand, to subdivide a pension, on the death of the recipient, between all who had been dependent on him, or her, for support, would mean the pauperisation of the whole class. A first life pension of Rs. 50 per mensem split up, as has been the case before now, between fourteen different people, gives Rs. 3 9 to each second life—even supposing the pension not to suffer reduction. But when one of the second lives falls in, and this pittance comes again to be subdivided, what will remain for the third lives? As on the one hand this Government has recognised the principle of allowing the widow of a pensioner, or the pensioner himself to adopt, in default of issue, an heir to succeed to the pension; so on the other hand it appears reasonable that the Government should decide to recognise one heir only, thus making provision for keeping up the family, but not permitting the indefinite increase of a class whose one object is to grow up in idleness and dependence.

71. With reference to the two first points, the question really at issue is, whether anything can be done to ameliorate the condition of this old lady, now fast approaching her grave. To pay her debts purely and simply would mean, giving facilities to the crowd of hangers-on, who live upon her, to contract fresh ones. To remove her to a large house would be merely to make room for and increase the number of hangers-on.

72. The pension allotted to the third queen for her own maintenance, was formerly Rs. 80 per mensem, but in 1858, upon her representing that she then owed Rs. 6,000, and that the interest absorbed all her incomings, the pension was increased to Rs. 125, with the express intention of enabling her to make arrangements for paying off her debts. The only result has been that her debts have increased to Rs. 8,000.

73. It would be an act of humanity if enquiry were made into these liabilities, and any that were fairly incurred paid off. If the pension were in return reduced to Rs. 80, its former rate, and a similar reduction were made from the amount that will descend to her adopted son, the family would be placed in a much more favourable position, and the Ceylon Government would not be losers by the transaction.

74. For the few remaining years of her life too, I would suggest that a more comfortable house be taken for her, at the expense of Government, if such can be found; but on the distinct understanding that the favor is personal to her only. More than this cannot, I fear, be done for her.

75. The inquiry into the queen's debts, and the selection of a house for her, may safely be left to the Tanjore authorities. The duty of looking after the pensioners there is performed, (together with the far more important one of the charge of the Tanjore Palace and its inmates), by a native Sirkeel under the orders of the Collector; and it is fortunate that the Sirkeel is most thoroughly versed in the history, wants, and pretensions of the Kandyan pensioners; and takes a deep interest in the ex-queen and her unhappy condition. He is a most respectable man, and I do not think that the case could be in better hands.

76. Inasmuch too as the proceedings of the Madras Government, and Minute of Lord Napier, which first brought the subject of the condition of these pensioners prominently to the notice of this Government, are specially connected with certain petitions addressed by some of the pensioners at Negapatam, belonging to the family of the late Mootoosamy Rajah, I have included in the Appendix those petitions, proceedings, and Minute, together with a report on such of the points raised therein as have not been separately discussed above.

Vide Appendix.

77. It is possible that some of the measures above proposed for adoption with reference to the pensioners on list No. 1, may not bear strict financial scrutiny, in the view of the Government making a profitable investment of its funds in the gradual commutation of the higher class of pensions. It has been difficult however to resist the conviction, that the permanent settlement of these exiles in the only country really suited to them, and in such a manner as that they may in time, and without grievous hardship, be absorbed into the general population, is a matter of political justice and necessity rather than one which should be strictly tested by its probable financial success.

I have, &c.,

JOHN DOUGLAS,

Auditor-General.

The Hon'ble
The COLONIAL SECRETARY.

# APPENDICES.

## LIST No. 1.

### PENSIONERS RELATED TO THE KANDYAN DYNASTY.

| Proposed Reserved List. | Remaining. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 7 | 8 | First-Life Pensioners drawing | Rs 307 | 3 | 7 |
| 5 | 25 | 30 | Second-Life | 678 | 3 | 4 |
| 6 | 4 | 10 | Third-Life | 276 | 3 | 6 |
| Rs 623 15 4 | Rs 637 11 1 | 48 | Pensioners drawing | Rs 1,261 | 10 | 5 |

| NAME. | Life. | Age. | Pension. R. | a. | p. | Date of Authority.* | Place of Residence. | Family. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Family of Rajadhi Rajah Singha.* | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Bungarasamy Rajah | 2nd | 46 | 29 | 2 | 8 | 1858 November 20 | The Fort, Vellore ... | Wife and one child. — |
| 2. Thorasamy Naik ... | 2nd | 49 | 26 | 8 | 8 | — | Chittoor, 22 miles from Vellore. | Three sons and two daughters. |
| 3. Vencata Soobrayloo Rajah .. | 2nd | 65 | 36 | 6 | 6 | — | Vellore ... | Children dead, but has three grandsons and two granddaughters. |
| 4. Sashumah ... ... | 2nd | — | 24 | 0 | 0 | 1858. October 14 | Vellore—transferred from Tanjore. | — |
| 5. Vencata Kistna Coomarasamy Naik ... ... | 2nd | 35 | 24 | 13 | 10 | — | Madura ... | Wife and some dependants. |
| 6. Dorasamy Rajah ... | 2nd | 49 | 21 | 14 | 0 | 1838. September 29 | Negapatam ... | Four relations, besides servants, depending on him. |
| 7. Gopaulsamy Rajah ... | 2nd | 44 | 29 | 2 | 8 | 1864. November 20 | do. ... | Wife, son, daughter-in-law, and dependants. |
| 8. Vencataramasamy Rajah ... | 2nd | 29 | 58 | 5 | 4 | 1857. December 4 | do. ... | Five relations and several servants. |
| 9. Vencatasamy Rajah .. | 3rd | 25 | 58 | 5 | 4 | — | do. ... | Nine relations, and a number of servants dependent on him. |
| 10. Coomarasamy Rajah ... | 2nd | 49 | 70 | 0 | 0 | — | do. ... | Wife and married son, and fourteen other relatives. |
| *Family of Vickrema Rajah Singha.* | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Appoosamy Naik ... | 1st | 57 | 25 | 8 | 0 | — | Vellore ... | Two sons and three daughters. Sons are 30 and 25 years old, but have no education, and cannot earn a livelihood. |
| 12. Cunnasamy Naik ... | 1st | 65 to 70 | 34 | 12 | 6 | 1836. April 5 | do. ... | Two daughters and one son. |
| 13. Chinatamy Naik ... | 1st | 47 | 18 | 4 | 0 | 1850. February 21 | Tanjore ... | Wife, son, two daughters, two male and one female grandchildren. |
| 14. Kummarasoobbe Naik ... | 1st | 62 | 37 | 0 | 0 | — | do. ... | Wife, two sons and two daughters married, one grandson and two daughters unmarried. |
| 15. Kummarasamy Naik ... | 1st | 68 | 30 | 1 | 10 | — | do. ... | Wife, son, two married daughters. One of them, Savetri Devi, married the ex-king's son. |
| 16. Bangarusamy Naik ... | 1st | 65 | 33 | 1 | 3 | — | do. ... | Wife, one son, two daughters married; two sons, one daughter aged 30, unmarried. |
| 17. Kuppamal ... | 1st | 56 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 1850. February 21 | do. ... | Four relations. |
| 18. Muddukanaume ... | 1st | 70 | 125 | 0 | 0 | — | do. ... | Has a crowd of relations and dependants living on her. |
| 19. Coomarasamy Naik ... | 2nd | 25 to 30 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 1852. June 11 | Vellore ... | One has three children; the other is just married. |
| Cundasamy Naik ... | 2nd | | | | | | | |

* NOTE.—The date of Authority quoted is that of the Madras Government; that of the Ceylon Government will be anterior by a few weeks.

| Relationship to the Royal Family. | Remarks. |
|---|---|
| Second son of Jyasamy Rajah, who was brother of Mootoosamy Rajah. | Would not like to commute his pension or return to Ceylon. |
| Grandson of Kondesamy Rajah, and grand-nephew of Mootoosamy. Was adopted by one of the brothers-in-law of Rajadhi Rajah Singha. | Would not like to commute or return. Children have no education and are not likely to be able to support themselves |
| Son of Kondesamy Rajah, who was brother to Opiatia Amah (or Oobendramah), 2nd widow of Rajadhi Singha, by whom he was adopted. Claims to be the adopted heir of Rajadhi Rajah Singha, but, according to his own story, it is plain that the three surviving queens could not agree to adopt any one nephew, and that the adoption in this case was by the second widow only. | Asks for ceremonial allowances, and is entitled to them on a moderate scale, which he receives. Married a neice of Vickrema Rajah Singha, and is therefore related to both families. Does not wish to go back or commute. |
| Widow of Kistnappa Naik; he was sister's son of Kondesamy Rajah, and was deported at the age of 8 or 9. | Claims ceremonial allowances, but is not entitled. |
| Son of Mootoosamy, and grandson of Kondesamy Rajah, grand-nephew of Mootoosamy Rajah. | Considers his pension too small to enable him to keep up the dignity of his position; claims relationship with the Carnatic Princes. No apparent reason for doing anything for this man. |
| Son of Chinnasamy, nephew of Mootoosamy Rajah. | — |
| Third son of Jayasamy and nephew of Mootoosamy Rajah. | — |
| Grandson of Chinnasamy Rajah, and adopted son of Lutchweedavie Ummaul, wife of Gelibilisamy Rajah. | Is well educated and intelligent. |
| Son of Subbarayalu Rajah, who was eldest son of Jyasamy, and was adopted by Mootoosamy's widow, Vencatasamaul, or Moodoocumamaul. | Claims to be heir to Mootoosamy Rajah by adoption of his father; is a well educated, intelligent young man. |
| Son of Ramasamy, the 5th brother of Mootoosamy. Adopted son of Renganaiker Amah, and Menatchi Amah, queens of Rajadhi Singha. | Did not appear. |
| Husband of the ex-king's sister-in-law. Ex-king was son to his father's sister. | Has no means of gaining a livelihood,—would not like to commute his pension. Came over as an infant, and would not care to return. |
| Nephew, *i. e.*, son of the king's sister. | Son is unmarried for want of funds. Would not like to go back unless he could be restored to his former position. Not a case for commutation, but a small marriage allowance might be given to the son. |
| Son of Gampaulsamy Naik, the father of the 1st and 2nd queens. Married ex-king's sister. | Would not like to commute or return to Ceylon. Born in India, and was allotted a pension when pension roll was settled. |
| Elder brother of Chinnasamy Naik above; brother of 1st and 2nd queens. | Two other brothers, Vencatasamy and Ramasamy Naik, are dead. Asks for ceremonial allowance, as he is unable to marry his two daughters. |
| Son of Petha Dagalsamy, or Dingalu Naik, who married ex-king's sister. | Takes charge of Savetri Devi, who lives apart from the queen, and tries to assume airs of Royalty. |
| Son of Dassappah Naik, who married a sister of the 1st and 2nd queens. | Wants to commute his pension, and his sons would consent if a fair sum was allowed. Feels the disgrace of his daughter being unmarried, and of his debts. At first asks 20 years' purchase of his pension; then states that he will leave it to Government to fix the rate. |
| Daughter of Gampalsamy Naik, sister of Kummara Subba and Chinnasamy Naik. | Pension should be commuted on her death. Owns two velis of land at Poodoocottah. |
| 3rd ex-queen of Vickrema Rajah Singha, daughter of Chinnadagala Naik. | See various petitions. |
| Sons of the ex-king's brother-in-law, Vencatasamy Naik, who was brother to the 3rd and 4th queens. | Would not like to go back to Ceylon or to commute, as a lump sum would only pay their debts. Have no education and no employment. Owe about 400 to 500 rupees. |

| NAME. | Life. | Age. | Pension. R. a. p. | Date of Authority.* | Place of Residence. | Family. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20. Veziaragavendrasamy ... | 2nd | 42 | 11 0 0 | 1862. November 21 | Vellore ... | Wife, and three young daughters. |
| 21. Utchummal, and Vencattappah Naido, her son ... | 2nd | 28 | 8 0 0 | do. | Bangullore near Vellore | Widower, with three girls and a boy, all young. |
| 22. Ragamaul ... ... | 2nd | — | 3 0 0 | 1866. May 28 | Naragunty near Vellore | — |
| 23. Savetri Devi ... .. | 2nd | 26 | 63 5 4 | — | Tanjore ... | No children ... |
| 24. Vencatasubbasamy ... | 2nd | 52 | 13 10 2 | 1856. February 27 | do. ... | Wife, two sons, one of whom is with him; the other, Ramakistnasamy Rajah, was adopted by 1st queen; one married daughter and one unmarried. |
| 25. Kummarasamy Naik ... | 2nd | 65 | 6 4 0 | — | Tanjore, came from Vellore. | Three sons and many granddaughters; one of his sons is a widower. |
| 26. Durasamy Naik .. | 2nd | 49 | 3 12 0 | 1853. October 29 | Tanjore, came from Vellore. | Widower; has a son and two daughters unmarried. |
| 27. Vencatasamy Naik ... | 2nd | 55 | 3 8 0 | — | do. ... | Widower; has one son, three daughters, and many grandchildren. |
| 28. Vencatasamy Naik ... | 2nd | 19 | 10 13 4 | — | Tanjore ... | Unmarried; adopted father left two widows. |
| 29. Vencatasamy Naik ... | 2nd | 51 | 9 4 7 | 1867. September 2 | do. ... | Wife, one son, and one granddaughter. |
| 30. Vencatapadmanabasimi Naik | 2nd | 30 | 20 0 0 | — | Lives now at Tanjore; has transferred his pension to Madura, to pay his debts. | A widower; has mother, sister, and daughter. |
| 31. Darma Rajah ... | 2nd | 17 | 50 0 0 | 1861. October 25 | Tanjore with the queen. | Unmarried; is supposed to take care of his three sisters by adoption. |
| 32. Tayasimmale Rajah ... | 2nd | 15 | 56 10 8 | 1861. October 29 | Tanjore .. | Unmarried ... |
| 33. Chukkami Ammal ... | 2nd | 38 | 3 0 0 | 1862. November 21 | do. ... | — |
| 34. Kummaraumma ... | 2nd | 58 | 15 7 4 | — | do. .. | Two relations ... |
| 35. Bungar Naik ... | 2nd | 35 | 4 8 0 | — | Madura ... | Wife and daughter ... |
| 36. Bungarusamy Naido ... | 2nd | Old | 22 15 3 | — | do. ... | Alone ... ... |
| 37. Moodookistna ... | 2nd | 58 | 8 10 0 | — | Poodoo Cottah ... | Four in number ... |
| 38. Rajanaike Ummaul ... | 2nd | 55 | 10 0 0 | — | Madura ... | — |
| 39. Dorasamy Naik ... | 2nd | 48 | 14 1 0 | — | Negapatam ... | Wife, two sons, grandsons, and a brother. |
| 40. Ramasamy Naik ... | 3rd | 17 | 4 10 8 | — | do. ... | — |
| 41. Kuppuman ... | 3rd | 45 | 10 0 0 | — | do. ... | — |

* NOTE.—The date of Authority quoted is that of the Madras Government; that of the Ceylon Government will be anterior by a few weeks.

| Relationship to the Royal Family. | Remarks. |
|---|---|
| Son of Samy Coomarasamy Naik, who married the king's niece. Nephew of Ragamah (Rs. 3), brother of Suckenamah or Chackani Ummaul (Rs 3), of Tanjore, uncle of Venkatapa Naido. Samy Coomarasamy received Rs. 45 10, but his pension was split up on his death. | Complains that his father drew Rs. 44, which was split up, so that he only received Rs. 14, and that Rs. 3 of this were afterwards taken away and given to Ragamah. Would not like to commute as he is much in debt. His father left him a debt of Rs 1,000. |
| Nephew and sister-in-law of Veziaragavendrasamy. Inherited part of Samy Coomarasamy's pension. | Utchemmal cannot come into Vellore, and petitions that the whole pension may be drawn by her son. No objection. V. Naido wants assistance to marry; would not return to Ceylon or commute. Thinks it beneath his dignity to work, but would not mind a Deputy Collectorship, or other employment of similar rank. Is an idle fellow, and deserves no consideration. |
| Sister of Samy Coomarasamy Naik, and aunt of Veziaragavendrasamy. | Is accused by her nephew of living in concubinage with a Police Constable, and having an illegitimate child. |
| Daughter of Kumarasamy Naik, widow of king's son, Rajadhi Singha. | Wishes to adopt an infant relative; no objection. Asks for 1st class pension, and 2nd class ceremonial allowances, instead of 2nd and 3rd as at present. |
| Second son of Kummarasamy, the brother of the 1st and 2nd queens. Elder brother, Sobba Narrainasamy Rajah (now dead) adopted by 2nd queen. | Complains of the smallness of his pension. As his elder brother was adopted by 2nd queen, Chellamal, considers that he should inherit his father's pension of Rs. 70, whereas he only gets a share, Rs. 13 10 2. No real claim. Owns six velis of land at Combaconum. |
| Son of Kannamaina Naik, who was brother to Gampaulsamy Naik, ex-king's father-in-law; claims to have married the 3rd queen's sister. | Complains of the smallness of his pension. His father drew Rs. 49, but on his death the pension was split up. Considers that it would be a disgrace for his sons to seek employment |
| Brother of the foregoing. | Complains of the smallness of his pension: cannot marry his son or daughters for want of means. Has no employment. |
| Brother of the two foregoing. | Does nothing; depends on the protection of Government. |
| Adopted son of Venkatasamy Naik, who was son to Gampaulsamy Naik, and brother-in-law to ex-king. | Does nothing, but lives on his pension; asks for ceremonial allowances. (Not entitled.) |
| Son of Perumal Naik, who was related to the 3rd queen, (nephew of her mother), and was also nephew to Mootoosamy Rajah. | Does nothing, and his son also does nothing. |
| Son of Kistnappa Naik, brother of 1st and 3rd queens; married Parthi Devi, daughter of Lutchmee Deviamah, who was daughter of 3rd queen. | Wishes to have his own pension increased, and to continue to draw, for the benefit of his daughter, the pension of Rs 50 allowed to Parthi Devi for herself and two sisters, but now drawn by Varina Rajah on their account. As it is a 3rd-life pension, the daughter has no claim. |
| Son of Alagerrisamy Naik, who married Lutchmee Deviamah, daughter of 3rd queen. | Wants a larger pension, as well as Rs. 1,750 ceremonial allowances for himself; also for his sister. |
| Adopted son of the 4th ex-queen. | Wants ceremonial allowances undrawn by father and adoptive mother. |
| Wife of Chinnasamy Naik. | Petitions for ceremonial allowance. Not entitled. |
| Daughter of Petha Dingalle Naik, niece of 1st queen of Vickrema Singha. | — |
| Son of Tirumal Naik, a brother-in-law. | Used to draw Rs. 10 8 0, but the pension has been divided between himself and his brothers. |
| Nephew of 1st and 2nd queens. | Did not appear. |
| Son of a brother-in-law of an ex-queen. | Absent. |
| Maternal uncle's sister married Rajah Singha Rajah, a previous king. | — |
| Son of Chukani Ummaul, sister-in-law of Vickrema Singha. | — |
| Son of Dorasamy Naik above. | Inherited the pension of his grandmother; is employed on the Railway as a Clerk. |
| Widow of Venkataperumaul, who was son of Venkatasamy, a step brother of Vickrema Singha. | — |

| NAME. | Life. | Age. | Pension. | Date of Authority.* | Place of Residence. | Family. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | R. a. p. | | | |
| 42. Vencatajee Ummaul ... | 3rd | — | 4 0 0 | 1864. March 22 | Vellore ... | — |
| Lutchmee Amaul ... | 3rd | | | | | |
| 43. Mandalasamy ... | 3rd | 23 | 16 10 8 | — | Tanjore, with the queen. | Married to one Viswanathoo Bengaroo Teroomal Naik. |
| 44. Bajerta Davi .. | 3rd | 20 | 16 10 8 | — | do. ... | Married to Vencata Ramakuistnasamy Naik. |
| 45. Andal Davi ... | 3rd | 15 | 16 10 8 | — | do. ... | Married to Coomarasamy Naik. |
| 46. Hirthisimmala Rajah . | 3rd | 15 | 44 3 6 | 1870. March 15 1860. January 7 | Tanjore . | A mother, Vijayarajah Devi, who formerly drew the pension. |
| 47. Cuthsamy Rajah .. | 3rd | 45 | 35 0 0 | — | Solanumdewe, 12 miles from Madura. | Wife, son and several dependants. Son 3 years old. |
| 48. Dorasamy Rajah ... | 3rd | 50 | 70 0 0 | — | do. ... | Ten relations in all. |

* NOTE.—The date of Authority quoted is that of the Madras Government; that of the Ceylon Government will be anterior by a few weeks.

| Relationship to the Royal Family. | Remarks. |
|---|---|
| Granddaughters of Pethadagalsamy Naido, brother in-law of the king. | Venkatajee Ummaul asks that her sister may draw the pension for herself. No objection. |
| Daughter of Lukshmee, or Lutchmee Davyamah, daughter of 3rd queen. | Are granddaughters of Vickrema Singha. |
| Do. do. do. | |
| Do. do. do. | |
| Son of Subbanarraindrasamy Rajah, who was adopted by 2nd queen. | Wants ceremonial allowances. It is doubtful whether Subbanarraindrasamy Rajah was not also adopted by 1st queen. |
| Son of Anglesamy Rajah, younger-brother of Dorasamy Rajah. | Complains of the insufficiency of his pension, and that his brother Dorasamy Rajah has Rs. 1,000 ceremonial allowance. |
| Son of Anglesamy Rajah, who came over in 1806, 2nd son of Sooboosamy, and brother to Cuthsamy Rajah. | Absent. Rs. 35 of his original pension has been given to Cuthsamy. These pensions were granted 1st to Dorasamy Rajah's father, 2nd to eldest son, 3rd to Dorasamy Rajah himself. |

JOHN DOUGLAS,
Auditor-General.

## LIST No. 2.

### PENSIONERS WHO ARE NOT RELATED TO THE KANDYAN DYNASTY, OR WHOSE RELATIONSHIP IS VERY DISTANT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | First-Life Pensioners drawing | Rs 30 | 5 | 6 |
| 61 | Second-Life | 323 | 4 | 7 |
| 30 | Third-Life | 133 | 4 | 7 |
| 2 | Charitable Allowances | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 99 | Pensioners drawing | Rs 501 | 14 | 8 |

| NAME. | Life. | Age. | Pension. | Date of Authority. | Place of Residence. | Family. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *First and third batches of Pensioners.* | | | *R. a. p.* | | | |
| 1. Soobrayloo Naidoogam ... | 2nd | About 35 | Draws a third share of Rs. 25 with two brothers. | — | Came from Tanjore to Vellore within the last few days; has not yet drawn pension at Vellore. Lives at Chitoor. | A widower; has three girls and a boy, all young. Wishes to marry again. |
| 2. Vencatasamy Naik ... | 2nd | 35 | 6 10 6 | — | Tanjore .. | Wife; no children. Supports mother-in-law and two sisters-in-law out of his pension. |
| 3. Peddasamy Naik ... | 2nd | 28 | 8 4 7 | — | Madura ... | Wife, son, and daughter ... |
| 4. Dorasamy Naik .. | 2nd | 30 | 8 4 7 | — | do. ... | Wife, son, and two daughters. |
| 5. Perumal Naik ... | 3rd | 28 | 2 8 0 | — | Tanjore ... | One relation ... |
| 6. Ramasamy Naido ... | 3rd | 15 | 6 10 6 | — | Madura ... | A mother ... |
| 7. Cavaty, *alias* Narrainasamy Naik ... | 3rd | 30 | 2 8 0 | — | do. ... | Unmarried ... |
| *Second Category of Pensioners.* | | | | | | |
| 8. Rajagopal Naik ... | 1st | 60 | 7 13 4 | — | Shenagungah ... | — |
| 9. Moodookistnah ... | 1st | 67 | 5 0 0 | — | Vellore ... | A wife and seven children; one son has emigrated to Mauritius, the other sons are still too young to work. |
| 10. Mootheyaloo .. | 1st | 60 | 2 8 0 | — | do. ... | — |
| 11. Rukmani Kantha ... | 1st | 55 | 4 3 2 | 1851. August 29 | Tanjore | — |
| 12. Chinne Nayana Naik ... | 1st | 50 | 6 13 0 | — | Madura | Wife, three sons, two daughters. |
| 13. Alagatchi Ummaul . | 2nd | 69 | 8 4 0 | — | do. ... | Son and grandson, Naraniasamy, unmarried. |
| Narumaul . | 2nd | 45 | | | | |
| 14. Kuppamaul .. | 1st | 60 | 4 0 0 | — | do. ... | — |
| 15. Narraido ... | 2nd | 60 or more | 7 0 0 | — | Vellore ... | Has one son and two daughters; son has left him, daughters are married. Two nephews live on him. |
| 16. Setamah ... | 2nd | Old | 6 10 8 | — | do. .. | — |
| 17. Vencatasamy Naik ... | 2nd | — | 22 0 0 | — | Narragunty near Vellore. Absent without leave at Negapatam. | Two brothers depend on him for their subsistence. They complain that he will not assist them. |
| 18. Muddalgivi | 2nd | 61 | 14 0 0 | 1854. January 4 | Tanjore .. | Three sons, a sister, an unmarried daughter, five grandchildren, and in all 14 persons dependent on him. |
| 19. Ramasamy Naik ... | 2nd | 49 | 4 0 0 | — | do. .. | Wife and two sons, who are at school. |
| 20. Anneamah . | 2nd | — | 4 0 0 | 1844. February 10 | Nawragunty near Chitoor. | — |
| 21. Muttyalsamy Naik | 2nd | 49 | 2 8 0 | — | Tanjore ... | A grown-up daughter, unmarried for want of funds. |

| Relationship to the Royal Family. | Remarks. |
|---|---|
| Son of one Ramasamy, who came over in 1817 as a boy of 12. Ramasamy Rajah, brother of the 1st and 3rd widows of Rajadhi Rajah Singha, married this Ramasamy's sister. He is in reality therefore no relation. | Does not wish to go back or commute. Has no education; would think it beneath his dignity to employ himself, but would accept a Deputy Collectorship, or office of corresponding rank. Asks for ceremonial allowance, but is not entitled to it. |
| Son of Soobrayloo Naik, who was a distant relation to Rajadhi Rajah Singha. States that his father married a sister of two of the queens; this is not the case. | Has no occupation; says he does not know how to do anything. |
| Brother of Soobrayloo Naidogam of Vellore. No relation of the Royal family.<br>Do. do. do. | Ask that the full pension of their late father may be continued to them, also for a lapsed pension of their grandmother. I have explained that the requests are inadmissible. |
| Very distant; son of Kumarasamy Naik, grandson of Perumal Naik, who was related to Mootoosamy Rajah. | States that he has never learned to read and write, never went to school; considers himself one of the Royal Family. I have informed him that he is a very distant connexion only, that his pension will die with him, and that he is still young and fit to work. A case for forced commutation. |
| Grandson of a brother-in-law of Rajadhi Rajah Singha. | At school. |
| Brother of Perumal Naik at Tanjore. | — |
| Very distant connection. | Did not appear. |
| Servant of the ex-king. States that his father was the king's physician. | Would not like to commute or go back to Ceylon, as he has no friends there now. Complains that he once drew a pension of Rs. 12, but that by Colonial Secretary's letter of 14th May, 1850, this was reduced to Rs. 5. Asks that he may draw the old rate. |
| A woman servant. | — |
| Sister of Mudda'agivi, a servant. | — |
| A distant cousin. | Eldest son, 15 years old, has never been to school. Does nothing. |
| Wife and daughter of Nagama Naik. | Not related. |
| Daughter-in-law to ex-king's maternal uncle. | Did not appear. |
| Son of a servant, who held a piece of land from the king. | Would not like to commute—several relations are dependent on him; could not go back at his age. There is no reason why the nephews should not work,—probably they do. |
| Widow of Mullah, a servant. | This pension is claimed by another widow, who pretends she is Mullah's lawful widow. |
| No relation. | This pension might be commuted, but the two brothers should receive a share. |
| No relation. Son of Kristnasamy Naik. | Acted as servant to the king, and now as steward to the queen, drawing her pension, &c. Complains of smallness of his pension, but would not like to commute. One son employed at Coimbatore, another on the Railway, the third lives with him. |
| Son of Moothalsamy Naik, whose mother was "sister" to Vickrema Singha's mother. | Pension was reduced at the time of Poonducottah frauds. See Colonial Secretary's letter of 16th September, 1861. |
| No relation; said to have married a nephew, but it was probably a more distant relation. | — |
| Son of Viraragava Naik, whose family was related to some relations of Vickrema Singha. | Complains of smallness of pension. Was employed for a time by "Religious Department"; cannot read English, and therefore cannot find employment. Has been a Road Mistry at Poodoocottah, and is probably employed, though he will not allow it. |

| | NAME. | Life. | Age. | Pension. R. | a. | p. | Date of Authority. | Place of Residence. | Family. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22. | Kristnappa Naik ... | 2nd | 53 | 3 | 12 | 8 | 1844. December 13 | Tanjore ... | Wife, daughter, and a grandson, 9 years old, who goes to school. |
| 23. | Mangathye .. | 2nd | 56 | 1 | 15 | 4 | do. | do. ... | — |
| 24. | Punchividon ... | 2nd | 20 | 1 | 14 | 4 | 1856. October 1 | do. .. | — |
| 25. | Govindasamy Naik ... | 2nd | 37 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 1844. December 13 | Wallum, 7 miles from Tanjore. | Wife, two sons, and three daughters. |
| 26. | Vencatarangia ... | 2nd | 35 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 1858. December 7 | Combaconum; draws pension at Tanjore. | — |
| 27. | Narainasamy ... | 2nd | — | 2 | 12 | 0 | 1858. December 24 | Negapatam; draws pension at Tanjore. | — |
| 28. | Chellamal ... | 2nd | 50 | 7 | 0 | 0 | — | Tanjore ... | One relation ... |
| 29. | Kuppamaul ... | 2nd | 35 | 2 | 5 | 4 | — | do. ... | Four relations ... |
| 30. | Kaunauma .. | 2nd | 40 | 4 | 0 | 0 | — | do. ... | — |
| 31. | Gonamther ... | 2nd | 75 | 3 | 12 | 8 | — | do. ... | Five relations ... |
| 32. | Bungaruthye ... | 2nd | 55 | 2 | 0 | 0 | — | do. ... | Son, Pudmanubasamy, a pensioner. |
| 33. | Chinnatambee Naik .. | 2nd | 55 | 4 | 2 | 0 | — | Solamandura ... | Widower; has two sons and two daughters. |
| 34. | Vencatasamy Naido ... | 2nd | 50 | 2 | 8 | 9 | — | Madura ... | Two sons and their families. |
| 35. | Vencatachelaputty Naido ... | 2nd | 30 | 10 | 8 | 0 | — | Khoroopatty, near Madura ... | Wife, and three step-brothers; no children. |
| 36. | Dorasamy Naido . | 2nd | 20 | 6 | 6 | 0 | — | Madura ... | Unmarried. ... |
| 37. | Chinnasamy Naik ... | 2nd | 35 | 10 | 4 | 0 | — | Solamundura ... | Mother, two unmarried sisters, wife, two sons and a daughter. |
| 38. | Coomarasamy Naik ... | 2nd | 39 | 2 | 8 | 9 | — | Madura .. | Wife, two sons, and daughter. |
| 39. | Dorasamy Naido ... | 2nd | 31 | 2 | 8 | 0 | — | do. | Not married; have a mother. |
| 40. | Verasoora Rajana Naido .. | 2nd | 29 | 2 | 8 | 0 | — | do. | |
| 41. | Muthusamy Naik ... | 2nd | 56 | 2 | 10 | 1 | — | do. ... | Wife and two daughters ... |
| 42. | Vencatasamy Naik ... | 2nd | 42 | 5 | 0 | 0 | — | do. .. | Two sons and two daughters. |
| 43. | Coomarasamy Naik .. | 2nd | 55 | 1 | 15 | 8 | — | do. ... | Two sons, two daughters. Sons are at charity school. |
| 44. | Kistnasamy ... | 2nd | 26 | 1 | 14 | 10 | — | Oorapilly ... | Married; no children ... |
| 45. | Allamal Ummaul ... | 2nd | 40 | 3 | 15 | 3 | — | do. .. | None ... |
| 46. | Mudamaul ... | 2nd | 36 | 1 | 15 | 7 | — | Madura .. | — |
| 47. | Vencatasoobbiah ... | 2nd | 28 | 2 | 12 | 8 | — | do. ... | Wife; no children .. |
| 48. | Ramachandappah Naik .. | 2nd | 38 | 2 | 12 | 6 | — | do. ... | Not married; has an unmarried sister. |
| 49. | Ramasama Naido .. | 2nd | 30 | 5 | 3 | 4 | — | do. ... | Wife, and daughter ... |
| 50. | Chinna Soobba Naido ... | 2nd | 55 | 3 | 0 | 3 | — | do. ... | Wife, three sons, and one daughter ... |
| 51. | Sobrayloo Naik ... | 2nd | Old | 3 | 0 | 3 | — | — | — |

| Relationship to the Royal Family. | Remarks. |
|---|---|
| Son of Narainasamy Naik, a servant. | Has never done anything; is partially blind. |
| Sister to Kristnappa Naik. | — |
| Son of Kurman, a servant. | Pretends that he does not do anything, but in reality works as a brick-layer. |
| Son of Virama, a servant. | Has had no education: sons are too young to work, but one of them is at school. |
| Is no relation; adopted son of Opachalu Naik, a servant. | An Overseer in Public Works' Department, drawing good salary, Rs. 15. |
| Is no relation; adopted son of Chinnasamy, a servant. | Is head constable at Negapatam, and acting writer in Kachchéri. |
| Daughter-in-law of the late Petha Dinghan Naik, brother-in-law of ex-king. | — |
| Widow of Kammia Naik, a distant relation. | — |
| Daughter-in-law of Perumal Naik, who was cousin to 3rd queen. | — |
| Concubine of late Muttusamy Naik. | — |
| Daughter of Petha Dinghalu Naik. | — |
| Grandson of a daughter of the ex-king's uncle. | Sons have not been educated, and do nothing. Considers that it would be a disgrace to them to serve anybody. Is willing to commute his pension. |
| Son of Perumal Kooty Naik, a cousin of the ex-king. | One son does nothing, the other has been adopted by another family. Would not wish to commute. |
| Son of Vencatasamy Naik, a "co-partner," *i. e.*, a relation of a relation. | Has no occupation. |
| Son of Akeasamy Naik; very distantly related. | Would not like to commute. |
| Son of Lutchmee Pathy Naik, whose sister was wife to ex-king's father-in-law. | All do nothing. Sons are young to go to school. |
| Father was a cousin to ex-king; is brother of Vencatasamy Naido above. | One son is 14 years old, but not at school. |
| Brothers of Muttyalsami Naik at Tanjore; sons of Viraragava Naik, a distant relation. | Complain of the smallness of their pensions, which do not enable them to marry. Do nothing. |
| Son of one Authy Ummaul, who was wife of Vencatasamy. | Is servant in a shop in Madura. |
| Son of Chinanuma Naido; a very remote relation. | A vendor of arrack. Eldest son was in the Police, but broke his leg, and has now no employment. |
| Son of the sister-in-law of the ex-king's elder brother. | Used to receive a pension of Rs. 15 13, but this is now sub-divided amongst the family. |
| Cousin of the above Coomarasamy. | — |
| Aunt of do. | — |
| Sister of do. | — |
| Son of a servant. | Employed with a merchant in Madura. |
| Son of Vencataummah; a very distant connection. | Says he does nothing. |
| The son of an ex-servant. | Says he has no employment. |
| Grandson of ex-king's maternal aunt. | — |
| Brother of Chinna Soobba. | Has drawn his pension till lately at Madura, but has left, and is believed to have gone to Vellore. |

| | NAME. | Life. | Age. | Pension. | | | Date of Authority. | Place of Residence. | Family. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | R. | a. | p. | | | |
| 52. | Terumal Naido ... | 2nd | 43 | 3 | 0 | 3 | — | Madura ... | Two in number ... |
| 53. | Coppa Ronth ... | 2nd | 28 | 10 | 3 | 4 | — | Poodoocottah .. | — |
| 54. | Chingen Jayaloo Naik ... | 2nd | 45 | 10 | 9 | 0 | — | Oorapilly ... | Four in number ... |
| 55. | Dorasamy Naido .. | 2nd | 4 | 10 | 0 | 0 | — | do. ... | do. ... |
| 56. | Gonappatty Naik ... | 2nd | 58 | 2 | 12 | 0 | — | Poodoocottah .. | Five in number ... |
| 57. | Nautcheeamah ... | 2nd | 60 | 6 | 0 | 0 | — | Madura ... | — |
| 58. | Peddasamy ... | 2nd | 29 | 2 | 0 | 0 | — | Poodoocottah ... | — |
| 59. | Periasamy, or Kumarasamy... | 2nd | 46 | 3 | 0 | 0 | — | Madura . | Six in number ... |
| 60. | Ramasamy Naidoo ... | 2nd | 54 | 8 | 8 | 0 | — | do. ... | do. ... |
| 61. | Seshumaul ... | 2nd | 45 | 3 | 15 | 10 | — | Ramnad ... | — |
| 62. | Sonima Marianusamy Naidoo | 2nd | 46 | 7 | 0 | 0 | — | Trichinopoly ... | Six in number ... |
| 63. | Seroomal Naidoo ... | 2nd | 46 | 3 | 13 | 11 | — | Shenagungah ... | Two do. ... |
| 64. | Vencataluchmamah, or Punchiamah ... | 2nd | 55 | 2 | 0 | 0 | — | Madura ... | — |
| 65. | Vencataluchema Ummaul ... | 2nd | 32 | 4 | 2 | 8 | — | do. ... | — |
| 66. | Veramah .. | 2nd | 35 | 3 | 8 | 0 | — | do. ... | — |
| 67. | Moodoomuanamah ... | 2nd | 31 | 4 | 0 | 0 | — | do. .. | — |
| 68. | Appamah ... | 2nd | 47 | 2 | 12 | 8 | — | do. .. | — |
| 69. | Chengamaul . | 2nd | 40 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1863. August 10 | Tranquebar ... | A son, Dorasamy ... |
| 70. | Dorasamy Naik ... | 2nd | 24 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 1864. March 21 | do. ... | — |
| 71. | Dhorasamy .. | 3rd | 30 | 3 | 0 | 0 | — | Vellore ... | None, except three sisters, one of whom has a pension of Rs. 2. |
| 72. | Lutchammaul .. | 3rd | — | 2 | 0 | 0 | — | do. ... | — |
| 73. | Pudmanabasamy ... | 3rd | 19 | 2 | 8 | 0 | — | Tanjore; absent at Madura. | None ... |
| 74. | Bangarramah ... | 3rd | 38 | 9 | 0 | 0 | — | Tanjore . | — |
| 75. | Alagerrisamy Naido .. | 3rd | 12 | 5 | 4 | 0 | — | Madura .. | Two sisters ... |
| 76. | Coomarasamy, or Comarakistnappa Naik ... | 3rd | 40 | 4 | 2 | 6 | — | do. .. | Four sons and three brothers |
| 77. | Appavoo, *alias* Sobba Naidoo | 3rd | 26 | 3 | 0 | 0 | — | do. ... | Wife, son, and daughter ... |
| 78. | Vencataperoomal Naik ... | 3rd | 40 | 2 | 10 | 0 | — | do. ... | Wife, son, and five daughters |
| 79. | Narrainasamy Naido .. | 3rd | 28 | 4 | 4 | 8 | — | do. ... | Unmarried ... |
| 80. | Narrainsamy .. | 3rd | 16 | 5 | 14 | 0 | — | do. ... | None ... |
| 81. | Seethoosamy ... | 3rd | 11 | 2 | 6 | 0 | — | do. ... | Mother and sister ... |
| 82. | Vencatachellapitty Naik ... | 3rd | 22 | 2 | 5 | 4 | — | Oorapilly ... | Has a mother ... |

| Relationship to the Royal Family. | Remarks. |
|---|---|
| Brother of Chinna Soobba. | Did not appear, as he was sick. |
| A distant connection. | Did not appear; a woman. |
| Father married a sister-in-law of Nagoma Naik. | Do. do. |
| A "co-partner," *i.e.*, relation of a relation; son of Chinga Ramasamy Naik. | Did not appear.—Allowance granted for the support of Dava Ammal and her family. |
| Son of a relative of an ex-queen. | Absent. |
| Widow of one Ramasamy Naik; he drew Rs. 12. | — |
| — | — |
| Brother of Bungaru Naik, whose pension of Rs. 10 was divided. | See Apparoo and Bungar Naik. |
| Illegitimate brother of Appoosamy Naik of Vellore. | Should be a life pension. |
| Grandmother, Chinnammaul, was a sister-in-law of a sister of an ex-queen. | — |
| Grandson of ex-king's maternal uncle. | Came from Trichinopoly. |
| Ex-king was father-in-law to his mother; son of Cootty Samy Naik. | He must be illegitimate. |
| Widow of an original pensioner, Mootheyalsamy. | — |
| Widow of Nayna Naik. | Full pension was continued in this case. |
| Daughter of Sutharan Naik. | — |
| — | — |
| — | — |
| Daughter-in-law of Subbarayalu Naik, a servant of Mootoosamy. | Did not appear. |
| Son of Chengamaul. | Do. |
| Grandson of the grandson of the ex-king's younger aunt. | No employment—knows no sort of work; would not like to commute, as his creditors would take any lump sum that was given him. |
| Sister of the above. | — |
| Son of Narainasamy Naik, who was son of Ramasamy Naik, the king's brother-in-law. | Evidently a case for commutation Pension is only Rs. 19, and a third-life. |
| Daughter of Viraragara Naik, a distant relation. | — |
| Grandson of the brother of the wife of the 3rd and 4th queens' uncle. | Guardian, one Ramasamy, who draws a pension of Rs. 5 3 4. Is at school. |
| Son of Birooda Naik. His sister married the son of the uncle of one of the queens. | Draws the pension on behalf of himself and his three brothers; pretends that he has no employment, but is an agent for selling arrack. A life pension. |
| Nephew of Bungar Naik, grandson of Teroomal Naik. | Does nothing. |
| Son of Coomaneaummaul, who lived at Coimbatore; grandson of Chokumal. | Son at school. |
| Was adopted by an uncle, from whom he inherits his pension. Knows nothing more than this. | — |
| Grandson of Nagama Naik, step-brother of the king, *i.e.*, son of Vencatasamy and Narrumaul. | Is at the Government school. Vencatasamy drew Rs. 8 13. |
| Great-grandson of Vencatacoopoomaul, aunt of ex-king; father, Tyaloo Naik. | Is at school. |
| Great-grandson of Ramasamy Naik, a brother-in-law. | *Note.*—The list prepared by Mr. Lushington in 1869 is probably wrong, and this man is one of Rajadhi Rajah Singha's relations. |

| NAME. | Life. | Age. | Pension. R. | a. | p. | Date of Authority. | Place of Residence. | Family. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 83. Mungooputty Naik ... | 3rd | 61 | 2 | 5 | 4 | — | Oorapilly ... | — |
| 84. Ramasamy Naik ... | 3rd | 26 | 2 | 5 | 4 | — | do. ... | — |
| 85. Rengappa Naido .. | 3rd | 15 | 3 | 14 | 0 | — | Near Trichinopoly ... | Lives with mother and aunt |
| 86. Thayammal ... | 3rd | 31 | 3 | 14 | 0 | — | do. .. | Two in number ... |
| 87. Stree Renga Natchya ... | 3rd | 36 | 3 | 14 | 0 | — | do. ... | Six in number ... |
| 88. Angalasamy ... | 3rd | 22 | 14 | 10 | 8 | — | Madura .. | Nineteen in number ... |
| 89. Alagerrisamy Naido ... | 3rd | 27 | 1 | 11 | 7 | — | Ramnad ... | None ... |
| 90. Aminauloo ... | 3rd | 50 | 2 | 1 | 0 | — | do. ... | — |
| 91. Alamaloo ... | 3rd | 40 | 2 | 0 | 0 | — | Madura .. | None ... |
| 92. Ramasamy Naido ... | 3rd | 52 | 23 | 5 | 0 | — | Ramnad ... | Four in number |
| 93. Moodloomeenamah ... | 3rd | 36 | 3 | 8 | 0 | — | Madura ... | — |
| 94. Dorasamy Naik ... | 3rd | 25 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1860. January 25 | Negapatam; but absent just now. | — |
| 95. Venatasamy Naik .. | 3rd | 23 | 3 | 0 | 0 | do. | Negapatam ... | — |
| 96. Palanisamy Naik ... | 3rd | 21 | 3 | 0 | 0 | do | do. ... | — |
| 97. Muttukristna ... | 3rd | 60 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 1854. November 24 | do. ... | One daughter and two grand-daughters. |
| 98. Kanary Ammah ... | — | 46 | 5 | 0 | 0 | — | Madura ... | — |
| 99. Rukmany Ummaul ... | — | — | 10 | 0 | 0 | — | do. ... | Two in number ... |

| Relationship to the Royal Family. | Remarks. |
|---|---|
| Brother of Vencatachellapitty Naik. | Did not appear. |
| Do. do. | do. |
| Adopted son of Rengappa Naik, from whom he inherits his pension. | — |
| Mother of Rengappa. | — |
| Aunt of do. | — |
| Son of an illegitimate son of Angalasamy Rajah. | This should be a life pension. |
| Grandson of a cousin. | Did not appear. |
| Daughter of Alamaloo, and related to Nagama Naik. | do. |
| Related to Nagama Naik. | do. A woman. |
| No relation; adopted son of Atchayacoomaren, son of Assourdy, a Sighalese who was deported in 1816. | — |
| Granddaughter of a sister of the 3rd and 4th queens. | — |
| Son of Kummara Naik, and grandson of Seshumaul, the mother of one of the queens. | Has gone to Moulmein. |
| Brother of Dorasamy. | Is in employment at Negapatam, but will not say what. |
| do. | do. do. |
| Illegitimate son of Vencatasamy Rajah, who was step-brother of Vickrema Singha. | — |
| Daughter of Dalaroy Coomarasamy Naik. | A charitable allowance for her life-time. |
| Widow of Bungarusamy Naik. | Do. do. Pension of Bungarusamy Naik was withdrawn on account of the Poodoocottah fraud. |

JOHN DOUGLAS,
Auditor-General.

## No. 3.

## TREATY OF PEACE.

**ARTICLES of CONVENTION entered into between His Highness Prince Moottoosawmy and His Excellency Frederick North, Governor, Captain-General, and Commander-in-Chief in and over the British Settlements on the Island of Ceylon, on the other part, for the attainment of the just objects of the present war, the speedy restoration of peace, and the general security and happiness of the inhabitants of this Island.**

Article 1st.—The British Government in Ceylon agrees to deliver over to Prince Moottoosawmy the town of Candy and all the possessions dependent on the Crown of Candy, now occupied by the British arms, excepting the Province of the Seven Corles, the two hills—forts of Giriagame and Gallegederch—and a line of land not exceeding in breadth the half of a Cingalese Cammanchy across the Candian territories, for the purpose of making of a direct road from Colombo to Trincomalee, which road shall not pass through the district known by the name of the Gravets of the town of Candy, which aforesaid Province, Forts, and line of land, Prince Moottoosawmy hereby solemnly agrees to cede in full to the sovereignty of His Brittannic Majesty for ever.

2nd.—Prince Moottoosawmy further engages that he will consider the enemies of His Brittannic Majesty's Imperial Crown as his own enemies, and that he will not, directly or indirectly, enter into any treaty or negotiation with any Prince or State without the consent of His said Brittannic Majesty, or of the Governor of his settlements on Ceylon for the time being.

3rd.—As Prince Moottoosawmy is undoubted heir to the last lawful King of Candy, the British Government will recognize him as King of Candy as soon as he shall have taken on himself that title with the usual solemnities, and ratified the present Convention; and in case the said Prince should require an auxiliary force to maintain his authority, the British Government shall afford him troops, the expense of such troops during their employment in the service of the said Prince being to be defrayed by him, at a rate to be agreed upon.

4th.—It is mutually agreed, that duties on the common frontier shall be abolished, and none established except by mutual consent.

5th.—It is agreed by Prince Moottoosawmy that all Malays now resident in the Candian territories shall be sent with their families into the British territories, as shall likewise all Europeans and Portuguese who may not obtain a license from the Government of the British possession to reside in the said Candian territories; and all Europeans and Portuguese who may commit crimes within the Candian territories, shall be sent to the British territories for trial.

6th.—It is mutually agreed, that all natives of Ceylon or of India, except such Portuguese as are mentioned in the last Article, shall be subject to the laws and tribunals of the country where the offence may have been committed.

7th.—Prince Moottoosawmy promises and agrees that he will protect to the utmost of his power the monopoly of cinnamon engaged by the British Government, that he will allow cinnamon peelers belonging to the said British Government to gather cinnamon in his territories to west of the Balany Candy, and that he will furnish as much cinnamon as may be required, at the price of Forty rix-dollars per bale of Eighty pounds.

8th.—Prince Moottoosawmy engages to permit persons duly authorized by the British Government, to cut wood in all his forests.

9th.—Prince Moottoosawmy engages not to prohibit, either directly or indirectly, the importation of paddy grain and arekanut from his territories, without consent of the British Government.

10th.—Prince Moottoosawmy furthermore engages to give a safe conduct to the Prince lately on the throne, to receive into the British territories with his family, and to allow him a certain sum for his maintenance, which shall be agreed upon hereafter by the parties to these Articles, provided it be not less than Five hundred rix-dollars per mensem during the term of his natural life.

11th.—And for the better establishment of public tranquillity, Prince Moottoosawmy engages to allow such persons as have rendered themselves obnexious to him, by opposing his just claims, to retire with their wives and families, money, jewels, and moveable property into the British territories on Ceylon, there to remain unmolested.

12th.—It is moreover stipulated that every encouragement shall be given by such party to the subjects of the other in prosecuting fair and lawful commerce.

13th. The subjects of His Brittannic Majesty duly authorized by the British Government on Ceylon, shall have liberty to travel with their merchandize throughout the Candian territories, to build houses, and purchase and sell their goods without let or hinderance.

14th.—The subjects of the Crown of Candy shall, on the other hand, be allowed to settle and carry on trade in the British settlements on Ceylon, and to purchase and send into Candy all merchandize, salt, salt-fish, &c., on the same terms with the native subjects of His Brittannic Majesty.

15th.—The British Government shall be allowed to examine the rivers and water-courses in the Candian territories, and shall be assisted by the Candian Government in rendering them navigable for the purpose of trade and the mutual advantages of both countries.

16th.—For the more perfect maintenance of these Articles, and of good understanding and amity between the contracting parties, Prince Moottoosawmy consents and agrees that a minister on the part of the British Government shall be permitted, whenever it may be required, to reside at the Court of Candy, and be received and protected with the honors due to his public rank and character.

17th.—These Articles being agreed upon between Prince Moottoosawmy and the Governor of British settlement on Ceylon, shall be immediately translated to His Majesty for his Royal confirmation, and shall in the meantime be acted upon with good faith by both the contracting parties, according to the true intent and meaning.

A Convention having been entered into between the British Government of Ceylon and his Majesty King Moottoosawmy, through illustrious Lord Palama Talawa, First Adegaar of the Court of Candy, the Second Adegaar and the other Nobles of the Court agree to and become parties in the same,

on condition that His Majesty King Moottoosawmy deliver over the administration of the Provinces belonging to the Crown of Candy to the aforesaid Palama Talawa, with the title Ootoonkoomaroyen, or Grand Prince, during the term of his natural life, and continue to reside and hold his Court at Jaffnapatam, or in such other part of the British territories on Ceylon as may be agreed on between His said Majesty and the British Government.

And for the proper maintenance of his Royal dignity, the aforesaid Palama Talawa engages to pay annually to His said Majesty the sum of Thirty thousand rix-dollars in British currency, and to fulfil all the engagements entered into by His Majesty with the British Government.

And for the better security of the payment of the sums stipulated to be paid to the King Moottoosawmy, as well as to the King lately on the throne of Candy, the said Palama Talawa agrees to deliver to the British Government at Colombo in the course of every year the amount of Twenty thousand ammanoms of good areckanut, each ammanom containing Two thousand nuts, at the rate of Six rix-dollars in British currency per ammanom, to be paid to the Agents of the said Palama Talawa by the said British Government in coined copper to that amount, or in such other articles as may be agreed on between the parties.

And the British Government will in that case charge itself with the payment of the allowance stipulated for both those Princes.

And the Adegaar Palama Talawa agrees to cede in perpetuity to the British Government the village and district Goorivile or Eleriele, now called Fort Ellaidoowall, in exchange for the Hill Fort of Girragame, which the British Government cedes again to Palama Talawa.

And it is still further agreed upon, that all the Princes and Princesses of the Royal family now in confinement shall be immediately set at liberty, and allowed to settle with their personal property wherever they choose, and that a general amnesty and pardon shall be observed on both sides, as well towards those who have opposed, as towards those who have supported the claims of King Moottoosawmy in the late or former contest.

And it is hereby agreed by His Majesty King Moottoosawmy on his part, by His Excellency Frederick North, Governor of the British on Ceylon, on the part of his Government, and by the most illustrious Lord Palama Talawa, First Adegaar, on his part and on that of the Second Adegaar and principal Nobles of the Court, that the Articles above agreed upon shall be carried into effect fully and completely, as soon as the Prince lately on the throne of Candy shall be delivered into the hands of the British Government, and that till then a perfect truce and cessation of hostilities shall continue between all the contracting parties.

And the said contracting parties have in faith thereof set to the said Articles their seals, and signed them with their names respectively.

(Signed) FREDERICK NORTH,
PALAMA TALAWA [in Cingalese].

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## No. 4.

## PROPOSAL OF COLLECTOR OF TANJORE FOR COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS.

*Political Department.*

No. 374.

To the Hon'ble the COLONIAL SECRETARY, Colombo.

SIR,

29th October, 1870, No. 103.

I AM directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council, with reference to paragraphs 6 and 7 of your letter, dated the 29th December last, No. 77, to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon, the enclosed copy of a letter received from the Government Agent at Tanjore.

2. In this letter, Mr. Morris expresses his opinion that the majority of the Kandian pensioners of the third lives will be willing to commute their pensions for a capital sum, provided the terms are sufficiently liberal to enable them to purchase land or engage in some sort of business. Mr. Morris has given, as some guide in framing the rates of commutation, the scale which was sanctioned by Government in the case of the life pensioners of the Tanjore Raj, but he unhesitatingly affirms that these rates would prove unduly unfavourable in the case of the few third-life Kandian pensioners. As regards the remaining Kandian pensioners of the first or second life, Mr. Morris recommends the adoption of the system of commutation, but on more favourable rates than those of the third life. He suggests that the rates should be double or treble the rates fixed for the third life, according as the pensioners are of the second or first life.

3. The Government have deferred making any definite proposals to the Kandian pensioners of any of these classes, as they consider it desirable that they should previously be in possession of the view taken by the Ceylon Government of the proposal made by the Government Agent at Tanjore.

4. I am at the same time to state, that His Excellency in Council is of opinion that Mr. Morris' suggestions regarding the rates of commutation are moderate, and deserving of adoption by the Government of Ceylon.

5. While His Excellency in Council would regard with much satisfaction a measure which, if accepted, may, in some degree, afford the means of rescuing the Kandian pensioners from their

present unfortunate condition, he is, for the reasons stated in his Minute, recorded in the Proceedings of this Government, dated 14th July, 1869, strongly of opinion that all the Kandian pensioners who may express a wish to return to their native country should be permitted to do so, and that a free passage should be given them.

6. His Excellency also considers that it is very desirable that the Government of Ceylon should send to this country an Officer invested with full authority to deal with the question of the commutation of the allowances of the Kandian pensioners, and able to advise them according to the circumstances of each case, and with a full knowledge of Ceylon, whether it will be for their benefit to return to their native country. This is a duty which, His Excellency thinks, can more appropriately and more successfully be performed by an Officer of the Government of Ceylon, to whom these pensioners should look for protection and relief, than by an Officer of the Madras Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

*Fort Saint George,*
*23rd November*, 1870.

(Signed) R. F. ELLIS,
*Chief Secretary.*

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From G. L. MORRIS, Esq., Government Agent, Tanjore, to the CHIEF SECRETARY to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Vallam, 29th October, 1870, No. 103.

With reference to G. O., dated 24th January, 1870, No. 30, I have the honour to report on paragraphs 6 and 8 of the letter from the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Colombo.

2. The majority of the Kandians, whose pensions have reached the third life, are willing to commute their pensions for a capital sum, provided the terms are sufficiently liberal to enable them to purchase land, or engage in some sort of business.

3. In the absence of the scale on which the capital sum is to be calculated, these Kandians are backward to commit themselves to a decided answer. I would, therefore, recommend that the rate of commutation be first fixed, and then an offer made to each Kandian to have his pension commuted, and I have no doubt but that it will gladly be accepted without exception.

4. The question, therefore, is what is the rate at which these pensions can be commuted with advantage. In the case of life pensioners of the Tanjore Raj, the following rates of commutation, according to their age, were sanctioned by Government, and is at present in force :—

| Age of Pensioners. | Number of years' purchase. |
|---|---|
| Under 10 years | 13 |
| „ 10 to 20 years | 12½ |
| „ 20 to 25 „ | 12 |
| „ 25 to 30 „ | 11½ |
| „ 30 to 35 „ | 11 |
| „ 35 to 40 „ | 10½ |
| „ 40 to 45 „ | 10 |
| „ 45 to 50 „ | 9½ |
| „ 50 to 55 „ | 9 |
| „ 55 to 60 „ | 8 |
| „ 60 to 65 „ | 7 |
| „ 65 to 70 „ | 6 |
| Above 70 „ | 5 |

5. There are eight Kandian pensioners of the third life, as noted in the margin, whose stipend will be found to vary from Rupees 58-5-4 to Rupees 2-8-0 per mensem. I have not been able to obtain full information from these persons as to their age, &c., in order that the capital sum may be calculated at the foregoing rates ; but I have no hesitation in stating that, if these rates are to be applied to their cases, the result will not be very favourable to them. I would, therefore, recommend that the rates to be allowed to these men may be somewhat more liberal.

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Venkatramaswami Rajah | 58 | 5 | 4 |
| Vejayrajadevi .. ..... | 44 | 3 | 6 |
| Padmanabaswami ..... | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Perumal Naik ..... | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Bungaru Ammal ..... .. | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Thorasami Naik ..... .. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Venkataramaswami Naik | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Palanisami Naik.. ..... | 3 | 0 | 0 |

6. With reference to paragraph 8 of the Colonial Secretary's letter above quoted, the condition of the pensioners of the third generation having thus been disposed of, I have to make my suggestions regarding the remaining Kandians. I can conceive no better plan than allowing them also to have their pensions commuted, which alone is likely to avert the contingency of their falling into a condition of hopeless poverty. These pensioners are of either the first or second life, and they should, in my opinion, be allowed the option of having their pensions commuted also, but on more favourable rates than those of the third life. I would suggest that these rates should be double or treble the rates fixed for the third life, according as the pensioners are of the second or first life. I may add that most of the pensioners are of the second life ; there being no less than forty-one individuals of this class, whilst of the first life there are only eight.

## No. 5.

**To the Civil Auditor, Ceylon, on Service at this Presidency to enquire into the circumstances of the Kandyan Pensioners at Tanjore.**

**(Sic in original.)**

**The Humble Memorial of the Third Consort of His late Highness Wickrama Simmala Mayaraja, Ex-King of Kandy, Ceylon,**

**Most respectfully sheweth,**

That, relying on the well-known generosity of the British Government, and the special regard shewn by them to the various royal familys in India, your memorialist respectfully begs to bring under their consideration her present distressed, embarassed circumstances, which will not be found in the history of any of the other royal families of the countries. Accustomed to be provided with all her wants, and living entirely under the protection and support of the Government, she has lived unconcerned regarding the future, and had been either ignorant of, or indifferent to, all the various measures adopted by Government regarding her allowances, and it is not till the recent death of her son-in-law, who has hitherto managed her affairs, and the refusal of Government to grant her the usual allowance for the marriage of her granddaughter, and other similar indulgences, that her eye have been opened to the distress and poverty which living upon her and her family,—harrassed by the constant demands of her creditors to whom she owes a debt of Rs. 8,000, mostly contracted during the lifetime of her late son, some eighteen years back,—and of provided with a very small pension of Rs. 120, which can just pay the interest upon her debt, but out of which she has to maintain herself and her family in the present days of high prices, to provide for all her wants, and to bring up her heir and adopted son, Allagiamanawalla Simmula Rajah, who is also lineal grandson of the late ex-king, in a manner suited to his position and stolid life, the hardship of her position will, she fully trusts, be readily conceived by every English mother and father.

She can attribute her miserable condition, and the small consideration shewn to her in comparison with other royal familys in India, only to the unfortunate fact, that while she lives under the immediate protection of one authority, all her allowances have to be sanctioned by a distant Government, unacquainted with, and consequently not capable of sympathising, with her circumstances, so that, either the recommendations of local authorities in her favour were not complied with, or they were not frequently induced to treat her family in an illiberal manner, with the sole object of satisfying the economical demands of the Ceylon Government. When the late ex-king was brought down to Vellore as a State prisoner, besides allowing him liberal rations, all his wants in regard to dresses, jewels, festivities, and charities, were supplied in a manner suited to his rank and station in life. After his death the same indulgences continued towards your petitioner and her late son, Rajadeeraja Simula Maga Raja. In 1831, it being resolved to substitute fixed money allowances in lieu of the system of supplying provisions in kind, the then Officer Commanding Vellore acted rather by a desire to shew a great saving to the Ceylon Government than by a just consideration to the wants and comforts of your memorialist; proposed very low scale of allowances, so much as even to take the Ceylon Government by surprise, and ultimately the allowances in question were fixed at 270 Rs. to your memorialist and her late son, and 230 Rs. to the 4th queen and her three daughters, in the place of 1041½ Rs., which was the charge previously incurred on their account, besides an annual clothes' money and other allowances. Your memorialist, inconvenienced by this arrangement, which was not known to her until it was finally carried out, brought to the notice of the Brigadier the very low scale of allowances fixed as above, and she was informed that the matter would be only considered on her son attaining his majority. Encouraged by this hope, and being under the necessity of maintaining the family, and bring up her son in a respectable manner, and having also had to maintain some of her relations who were not in the enjoyment of pensions, your memorialist was compelled to borrow a sum of 2,000 Rs., and subsequently, when her had to be married, another loan of 4,000 Rs. made by Government, being inadequate for such a grand occasion.

The above debt, with its accumulating interest, has ever since remained undischarged, the monthly subsistence allowance given to your memorialist being insufficient to meet such extra demands. Your memorialist having been so unfortunate as to lose her only son, all prospects of an improvement in her own allowance of Rs. 80 per mensem. The pension of Rs. 190 conferred on her son discontinued a portion of it above, viz., Rs. 100, being conferred upon his two widows, one of whom having also since demised, her share of the pension, or Rs 50, have been received by Government, then your memorialist, bringing the state of her indebtedness to the notice of Brigadier in charge, the same was submitted for the consideration of the Ceylon Government, who were pleased to raise her allowance to the sum of Rs. 120 per mensem. This, however, being far from affording her any material relief, she was again induced to urge her case, and that Brigadier Commanding Vellore recommended that her allowance may be raised to Rs. 300. The recommendation however was not complied with; meanwhile your memorialist applied for permission to adopt a daughter's son of the ex-king, which was accorded to her; but she regrets that the boy was adopted to inherit her debts and poverty, and add greatly to her cares and anxieties in the way of bringing him up in the manner suited to the dignity of the family.

The foregoing is a brief candid account of your memorialist's past and present circumstances, and she seems to the generosity of the Government, to determine whether, in the event of her being thrown upon her own resources for supplying of all her wants, conveniences, and comforts of life, it is not desirable for doing so to relieve her of all her embarassments, to make a new start in life, and proceeded with such a liberal allowance suited to the dignity of herself and her adopted son, as will place her beyond the necessity of constantly importuning the Government upon every occasion. Your memorialist seeks for no unnecessary state or promp; she only asks for the means of living a quite and decent life during her few remaining years—she being already sixty years old—and of bringing of her adopted son and heir in respectable manner. To this end she prays, *first*, that her debt of Rs. 6,000 may be enquired into and paid off. The debt in question, as already observed, was incurred for necessary expenses during the lifetime of her late son, when your memorialist's family was

in the receipt of much larger allowances, and had the prospect of ever being created with greater consideration, but when her subsequent limited means rendered her incapable of discharging. The saving of the pension of your memorialist's son during the last seventeen years will, she trusts, amply comply the funds to meet the above liberalties which were incurred on his account, and which were proved during the inquiries made by Brigadiers Logan and White, at the time when they recommended an increase to your memorialist's allowance.

That the pension of Rs 270 per mensem originally fixed upon herself and her son, moderate as it is when compared with her previous allowances, may be renewed, and continued to her and her adopted son.

That, unlike case of ordinary relations of the ex-king, the pension assigned to your memorialist may be continued to her and her descendants without reduction on the occurrence of lapses, so as to meet the wants a growing familys. In making the above prayers, your memorialist will only observe that the very large reductions made in the allowances of the Kandyan family, and the subsequent savings by lapses of pension, will admit of any additional consideration which may be shewn by Government to improve the position of your memorialist.

What consideration your memorialist is deserving off, she is quite content to leave it to the wisdom and generiousty of the Government, and estimates of what the position of a royal family like that of your memorialist should be in the social scale, with reference to the indulgences and concessions made to royal families similarily placed under the protection of Government elsewhere in the country; and her only earnest hope is, that the relief sought may be granted to her in time, to be a solace to her in her old age, and before she terminates the remaining days of her life amidst the anxieties and embarrassments of her present position.

Further, your memorialist begs most respectfully to state, that the allowance granted to Commarasamy and Cannoosamy Naidoo, sons of the late eldest brother, Nuketasamy Naidoo Ruketa Pudmanasamy, the younger brother of Kistnasamy Naidoo, being too small, your memorialist trusts their pension may be raised to a proper scale, as they are encumbered with a large family.

In conclusion, your memorialist begs to add, that she has not a proper dwelling place for her rest, as the present one in which she remains is not decent,—your honor is aware of the same, having personally inspected the place,—your memorialist need say no further, as such as your memorialist begs that you would be graciously pleased to recommend this her request to the kind and favourable notice of Government, for allowing her the sum of Rs. 3,500 for the erection of a decent house; and should this request cannot be complied with, your memorialist solicits that she may be allowed to be in Vellore as Marnool, viz., with the establishment of Sibendies, &c., &c. Your memorialist thinks that your honor's arrival in the Tanjore district will be to your memorialist's good time; therefore, your memorialist trusts that her supplications will receive your kind and favourable consideration.

Your memorialist begs to forward herewith two Proceedings for your honor's kind perusal, of Mr. W. T. Blair and R. W. Barlow Your memorialist trust that the above papers will also receive due consideration.

For which act of kindness,

Tanjore, Your memorialist, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

7th March, 1871. [Signed in Telegu.]

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*Political Department.*

No. 322.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 30th September, 1856.

Read the following letter from the Colonial Secretary, Colombo.

No. 47.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

SIR,

Having laid before the Governor and the Executive Council your letter No. 238 of the 11th ultimo, transmitting copy of one from the Brigadier Commanding Vellore, together with an original petition from the 3rd ex-queen of Kandy, requesting permission to adopt the son of the fourth daughter of the late ex-king, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that, under the circumstances therein stated, His Excellency and the Council have been pleased to authorize the proposed adoption.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) P. W. BRAYBROOKE,

Acting Colonial Secretary, Colombo.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 20th September, 1856.

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Ordered to be communicated to the Brigadier Commanding Vellore, with reference to the application of the 3rd ex-queen of Kandy, submitted with his letter of the 24th July last, No. 117.

(True extract and copy.)
(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

To the Brigadier Commanding Vellore.

(A true copy.)
(Signed) R. W. BARLOW,
Acting Sub-Collector, N. A.,
in charge of Stipend Pay Office.

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Stipend Pay Office,
Vellore, 20th November, 1862.

No. 167 of 1862.

To A. J. Arbuthnot, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

SIR,

Para. 1. I have the honor to enclose a memorial addressed to me by the 3rd ex-queen of Kandy, praying, 1st, that her debt, amounting to about Rupees 6,000, which she alleges to have been incurred for necessary expenses during the lifetime of her late son, may be inquired into and paid off; secondly, that the pension of Rupees 270 per mensem originally granted to herself and her son, may be renewed, and continued to her and her adopted son; and, thirdly, that the same may be continued to her and her descendants, without deduction on the occurrence of lapses.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 12th August, 1858, No. 511.

2. With regard to memorialist's first request, I have to observe that her allowance was on the 30th July, 1858, raised from Rupees 80 to Rupees 120, with the express object of enabling her to liquidate her debts, which at that time, as reported in Brigadier Logan's letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 22nd June, 1858, No. 112, amounted to between 3,000 or 4,000 Rupees. So far, however, from devoting her increased allowance to the purpose for which it was granted, it appears that the memorialist has increased her debts by about Rupees 2,000.

3. With regard to memorialist's second request, that the pension of Rupees 270 a month originally fixed upon herself and her son, may be renewed, and continued to her and her son, I beg to state that Brigadier White, in his letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 10th June, 1859, recommended that her pension of Rupees 120 should be raised to Rupees 300 a month, but that the Government of Ceylon, under date the 14th July, 1859, refused to entertain the application, *vide* Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 29th July, 1859, No. 452.

4. With regard to memorialist's last request, that the increased allowance for which she applies, may, if granted, be continued to her and her descendants without reduction on the occurrence of lapses, I have only to remark, that there does not appear to be any probability of the memorialist's obtaining the increase of pension, which forms the subject of her second request, and that it is contrary to usage to grant pensions on the terms she solicits.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) W. J. BLAIR,
Sub-Collector of N. Arcot,
in charge of Stipend Pay Office.

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*Political Department.*

Proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 74.—Read the following letter from the Colonial Secretary, Colombo.

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To the Honorable JOHN DOUGLAS, &c., &c., &c.

Camp, Tanjore.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that that the allowance of Rs. 125 granted to my maintenance is quite inadequate to meet the demands and the necessary wants of a queen as myself, and I am therefore obliged to incur debt, and unable to liquidate the same with the above allowances. I am sorry why Government have not taken my case into consideration, to grant me such an ample allowance as to meet my wants since my removal in 1863 from Vellore to Tanjore. I have no house of my own to live in. Moreover, the Government Order regarding the grant of allowances only to three generations, I request not to be applicable to those of the Royal family, as the British Government have once firmly promised, when Kandy has been taken possession of by them, that they will protect the royal family of Kandy until their reigning power in India, which they must not fail to do so.

2nd. As the circumstances concerning my welfare, as well as those closely and consangunorily connected with my family, are not well brought to your notice when you were here on the 6th instant, in continuation of my application dated the 7th instant, I beg to enclose herewith a genealogical table, shewing the individuals that are closely connected, as per names below, and I request you will

bring their claimes to the favourable notice of Government for an increase of allowances. My adopted son marked A. in the table, Alagiamanavala Simala Rajah should be treated as a Prince. His three sisters should be entered in the second class of the revised list, and their allowances also should be increased. My nephew, Vencutaputhmanabasawmy, should be entered in the second class of the revised list, and his allowance also must be increased.

My nephews, Comorasawmy Naidoo and Cundasamy Naidoo, their allowances must be increased.

3rd. In conclusion, I request my daughter-in-law, Savethry Davy, in contrary to my will and consent, has a long desire to adopt her brother's son, through the persuation of her parents, is quite objectionable, as I have an adopted son, Alagiasimala Rajah, who is the sole heir for both.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
[Signed in Telegu.]

Tanjore,
17th March, 1871.

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To His Excellency the Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

The Humble Petition of the Third Queen of Streevekrama Simmala Maha Rajah, the late ex-King of Kandy, residing at Tanjore,

Most respectfully sheweth,

That, with due respect, I, Your Excellency's petitioner, beg leave to state, that after the Ceylon Government took possession of our aforesaid Province of Kandy, as well as all of our properties, they having placed me together with my husband, the said king, his mother, his other queens, 1st, 2nd, and 4th spouses, and his close relatives, in Columboo, maintained us for the space of one year as it is stated in the enclosed.

2. In 1816 the said Government committed every one of us to the care of this Government, promising to support us and our descendants, as long as the British color endureth in India, with everything needful, form generation to generation. The Government having established us in the Fort of Vellore, maintained us, our son, daughters, &c., supplying us daily with everything required for us, by the Resident of that place: besides this, in our joyful and mournful occasions a separate allowance had been granted to every one of us.

3. After the demise of our said king, such a pecuniary aid had been done to us by Government for a certain time. When the daily allowance was made by Government as a monthly stipend to us, we were then overwhelmed into the depth of sorrow on account of king's death, as there was no such an able man as to plead for us with the Government about our stipends, which were made so small as to do to the family of a low officer. This is not lawful and handsome pay to a family of a king. It is not unknown to the Government. This consideration made the Government to grant allowance to every one of us separately, both in the joyful and mournful occasions. The insufficiency of such allowance granted us in our every occasions, forced us to run into debts.

4. While the case being so, the Government having formed a new act, showing that a donation shall be granted to only one in every family, but not for all in the family, sent an order to be exercised it from 1859.

5. More than this. I hear that the Government issued an order that the pension of a family shall be discontinued in the fourth generation. Should these orders be forced on the descendants of the royal family, how will they take their livelihood? How shall their joyful and mournful ceremonies be done? I beg to say that it is not lawful to establish a rule to the royal family in conformity to the persons who have no right and servants. I humbly request the Government will be kindly pleased to take into consideration my abovesaid requisition, and grant seperate and lawful order about our descendants.

6. The families of other rajahs obtain high salaries, being in their native country; besides this, they have houses, lands, estates, &c. It is perfectly understood by the Government. But our province, houses, lands, estates, &c., had been possessed by the Government. We were sent to this shore with empty hand; we are strangers to this country. After a pension was made to every one of us, our family became large. We thereby, having suffered much distress, as we have no other means besides the small pension which we receive monthly, run into debts.

7. I have addressed a petition to the Ceylon Government on the 15th October last, representing fully that we have no houses, lands, nor estates, &c., besides the pension and the donation that which is granted in aforesaid occasion, and soliciting that the recent orders issued against the royal family about the pension and donation must be ejected. To which the Government sent an order to me, that my petition should be sent through this Government. I thereby was reduced under the necessity of enclosing the copies of the order sent to me by that Government on the 17th November last, and of the petition submitted by me to them for Your Excellency's information.

I therefore most humbly beg Your Excellency will be kindly pleased to enquire keenly with the feelings commiseration about our destitute condition, and ascertain the faithfulness of my sayings herein adverted to, and to do me the favour of making a favourable recommendation to the Ceylon Government, that they may send orders, the pension to be continued to my descendants from generation to generation, and the donation to be granted seperately to every member of the royal family, as was promised by the Ceylon Government to us.

In doing this great favour to us, I shall not cease to pray God for Your Excellency's long life and prosperity.

Tanjore,
12th December, 1870.

[True copy of the Petition addressed to the Madras Government.]

To His Excellency the Governor in Council of Ceylon.

The Humble Petition of Third Queen of the late Stree Vikrama Simmala Maha Rajah, Ex-King of Kandy, residing at Tanjore,

May it please Your Excellency,

That your Excellencies petitioner begs leave most respectfully to bring to Your Excellencies kind notice that the British Government pleased to take up our country Kandy, as well as all of our estates, &c., not only the late Rajah and his mother, and 1, 2, 4 queens, and also our near relations, and kept us all in Columboo, and maintained as this was done by the kind assistance of Government.

In 1816 delivered us over to the charge of the Madras Government, promising to support the royal family as long as India remain in their control. By order of Government, we were sent off to Vellore Fort, and were supported by daily allowance by the Resident of the place, not only we, but every one in connection with us. After the demise of our Maharajah the daily allowance was continued only for a short time to us and to our children, were monthly monthly paid and kindly assisted on particular occasions such as marriages, death, &c., &c., up to 1858. The pay allowed to us not being sufficient to our expenses, we were compelled to run into debts. This fact will be known to Your Excellency, if a reference be made to the diaries of 1858, and to that of the previous years will shew.

Notwithstanding this, the Government has also taken away all our fortunes, moveable and immoveable, and sent us away with empty hands to Vellore, owing to which reasons they were compelled to pay us monthly as abovementioned. But ever since 1859 the Government seems to have made a new act, showing that any donation will be allowed to only one in every family, but not for all, and moreover we hear that our monthly pension will be paid to us only up to three generations. Should this system be carried on, how are we to live, and what shall we do, for our future prospects and arrangements seem quite to the reverse of the original agreement passed between our Rajah and Government. The royal families in connection with the Madras Presidency and others may be carried out in accordance of the above said rules, for they are allowed to enjoy a pension, together with their moveable and immoveable properties, and this allowed in their own countries; whereas we are deprived of every enjoyment but our pension. If we are similarly allowed to enjoy moveable and immoveable properties in India instead of those we had in Kandy, and which has been deprived from us by Government, in such case the new system and act may be applicable to us; but as we are deprived of everything by Government, we shall be under a great loss and worse to that of the present, if the above rule come in force. Our royal families consist of seven souls; some of them have been married by the kind assistance of Government, and some have not been as yet married because Government has not bestowed any assistance on their behalf. The allowance granted in behalf of the parties being insufficient for the performances of their weddings, we were compelled to run into debt.

Your Excellencies petitioner begs most respectfully beg to state that Almighty God has spared my life up to this moment to plead with Government for the future prospects of the above-said persons. The pension allowed to us being too small, we are thereby put to great hardships to pass over livelihood. The royal families of H. H. Maharajah of Tanjore are allowed monthly Rs. 1,000 and 700 respectively, the Princes 3,000, the son-in-law 600, and the conquebines 150, and many other Rajahs and Jemendars are allowed to better comfort and previleges in their own countries than we who are left entirely, every fortune of their moveable and immoveable properties to Government, such high pensions and enjoyments not being allowed to us, we are put under great poverty and hardships, which are beyond measure.

Under these circumstances we most respectfully beg that the kind and merciful Government will be generously pleased to refer the same to Madras Government, and to take a deep consideration of our small income, and to pass such decission in accordance to that of 1816, and to grant the same priveleges allowed upon us up to 1858, and also to continue our pension from generation to generation, as we have not anything else to depend upon but that of our pensions. In doing this great favor to us we shall not cease to pray God for Your Excellencies long life and prosperity.

Tanjore,
5th October, 1870.

["True copy" of the Petition addressed to the Ceylon Government.]

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To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Colombo.

No. 14.

*Political Department.*

Fort Saint George,
11th January, 1871.

Sir,

I am directed to forward the accompanying petition from the Kandian pensioners residing at Tanjore, praying for the abrogation of the rule under which their pensions are to be discontinued after the third generation.

2. The matter is one for the consideration of the Government of Ceylon. I am to say that the views of the Madras Government, as to the condition of these pensioners, have been expressed in my letter No. 233, dated 14th July, 1869.

I have, &c.,

R. S. Ellis,
Chief Secretary.

## No. 2,700 of 1870.

**From Chinnasami Comarasamy and others, the relatives of the Ex-King of Kandy, residing at Tanjore, dated 15th December, 1870.**

Hearing that the Government have issued orders for the discontinuance of their stipends in the fourth generation, state that the Ceylon Government having taken possession of their lands, houses, &c., were maintaining them in Colombo; that since 1816, when the king with his family was sent to India, they have been drawing pensions; that being closely related to the said king, it is impossible for them to choose any profession.

Submitting herewith copies of their petition to the Ceylon Government of 9th October last, and order thereon, for perusal, pray that Government may cause enquiries to be made about their circumstances, and recommend to the Ceylon Government for the continuance of their pensions from generation to generation as long as the British rule exists.

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To His Excellency the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned eleven close relatives of the late Ex-King Vickarama Simmala Maha Rajah of Kandy, residing at Tanjore,

Most respectfully sheweth,

1. That with due respect and humble submission, we, your Excellency's petitioners, beg leave to state, that the Ceylon Government having possessed our lands, houses, estates, &c., placed our said king, his queens, and us, in Colombo, and supplied us with everything required for our sustenance.

2. In 1816, when that Government sent our said king and us, together with his family, to this India with empty hands, they promised that they will maintain us, and our descendants, as long as their colour endureth in India without any wanting, and delivered us to *this* Government.

3. After we have arrived to Madras, our daily allowance had been transferred to us as a monthly stipend by Government. Such stipends are, hitherto, continuing to us: besides this, the expenses of our marriage and mournful ceremonies had been done by the generosity of the Government. After the stipend was made to us, many issues are born in every family; as the stipend which we receive monthly is insufficient to our maintenance, we suffer much distress for food and raiment, which forces us to run into debts.

4. While the case being so, we hear that the Government issued an order as to discontinue our pension, that should be done to our descendants in our fourth generation.

5. We beg to assure Your Excellency that we have no here neither houses, lands, nor estates, &c. As we are a close relatives to the aforesaid king, it is impossible for us to enter into any business or situation.

6. Whatever order was issued to the persons who have no right, they will take their livelihood in any way.

7. In consequence of which, we have addressed a petition to the Ceylon Government on the 9th October last: to which they sent an order to us, representing that it should be sent through this Government. We thereby beg to enclose herein the copies of the order dated 17th November last, and of the petition submitted by us to that Government for Your Excellency's information.

We, therefore, most humbly beseech Your Excellency will be kindly pleased to have pity upon us, and enquire about our poor state, and ascertain it, and to do us the kindness of making a favourable recommendation to the Ceylon Government, that they may issue an order our pension to be continued to our descendants from generation to generation, as long as the British colour endureth, and the donation to be granted to us who are close relatives of the king in our joyful and mournful occasions, as were done to us before the recent rules were not established.

For which act of charity and justice we, Your Excellency's petitioners, shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

Tanjore,
15th December, 1870.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (Signed in Telegu characters) | Chinnasami, | (Signed in Telegu characters) | Vengadasami, |
| ,, | Kumarasami, | ,, | Vegadasami, |
| ,, | Kumarasubbasami, | ,, | Kumarasami, |
| ,, | Vengadasubbasami, | ,, | Durysamy, |
| ,, | Tuckeny Ammal, | ,, | Pudmanabasami. |
| ,, | Ramasami, | | |

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To His Excellency the Governor in Council of Ceylon.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned eleven close relatives of the late Ex-King Vickarama Simmala Maha Rajah of Kandy, residing at Tanjore,

Most respectfully sheweth,

That, with due respect and humble submission, we beg leave to state that after the Government possessed our aforesaid king and his family, we also were taken under their protection. Our lands,

houses, and other properties had been possessed by the Government, and then the said king and we had been protected in Colombo by Government, giving seperately daily allowance to every member of a family, for the space of one year.

2. In the year 1816, when the Government sent the said king with his family and us to this shore, they assured us that they will protect us and our descendants as long as their colour endureth: accordingly, the Government committed our king and us to the care of Madras Government.

3. After our arrival to Madras, the Government having stopped the daily allowance, made it a monthly stipend:—accordingly, it is continuing to us until now: besides this, the Government are affording pecuniary aids for performing the expenses of our marriage and mournful ceremonies. This generosity is done to the close relatives of the said king.

4. While the case being so, we hear that the Government issued an order to be stopped away the pensions which we receive in the fourth generation.

5. After the monthly stipend was fixed to us, many issues are born in every family of us. We suffer much distress for food and raiment by the insufficiency of our pay, and also we have no houses, lands, nor estates:—we thereby endure much difficulty.

6. We make a hard livelihood by the allowance which we get from the Government, and involve in debts.

It is not right to join us who are close relatives of the king, with them who have no claim, and issue new orders. It is impossible for us, as we are close relatives to the king, to interfere in any business or in any office. Though what order was given to them who have no claim, yet it will be right to them, and they will see another livelihood.

We therefore most humbly beg Your Excellency will be kindly pleased to have pity upon us who are close relatives of the king, and take our request into Your Excellency's benevolent consideration, and eject the order that our stipends shall be discontinued in our fourth generation, because it is incumbent on the Government to protect our descendants, according to the assurances made to us by the Government when they sent us to the India from Colombo.

For which act of charity and justice we shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

Tanjore,
9th October, 1870.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (Signed in Telegu characters) | Kumarasamy | (Signed in Telegu characters) | Vengadasamy |
| | Kumara Subbasamy | | Kumarasamy |
| " | Sinnasamy | " | Durisamy |
| " | Vengadasubbasamy | " | Succaniammal |
| " | Vengadasamy | " | Padmanabasamy. |
| " | Ramasamy | | |

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Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 17th November, 1870.

His Excellency the Governor having taken into consideration the petition of Kumarasami, Kumara Subbasami, and nine other relatives of the late ex-king of Kandy, residing at Tanjore, praying that the order for the discontinuance in the fourth generation of the pension allowed them by the Ceylon Government, may be cancelled, has directed that the petitioners be informed, that any representations which they may desire to make should be sent through the Madras Government.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) ALLANSON BAILEY,
for Colonial Secretary.

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## No. 6.

MEMORANDUM on certain proceedings of the Madras Government, with special reference to the case of Vencatasamy Rajah, and other Tanjore and Negapatam Pensioners. Also MINUTE of the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Madras.

A Petition from Vencataramasamy Rajah, a third-life pensioner, son of Subbarayalah Rajah, the adopted son of Vencatasamaul, also called Moodoo Ammamaul, the widow of Mootoosamy Rajah, has been forwarded to this Government by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, together with a Minute by Lord Napier, and certain resolutions of that Government on this case in particular, as well as on the general position of the Kandyan pensioners. The latter part of the subject has been dealt with in the body of the Report, but there remain to be considered the cases of the abovementioned Vencataramasamy Rajah, of Vencatasamy Rajah, and Dorasamy Rajah, all of Negapatam, and belonging to the same family.

I may repeat at the outset that there is a striking contrast between these men and the general mass of the Kandyan pensioners. They are men of most gentlemanly manners, devoid altogether of the ridiculous pretension which characterised nearly the whole of the family of Vickrema Singha.

They are all educated men, send their children to school, and would be glad to settle down into private life, if they had a chance of doing it respectably. They recognise as their head Vencataramasamy, who is in receipt of a pension of Rupees 58 5 4, a young gentleman, twenty-five years old, of very pleasing address, who speaks English perfectly, has passed one of the test examinations for the Indian Uncovenanted Service, and is anxious to obtain employment under that Government. His case naturally comes first for consideration.

The first life in this pension drew a stipend of Rupees 175 ; the second life should have therefore drawn Rupees 116 10 8, while to the third, or present, life would come Rupees 58 5 4, the amount now drawn by Vencataramasamy, supposing the system of decrease by one-half to be applied in this instance.

But Subbarayalu Rajah, instead of receiving the Rupees 116 10 8 to which he was really entitled, was only allowed to draw Rupees 39 12 0, an injustice, the force of which has been recognised by the fact, that his son has been allowed to inherit from him a pension calculated on the higher rate, and actually draws considerably more than his father did.

Thus, for twenty-two years, *i. e.*, from January, 1846, till January, 1868, this unfortunate man Subbarayalu, instead of drawing Rupees 116 10 8, to which he was entitled, drew Rupees 39 12 0 per month only, an aggregate loss to him of no less than Rupees 20,306 ; and I have no hesitation in saying that this presents by far the greatest case of hardship to be met with among the Kandyan pensioners.

In the cases of the ex-queens of Vickrema Singha, as well as of those of Rajadhi Singha, two-thirds of their pension was granted to their adopted sons. Subbarayalu's case was the only exception; and as upon him devolved the support of the whole household and servants of his adoptive mother, it is hardly to be wondered at that the unfortunate man died Rupees 7,000 in debt, which of course falls on the son, Vencataramasamy.

Inasmuch as this Government has, during Subbarayalu's lifetime, withheld from him nearly three times the amount of the debts which he left behind, it would appear to be but an act of tardy justice to make enquiry into these debts, and to discharge such as have been fairly incurred. As regards Vencataramasamy, he has applied to have his pension commuted on liberal terms, and I would strongly recommend that his request be complied with. He is well known to the Assistant Collector of Negapatam, who has assured me that he is likely to make a good use of the money.

I need hardly say that the pension should, in commuting it, not be dealt with as a life pension. It would be out of the question to withdraw it on the death of Vencataramasamy, and leave his family, as well as the relatives and others who depend upon him, to want. From eighteen to twenty years' purchase might fairly be allowed in this case, as being one of the special list reserved for exceptional treatment. Though this Government would not gain financially by a commutation at twenty years of this pension (rating interest at 5 per cent.), it would not lose ; politically, it would, I think, make an important gain.

Vencataramasamy has also applied for the exemption from appearing in Minor Courts as a witness, which is accorded to the near relatives of some of the deposed Indian Princes, under Act 8 of 1859, sec. 22, but I am not disposed to support this request.

Vencatasamy Rajah, a second-life pensioner, aged twenty-nine, has also applied to commute his pension. He is a grandson of Chinnasamy Rajah, the third brother of Mootoosamy Rajah, but inherited his pension from his adoptive mother, Lutchmuamaul, widow of Galibilisamy Rajah, uncle of Mootoosamy, who came over in 1806. This commutation might fairly be made by calculating the value of the present stipend for Vencatasamy's life, and adding the value of the deferred annuity at half the present rate, which will revert to the third life.

Vencatasamy is on the Rupees 200 class of ceremonial allowances, and asks to be transferred to the 2nd class. If the pension be commuted, all claim to these allowances should cease with it; but, under any circumstances, I do not consider that any claim has been substantiated.

He also applies for certain arrears of pension. It appears that Lutchmuamaul died on 31st December, 1855, and that his pension was not sanctioned till 31st October, 1858. He was undoubtedly entitled to the arrears for the intervening twenty-two months, but as he did not put forward his claim till three years later, the Madras Government declined sanctioning it. Though I think the claim was to a certain extent forfeited, it would be an act of liberality to a very respectable man if the arrears were now allowed to him. Vencatasamy is not above seeking employment, and was actually employed in the Railway Office for some time. He speaks English, though not as well as Vencataramasamy.

The case of Doraswamy Rajah is also specially noticed by the Madras Government, and is undoubtedly one of hardship. He is the son of Chinnasamy, third brother of Mootoosamy Rajah, who was the original grantee. Dorasamy was however allowed one-half only of his father's pension, instead of two-thirds, to which he was entitled as a second life. He applies, and is recommended by the Madras Government, for the two-thirds. It is submitted that this favour be extended to him.

J. Douglas,
Auditor-General.

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To the Honorable Duglas, Esquire, Auditor-General of the Ceylon Government, Negapatam.

Sir,

1. I have to inform you that I am the grandson of the king Muttusawmi who was recognized to be the legitimate heir for the throne of Kandi, and the adopted son of Lachimi Davi Ammal, widow of the late H. H. Galibilisawmi Raja, uncle and legal representative to the said king.

2. I clearly perceive that the object of the Ceylon Government in compromising the matter of paying monthly stipends to the Kandian pensioners, by paying a lump sum once and for ever, is to secure a permanent source of income for their family, and to ameliorate their conditions.

3. I am much disposed to fall in with the views of the Government (*i.e.*) in receiving the commutation, provided that the rules by which the amount of commutation is fixed are explained to me.

4. I have reached second generation ; my age is 29 ; and the amount of my stipend is Rupees 58-5-4 per mensem, even which sum is quite inadequate to support my dignity as a royal member.

5. If the Government proposed the scheme for the benefit of the royal members, as enumerated in para. II., I feel no scruple that the Government would in the least hesitate to acquaint me with the termsof commutation now in question.

6. I further beg to add, that my adoptive mother died on the 31st December, 1855, and that the two-thirds of her pension was granted to me in the month of November, 1857, but the arrears due to me from 1st January, 1856, up to 31st October, were not disbursed to me.

7. I have applied for the same to the Government Agent, who declined to entertain my application, in consequence of my having put forth my claims three years after the sanction of my pension.

8. My appeals against that decision were not heard by the Madras Government, which I see seldom disposed to differ from the opinion of their Government Agents.

9. I therefore, in conclusion, beg to request that you will be kind enough to submit these my humble requests to the favourable consideration of the Ceylon Government, and cause to be paid to me the said arrears of pension.

Negapatam,
18th March, 1871.

I beg, &c.,
P. VENCATASAWMY,
Rajah of Kandy.

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To the Honorable DUGLUS, Esquire, Auditor-General of the Ceylon Government, Negapatam.

SIR,

1. I have to inform you that I am the son of His Highness Chinnasamy Rajah, third brother of the late king Muthusamy of Kandy, who was placed on the throne of Kandy by the British Government, and who was decapitated with his uncle and legal representative, His Highness Galibilisamy Rajah, by the usurper, Vickramasimma Rajah.

2. On the death of my father, who was drawing a pension of Rupees 43-12-0, only half of the pension, viz., Rupees 21-14-0, was allowed to me under the Proceedings of the Ceylon Government, dated 29th September, 1838. This is apparently in opposition to the rules in existance, which provide two-thirds of the pension for the descendants of the original stipendiary.

3. In consequence of the inadequacy of the pension, I was driven to the necessity of contracting a debt of Rupees 3,000 for the purpose of maintaining my family, consisting of ten souls (*i. e.*) two wives, one adopted son, one aunt, three relatives, and three servants. I assure your honor that I cannot discharge my said debt by any other means except the increase of pension I now look for from the Ceylon Government.

4. I therefore, in conclusion, beg to request that you will be kind enough to represent these my adverse circumstances to the Ceylon Government, and have the two-thirds of the pension enjoyed by my late father, continued to me from the date of his death, and relieve me from the penury brought on my family by the above circumstances.

5. I think it expedient to submit this application to your honor, because I was not able to detail all the particulars continued in this application, in person, when I had an interview with your honor this morning. Also, I beg to add, that I have no house even to live in.

I beg, &c.,

Negapatam,
18th March, 1871.

DOORASAWMY RAJAH [in Telegu.]

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POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 233.

To the Honorable the COLONIAL SECRETARY, Colombo.

SIR,

I am desired by His Excellency the Governor in Council to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon, copies of the correspondence marginally noted, relating to the present condition of the Kandian pensioners who reside and draw their stipends in the Tanjore district.

Proceedings of Government, 7th January, 1868, No. 4.
Letter from the Government Agent, Tanjore, dated 25th June 1868, No. 103.
Petition from Vencataramasawmy Rajah, dated 3rd March, 1869.
Letter from the Government Agent, Tanjore, dated 4th May, 1869, No. 38.
Minute by the Right Honorable the Governor, dated 24th May, 1869.

2. The petitioner whose case is contained in the Proceedings of Government of the 7th January, 1868, and who is styled Prince Soobooroyaloo of Kandy, died on the 4th January, 1868. He was the nephew of King Mootoosawmy, being the son of his brother Iyasawmy Rajah, and, on the death of King Mootoosawmy, he was adopted by his widow named Venedasamaul, styled the Queen Dowager, such adoption being, it is believed, in accordance with Kandian usage.

3. This lady was in receipt of a monthly stipend of 50 Pagodas, and, on her death, only one-fourth of this sum, or 12½ Pagodas, was assigned to her adopted son; the practice of granting one-third of the allowance of a deceased stipendiary to his successor, now in force, not having been the rule when the allowance in question was assigned to Prince Soobooroyaloo. As he is dead, it is only necessary to describe the family and dependents left by him. It may be added that, owing to the high price of the necessaries of life and the number of his dependents, Prince Soobooroyaloo was, during his life-time, in great difficulties, and died, it is understood, involved in debt to the amount of 7,000 Rupees. The family left by him consists of his son Vecatasawmy Rajah,

His brother,
His sister,
His wife,
His two daughters,
Three relatives, and
Thirteen servants.

4. According to the rules now in force, Prince Soobooroyaloo would, on the death of his adoptive mother, have received two-thirds of her pension, or Rupees 116-10-8 per mensem, and his son would now receive two-thirds of Rupees 116-10-8, *i. e.*, Rupees 77-12-6.

5. I am to state that, under the circumstances of the case, and having in view the indigent state of the family, their large number, and the great increase of the prices in the Tanjore district, His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that the Ceylon Government will be pleased to assign a pension of Rupees 77-12-6 to Vencataramasawmy Rajah.

6. I am also desired to call attention to the concluding paragraphs (7 and 8) of Mr. Morris' letter of the 25th June, 1868, and to its enclosure, which affords detailed information concerning the other Kandian pensioners, and to recommend that the two-third rate of pension be granted to all those recipients of allowances who have succeeded to, and are now drawing only half of the sum enjoyed by those from whom they derive their rights to stipend.

7. This indulgence is, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, justified in their case, as in that of Vencataramasawmy Rajah, by their indigent condition, which, during the last few years, has been aggravated by the greatly enhanced cost of living. This course will, it is observed, meet the case of Dorasawmy Rajah, specially mentioned by Mr. Morris in paragraph 8 of his letter dated 25th June, 1868.

8. Although the arrangements above detailed will meet the exigencies of the cases to which the enclosed correspondence relates, I am directed by this Government to invite the attention of His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon to the Minute recorded by the President of the Council, in which the question of the return of the Kandian pensioners to their own country is discussed, and in which it is suggested that the Ceylon Government might with advantage despatch an Officer to this country for the purpose of reviewing the condition of the exiled Kandians, first, with a view to the increase of their present scale of maintenance; secondly, with a view to the education and eventual settlement of the younger members of the two classes of pensioners, either in connexion with the land or the public service; and thirdly, and this would, in the opinion of this Government, be the most satisfactory arrangement of all, to their return to their own country.

I have, &c.,

Fort Saint George,
14th July, 1869.

*Acting Secy. to Govt.*

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*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department, 14th July,* 1869.

Read again Petition from Prince SOOBOOROYALOO of Kandy, dated 18th November, 1867, recorded in Proceedings of Government dated 7th January, 1868, No. 4.

Read also the following papers :—

No. 31. From G. L. MORRIS, Esq., Government Agent, Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Point Calimere, 25th June, 1868, No. 103.

As directed in G. O., No. 4, dated the 7th January last, I have the honor to report on the petition addressed to Government by Prince Soobooroyaloo of Kandy.

2. Before giving a detailed account of petitioner's circumstances, I have the honor to state that he died on the 4th January last.

3. Petitioner was the nephew of King Moottoosawmy, being the son of his brother, Iyasawmy Rajah, and not the son of the brother or sister of Mootoosawmy's widow, as is supposed in paragraph 3 of the G. O. under reply. The said Moottoosawmy Rajah, on his death, left a widow named Vencadasamaul, whom petitioner calls the Queen Dowager. This lady adopted petitioner as her son, and, among the Kandians of his class, it appears that widows are competent to perform this ceremonial, which is customary and legal among them.

4. This lady was in receipt of a monthly stipend of 50 Pagodas, and, on her death, one-fourth of this sum, or 12½ Pagodas, was assigned to her adopted son, the petitioner. The practice of granting two-thirds of the allowance of a deceased stipendiary to his successor, as is now in vogue among the Kandian pensioners, does not appear to have been the rule when the allowance in question was settled on petitioner.

5. From inquiry it appears that the said lady left to her adopted son a large family, consisting of several relations and servants who had grown old in the family service, and who had no other means of livelihood than the reduced pension of petitioner. Encumbered as he had been with so large a number of dependents, petitioner had much difficulty in maintaining them from his comparatively small allowance, more especially as the price of all necessaries has considerably risen for several years past. Thus, at his death, he left a family, consisting of nine members and thirteen servants, as shewn in the margin, and was also deeply involved in debt. The amount of his liabilities, as now ascertained by the Sub-Collector, comes to Rupees 7,000, which Mr. Best says was due to the insufficiency of his pension for the maintenance of his family. Petitioner had no other property or means of support than the allowance he drew from Government, and, consequently, there are no means by which the said debts can be liquidated.

Vencataramasawmy Rajah.
His brother.
His sister.
His wife.
His two daughters and three relatives.
Thirteen servants.

6. According to the rules now in force in the case of Kandians, petitioner would have been entitled to two-thirds of the pension of his adoptive mother, viz, 33½ Pagodas, or Rupees 116-10-8. If this scale is adopted, petitioner's surviving family, of which his eldest son, Vencataramasawmy Rajah, is the managing member, will be entitled to two-thirds of Rupees 116-10-8, *i. e.*, Rupees 77-12-6. Considering the helpless state in which petitioner has left his family, I trust that his case may be benevolently viewed by the Governor in Council, and a recommendation made to the Ceylon Government accordingly, especially when it is remembered that petitioner was, on account of his having been adopted, the son and successor of Moottoosawmy, the last of the house of Kandy, and, as such, deserved more favourable consideration that had been shewn to him.

7. As regards the other Kandian pensioners, I have embodied all the necessary information regarding their condition and means of support in the accompanying tabular statement. With regard to these persons, I must remark that they are not generally in good circumstances.

8. There is, however, one case among those belonging to Moottoosawmy Rajah's section, which requires special mention, and that is Dorasawmy Rajah. This individual is the nephew of the said Moottoosawmy, being the son of his brother Chinnasawmy Rajah. This Chinnasawmy Rajah was enjoying a pension of Rupees 43-12-0, and, by the rules now in force, his son Dorasawmy Rajah would be entitled to a pension of Rupees 29-2-8, which is the two-thirds of his father's allowance, whilst what he now enjoys is but one-half, or Rupees 21-14-0.

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TABULAR STATEMENT shewing the condition, &c., of the Kandian Pensioners and Emigrants residing in the Tanjore District.

| No. | NAMES. | Relationship. | Monthly pension. | Date of authority sanctioning the pension. | Landed or other property or means of support possessed by each pensioner. | Number of relatives depending on each pensioner. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | *Mootoosawmy Rajah's Section.* | RS. A. P. | | | | |
| 1 | Sooboorayaloo Rajah. (petitioner deceased,) his son Vencataramasawmy Rajah | Adopted son of Moottoosawmy Rajah | 39 12 0 | Not known | None | 9 | Is said to maintain thirteen servants besides. |
| 2 | Kumarasawmy Rajah | Son of the late Ramasawmy Rajah, brother of Mootoosawmy Rajah, and adopted son of first and second queen of the late Sree Rajadhi Rajasimhala Maharajah | 70 0 0 | 20th Sept. 1858 | Do. | 16 | |
| 3 | Vencataramasawmy Rajah. | Adopted son of Lakshmi Devi Ammah, widow of Gilibilisawmy Rajah, maternal uncle of the late Mootoosawmy Rajah | 58 5 4 | 20th Nov. 1857 | Do. | 5 | |
| 4 | Bungarasawmy Rajah | Second son of Iyasawmy Rajah, brother of Mootoosawmy Rajah, and adopted son of Minakshi Ammah, wife of Kannusami Rajah | 29 2 8 | ——— 1858 | Do. | 1 | |
| 5 | Gopalasawmy Rajah | Third son of Iyasawmy Rajah, brother of Mootoosawmy Rajah | 29 2 8 | ——— 1864 | Do. | 2 | |
| 6 | Dorasawmy Rajah | Son of Chinnasawmy Rajah, brother of Mootoosawmy Rajah | 21 14 0 | 29th Sept. 1838 | Do. | 4 | |
| | | *Sree Vikrama Simhalu Maharajah's Section.* | | | | | |
| 1 | Muddukannamma | Third ex-queen of the late Vikrama Simhalu Maharajah | 125 0 0 | Not known | Do. | 2 | but their number cannot be ascertained with accuracy. |
| 2 | Tyagasimhalu Rajah | Adopted son of the late fourth ex-queen of do. | 56 10 8 | 29th Oct. 1861, No. 478. | Do. | ... | |
| 3 | Savitri Davi | Daughter-in-law of third ex-queen of do. | 63 5 4 | Not known | Do. | ... | |
| 4 | Vijayarajah Davi | Widow of the late Subbanaranaindrasawmy Rajah, adopted son of the late second ex-queen of the late Vikrama Simhalu Maharajah | 44 3 6 | 7th Jan. 1860, No. 14. | Do. | 2 | |
| 5 | Dharma Rajah | Son of the late Natchar Ammah, daughter of the late fourth ex-queen of Kandy. | 50 0 0 | 20th June, 1860, No. 378, and 15th April, 1862 | Do. | 1 | |
| 6 | Madalsawmy | Grand-daughter of do. | 16 10 8 | Not known | Do. | 1 | |
| 7 | Bagerathi Davi | Do. of do. | 16 10 8 | Do. | Do. | 1 | |
| 8 | Andala Davi | Do. of do. | 16 10 8 | Do. | Do. | 1 | |
| 9 | Kumarasawmy Naick | Father of Savitridavi, daughter-in-law of third ex-queen of Kandy | 29 1 6 | Do. | Do. | 6 | |
| 10 | Kumarasubba Naick | Son of the late Gampalasawmy Naick, and brother of Alegirisawmy Naick, son-in-law of the late fourth ex-queen of Kandy | 37 0 0 | Do. | Do. | 5 | |
| 11 | Chinnasawmy Naick | Brother of Alegirisawmy Naick | 18 4 0 | Do. | Do. | 6 | |
| 12 | Vencatasawmy Naick | Do. of do. | 16 4 0 | Do. | Do. | 3 | |
| 13 | Kuppammal | Sister of do. | 3 8 0 | Do. | Two velis of land at Poodoocottah | 4 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Chakkani Ummal | Wife of Chinnasawmy Naick, No. 11 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 21st Nov. 1862, No. 462 | None | ... | | |
| 15 | Komar Ummah | Niece of the late first ex-queen of Kandy | 15 | 7 | 4 | Not known | Do. | 2 | | |
| 16 | Ammathali Ummal | Do. of do. do. | 7 | 0 | 0 | Do. | Do. | 3 | | |
| 17 | Vencatasubbasawmy | Second son of the late Kumarasawmy Naick, brother of first and second queens of the late ex-king of Kandy | 13 | 10 | 2 | 27th February, 1838 | Six velis of nunjah and punjah in Combaconum taluq | 3 | | |
| 18 | Bangaru Naick | Nephew of the late first queen of Kandy | 33 | 1 | 3 | Not known | None | 6 | | |
| 19 | Vencatapadmanabaswamy Nack | Son of the late Kistnasawmy Naick, brother of third ex-queen of Kandy | 19 | 6 | 4 | Do. | Do. | 2 | | |
| 20 | Kumarasawmy Naick | Nephew of do. | 6 | 4 | 0 | Do. | Do. | 12 | | |
| 21 | Vencatasawmy Naick | Do. of do. | 3 | 8 | 0 | Do. | Do. | 3 | | |
| 22 | Dorasawmy | Do. of do. | 3 | 12 | 0 | Do. | Do. | 2 | | |
| 23 | Padmanabasawmy | Brother's son of Kumarasawmy Naick, No. 20 | 2 | 8 | 0 | Do. | Do. | ... | | |
| 24 | Bangaruthayi | Mother of Padmanabasawmy Naick, No. 23 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Do. | Do. | 1 | | |
| 25 | Chellammal | Grand-daughter of the sister to the mother of the late ex-king of Kandy | 7 | 0 | 0 | Do. | Do. | 1 | | |
| 26 | Vencatasawmy Naick | Distant relation | 13 | 4 | 7 | Do. | Do. | 4 | | |
| 27 | Peroomal Naick | Do. | 2 | 8 | 0 | Do. | Do. | 1 | | |
| 28 | Kuppammal | Do. | 2 | 5 | 4 | Do. | Do. | 4 | | |
| 29 | Krishnappa Naick | Do. | 3 | 12 | 8 | 13th December, 1844 | Do. | 2 | | |
| 30 | Mangathayi | Do. | 1 | 14 | 4 | Do. | Do. | 1 | | |
| 31 | Muttiahsawmy Naick | Do. | 2 | 8 | 0 | 17th October, 1865 | Road Maistry at Poodoocottah; salary Rupees 10 | 1 | | |
| 32 | Muddalagiri<br>Subbi<br>Sunderi | An officer under the late ex-king of Kandy<br>Wife of the said officer<br>Sister of do. | 14 | 0 | 0 | 14th January, 1854 | None | 12 | | |
| 33 | Kannu | Servant | 6 | 3 | 2 | Not known | Do. | 7 | | |
| 34 | Govindasawmy Naick | Do. | 14 | 10 | 6 | 13th December, 1844 | Do. | 5 | | |
| 35 | Gunaratham | Do. | 3 | 12 | 8 | Not known | Do. | 5 | | |
| 36 | Narayanasawmy | Do. | 2 | 12 | 0 | 24th December, 1858 | Deputy Constable in the Police Department; salary Rs. 10-8 | 2 | | |
| 37 | Rukmanikanta | Do. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 29th August, 1851 | None | ... | | |
| 38 | Panchanadam | Do. | 1 | 14 | 4 | 1st October, 1856 | Do. | 2 | | |
| 39 | Vencatarengiah | Do. | 2 | 12 | 0 | 7th December, 1858 | Gumastah in the Department of Public Works; salary Rs. 15 | 1 | | |
| 40 | Vecatasubba | Do. | 2 | 12 | 8 | 4th January, 1854 | None | 3 | | |
| 41 | Dorasawmy Rajah | Nephew of the third ex-queen of Vikrama Simhalu Maharajah | 14 | 8 | 6 | Not known | Do. | 8 | | |
| 42 | Bangaruthayi | Do. do. do. | 9 | 0 | 0 | Do | Do. | 1 | | |

Each of these pensioners is reported to maintain servants and followers.

Tanjore Government Agent's Office,
Point Calimere, 25th June, 1868.

(Signed) G. L. Morris,
Government Agent.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department, 14th July, 1869.*

No. 32.

To the Right Honourable FRANCIS LORD NAPIER, Governor of Madras.

The Humble Petition of Vencataramasawmy Rajah, eldest son of the late Prince Soobooroyaloo of Kandy, lately resident at Negapatam.

Sheweth,

That petitioner's father lately memorialised the Government of Madras to recommend his case to the Government of Ceylon.

2. Upon this memorial (copy of which is annexed) His Excellency was pleased to order certain inquiries by the Collector of Negapatam.

3. Since this order was passed, petitioner has had the misfortune to lose his father, who died on the 4th January last.

4. That petitioner has a brother and a sister, a wife and two daughters, all being very young and helpless.

| | | Years. |
|---|---|---|
| The age of the petitioner | | 23 |
| Do. | of his brother | 12 |
| Do. | of his sister | 10 |
| Do. | of his wife | 22 |
| Do. | of his first daughter | 6 |
| Do. | of his second do. | 1 |

5. That petitioner has no property of any description, and his father died involved in debt to the extent of upwards of 7,000 Rupees.

6. That petitioner has not only to maintain his rank and position, but has to educate his brother and support his sister and also a great number of the old servants of the family. He has also to perform funeral rights and ceremonies of his father, which will cost a great deal of money.

7. That petitioner, therefore, prays that 1,000 Rupees may be granted for the expenses of the funeral rites, as was allowed in the case of the late queen, and a pension adequate to the maintenance of his rank, and equal, to some extent at least, to his wants. The amount applied for by his late father will barely enable petitioner to do this, as his father could rely upon old friends, both in India and Ceylon, for occasional assistance, whereas petitioner is too young and totally unknown.

See eleventh paragraph of the annexed memorial.

8. For which act of gracious consideration, His Excellency's loyal petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

*3rd March*, 1868.

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No. 855.

Referred to the Government Agent, Tanjore, for report.

(By order.)

Fort Saint George,
*26th April*, 1869.

(Signed) H. E STOKES,
*Acting Under Secy. to Govt.*

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No. 33. From G. L. MORRIS, Esq., Government Agent, Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Chatubadu, 4th May, 1869, No. 38.

In returning petition, No. 855 of 1869, addressed to Government by Vencataramasawmy Rajah, son of the late Prince Soobooroyaloo of Kandy, I have the honour to state that the memorial which petitioner says his father presented to His Lordship the Governor, was referred to me for report in the Proceedings of Government under date the 7th January, 1868, No. 4, upon which I submitted a full report upon the means and condition of petitioner's family, as also upon the Kandians in general (*vide* my letter, dated 25th June, 1868, No. 103). I observe that no orders of Government have yet been received on the letter above mentioned.

2. Petitioner complains that he is suffering much since his father's death, as he has no means of livelihood except the pension which his father was enjoying.

3. I beg, therefore, that the Government will be pleased to pass early orders on my letter above refered to.

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No. 34. MINUTE by His Excellency the PRESIDENT, dated 24th May, 1869.

The accompanying papers have reference to the condition of the Kandian exiles and pensioners, who, as a measure of State policy, were in the early part of the present century transported to the Madras Presidency, and have since been maintained in the district of Tanjore at the expense of the Government of Ceylon. I ought to have brought the question sooner under the consideration of Government. The delay has been caused by a certain reluctance to initiate proposals which, I fear, may not be acceptable to the Colonial Government; but I feel that there is a duty involved in this matter which ought no longer to be deferred.

2. The Kandian exiles, if I understand the matter aright, are divided into two classes, and derive their origin from two families which successively occupied the throne of Ceylon, and fell successively, in part by their own errors, in part, it may be, by the policy of the English Government. Whatever may be the share of culpability justly attributable to either, all are now the representatives of misfortune, rather than of guilt, in our eyes, and, no doubt, still more so in the eyes of the people of this country.

3. It cannot be the desire of Her Majesty's Government, or of the Government of Ceylon, that exile should take the form of punishment, or that it should be perpetuated after the motives of expatriation have ceased to be imperative. I venture, however, to affirm that the support awarded to the unfortunate class of persons under consideration is so inadequate to their natural wants as to leave them in actual distress, and I am disposed to believe, subject to the better judgment of the Colonial authorities, that the time has come when they might be sent back to their country.

4. An inspection of the list furnished by the Collector of Tanjore will show Vencataramasawmy Rajah a near relative, and in some sort a representative of Mootoosawmy Rajah, a sovereign of Ceylon formerly in alliance with the English Government, in the receipt of a pension of £3 9 0 per month, though invested with some of the obligations of distinguished rank, and burdened with a train of relatives and dependents. Others closely connected with the same sovereign, nephews by blood and adoption, are endowed with monthly stipends descending from £7 to £2. These allowances are subject to a rapid system of diminution at the death of existing recipients. In another generation the progeny of these former princes will be placed in the position of domestic servants; in the next they will be reduced to the lowest level of helpless indigence.

5. In the other class of pensioners, known as the section of Sree Vikrama Simhalu Maharajah, some of the older female relatives of the dispossessed sovereign are still in the enjoyment of stipends which may be sufficient for the decencies of life; but the younger members of the race have already fallen to pensions of £1-12-0 and less, while the distant relations dispute for a pittance of a few shillings.

6. It strikes me that this state of affairs is not generous or politic. The victims of the past revolutions of Ceylon ought not to exhibit before the eyes of the people of India a picture of parsimony and neglect on the part of English authority.

7. If the Government of Ceylon deems it indispensable that these people should still be maintained abroad, they should be maintained in comfort, and not only in present material comfort, but with some provision for education and for employment, in order that their descendants may not be reduced to unavoidable beggary or remain a burden on the State for ever. The Government of Ceylon might be requested, in my humble opinion, to despatch an officer to this country for the purpose of reviewing the condition of the exiles, first, with a view to the increase of their present scale of maintenance; and, secondly, with a view to the education and eventual settlement of the younger members of the two communities, either in connexion with the land or in connexion with the public service.

8. But the Government of Ceylon should also, I think, be asked seriously to consider whether the exiles might not be permitted to return. Ceylon is now a settled and prosperous country. All traces of disaffection to Government, all elements of revolt or civil strife, have probably long since disappeared. Restored to their proper country, these unfortunate families would become objects of solicitude to Government; they would elicit sympathy; they would find protectors; and they would discover avenues to an independent and honourable existence, which will probably remain closed to them for ever here.

9. Such are my impressions respecting the position of the Kandian exiles in general. With reference to the particular petition from Vencataramasawmy Rajah, the son of Soobooroyaloo Rajah, lately deceased nephew of Moottoosawmy Rajah and adopted son of his widow, I think that Government should authorize the payment to him of a pension of Rupees 70* per mensem in anticipation of the consent of the Government of Ceylon, and that they should instruct the Resident at Tanjore to disburse to him a sum of money which may be deemed commensurate to the funeral solemnities of his father, Soobooroyaloo Rajah. In regard to the liquidation of the debt of Rupees 7,000, contracted by the late Soobooroyaloo in consequence of the alleged inadequacy of his stipend, I think that the question may be referred for the consideration and inquiry of the Government of Ceylon, should they depute an officer, as proposed, to this country.

* This is the highest amount given in the class to which he belongs.

(Signed) NAPIER.

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No. 35. Order thereon, 14th July, 1869, No. 232.

Resolved that the following letter be despatched to the Government of Ceylon.

(True Extract.)

*Acty. Secy. to Govt.*

# III.

# REPORT

ON

# THE TIMBER REVENUE

OF

# CEYLON.

BY THE HON'BLE JOHN DOUGLAS,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
CEYLON.

1871.

# SCHEDULE.

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# TIMBER REVENUE OF CEYLON.

No. 139.

Audit Office,
Colombo, 6th June, 1871.

SIR,

TIMBER REVENUE.

Report

UPON receipt of your letter No. 449 of the 23rd November last, conveying to me the Governor's instructions to procure information as to the present mode of levying the Revenue derived from Timber felled on Crown forests in the different Provinces, and to furnish a Report on the whole subject, I lost no time in addressing a Circular to the several Government Agents (copy of which is appended), asking for an expression of their opinions on what appeared to ba the salient points connected with the subject, and have had the advantage of receiving replies from all the Provinces, with the exception of the Central. Copies of these replies are hereto appended; the suggestions contained in them will be referred to more particularly during the progress of the Report which I have now the honor to submit.

Ordinance 24 of 1848.

2. The felling and removal of timber on Crown lands is at present regulated by Ordinance 24 of 1848, the system laid down in which is, briefly stated, that parties desiring to cut Crown timber must apply to the nearest Kachchéri for a license, specifying the number and description of trees to be felled; the license is to be produced to the Headman of the locality for *visa*, and as soon as the timber is cut, notice is to be given to that officer, and no logs are to be removed until they have been inspected by him, and he has delivered a permit for that object.

3. It is well here to mention, that the rule generally obtaining is, that each log should be branded by the Headman before removal, and that no timber not so branded should be permitted to be shipped from any port in the Island.

4. No private timber may be removed without a permit, but the provisions of the Ordinance do not apply to brushwood, firewood, or wood required for fencing purposes or agricultural implements, so long as valuable timber is not cut for firewood or fence-sticks. The Governor in Executive Council may however reserve, by proclamation, any tract or tracts of forest land, and prohibit the cutting of timber without a license, as above authorised.

System at present in practice.

5. A trader therefore wishing to fell timber, applies at the Kachchéri for a license; in the license is stated the number, description, and dimensions of the logs he desires, and various conditions, according to the custom established in the District. He exhibits this to the Headman of the Division, and informs him of the number and names of the men he proposes to employ; fells the timber, which is then inspected by the Headman, who brands it and grants a permit for its removal.

6. The royalty on the timber is fixed from time to time in the various Provinces, being generally as nearly as possible at the rate of one-fourth the value of the different descriptions of timber; this royalty is at some Kachchéries paid before the issue of the license; at the others before the permit is granted. A note of the various logs felled is sent to the port of shipment (if there be any one there to send it to) and also, generally, to the Customs at Colombo, with the view of allowing a further control to be exercised there.

7. The revenue of the past five years from timber, of which however no inconsiderable portion has been derived from the seizure and sale of trees illegally felled, has been as follows:—

8. STATEMENT of Revenue derived from Timber from 1866 to 1870.

| *Sale of Government Timber.* | 1866. | | | 1867. | | | 1868. | | | 1869. | | | 1870. | | | TOTAL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s | d. | £ | s. | d | £ | s. | d. |
| Western Province ... ... | 202 | 13 | 10½ | 344 | 8 | 8 | 182 | 13 | 0 | 249 | 12 | 9¼ | 140 | 6 | 7 | 1,119 | 14 | 10¾ |
| North-Western Province ... | 1,221 | 8 | 10½ | 301 | 2 | 3½ | 366 | 4 | 2 | 330 | 1 | 3 | 320 | 3 | 8 | 2,539 | 0 | 3 |
| Southern Province ... | 34 | 0 | 6½ | 30 | 18 | 4 | 148 | 15 | 8 | 143 | 1 | 2 | 122 | 14 | 10 | 479 | 10 | 6½ |
| Eastern Province ... ... | 2,567 | 0 | 4 | 1,860 | 1 | 4 | 2,599 | 0 | 5¼ | 3,253 | 8 | 7 | 1,065 | 3 | 9½ | 11,344 | 14 | 5¾ |
| Northern Province .. ... | 1,666 | 7 | 5¾ | 1,372 | 3 | 4¾ | 1,827 | 3 | 1 | 3,245 | 18 | 2 | 2,078 | 15 | 10¼ | 10,190 | 7 | 11¾ |
| Central Province ... ... | 48 | 15 | 1½ | 53 | 5 | 3 | 48 | 15 | 9 | 81 | 19 | 11 | 87 | 2 | 6 | 319 | 8 | 6½ |
| | 5,739 | 16 | 2¾ | 3,961 | 19 | 3¼ | 5,172 | 12 | 1¼ | 7,304 | 1 | 10¼ | 3,814 | 7 | 2¾ | 25,992 | 16 | 8¼ |
| Confiscated Timber, Eastern Province ... .. | .. | | | 0 | 13 | 1 | 136 | 9 | 2 | ... | | | ... | | | 137 | 2 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL .....£ | 26,129 | 18 | 11¼ |

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Now, the system above briefly described would undoubtedly work well enough for the protection of the timber revenue against fraud, so long as the felling was carried on at a short distance from control, and the logs, when felled, were shipped from a port where there was a Customs' establishment. Unfortunately however, under the improvident system hitherto in force in Ceylon, it may with truth be asserted that, practically, the whole of the valuable timber within fifteen or twenty miles of any much-used port has now disappeared, and the felling is carried on in remote localities where supervision is impracticable; the logs, when felled, are shipped at some bay where there is no person in authority to interfere; and, as the logs are landed in Colombo at the Pettah, at a considerable distance from the Customs, any control which might be supposed to be exercised here becomes difficult, if not impossible.

Mr. Twynam's Report.

9. The defects of the system will be found forcibly portrayed in the very able Report on the whole subject from the Government Agent, Northern Province, which is appended. They may, I think, be enumerated as follows:—

Defects of present system. Illegal felling.

1st.—Illegal felling. This is carried on in a variety of ways, but the most general plan is for the trader to take out a license for (say) 100 logs, thus getting authority to enter the forest and fell. Now as it rests with him to select his own trees, and as the tracts of forest are so large, and the valuable trees are so scattered, that, at any rate in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, the supervision of the Headmen is almost, if not wholly, fictitious, there is no difficulty in felling four or five times the number of trees specified in the permit, nor of seizing a favourable opportunity for shipping them from one of the inlets on the coast.

Chenas.

2nd.—Wanton destruction of the forests by chena cultivation. There are large numbers of natives who live by the cultivation of chenas in Crown forests. They clear the ground, obtain one crop of hill paddy, another of kurakkan, and pass on to another plot; the mode of cultivation having exhausted the previous plot, which must relapse into jungle for thirty or forty years before it is fit to bear another crop. This is probably the worst evil of all; it not only involves a very extensive destruction of forest (for chena jungles will remain mere jungles for centuries, unless again cut down), but it encourages the people in an unsettled lawless life, while the temptation is strong on the Headmen to levy black mail upon them, in return for conniving at their malpractices.

Destruction of growing timber.

3rd.—The destruction of young growing timber. There is no doubt that the uncontrolled felling of fence-sticks is very detrimental to the growth of saplings for the restoration of the forests. The law permits it, except in parts especially reserved by proclamation, and it is needless to say that a native requiring a few thousand fence-sticks for the enclosure of his land, cuts down every growing sapling that comes in his way; and I have myself seen instances where tracts have been denuded of everything growing on them, excepting the old trees; the result being a subsequent undergrowth of lentana or other briar, which effectually prevents any recuperative action in the forest. There is also the fact alluded to by Mr. Parsons, that persons felling timber under license often destroy a large quantity of valuable young saplings, as well in the process of felling as in the removal of their logs.

Alienation of forest for clearing.

4th.—The alienation of forest land required merely for the purpose of clearing it. This has, I am informed, been the case more especially in the Puttalam District, and in the Southern Province. Forest land has been put up for sale and bought up at £1 per acre by traders, who made their sole profit by clearing the ground of all the wood upon it; they then abandoned the land which relapsed into unproductive and unoccupied jungle. While the application to revenue of the proceeds of Crown lands sold for cultivation in coffee, paddy, or other crop,—which adds to the general wealth of the Island, and therefore more or less directly to the revenue,—does not appear open to any serious objection on financial principles, it must, I think, be admitted, that it is an unwarrantable appropriation of capital to revenue to sell land merely for the purpose of its being denuded of all that gives it value, and of being then abandoned to become the property of nobody, and to remain unproductive to the public or to the Government. This part of the subject is discussed very clearly and forcibly in Mr. Parsons' Report.

Neglect of replanting

Lastly, and the same remark applies surely with equal force in this instance, no persistent attempt has ever been made to replace the timber felled, either by replanting or by looking after the young saplings, clearing them of jungle, or thinning when necessary. The result may be stated very briefly.

Present condition of forests.

10. In the Western Province there is practically no valuable timber remaining; in the North-Western little, if any: in the Southern, little that is at present available; while in the Central Province coffee plantations are rapidly taking the place of the forests, and the limit of altitude at which coffee may be grown is yet unascertained; in the Eastern, the supply at Trincomalee is fast being exhausted; while at Batticaloa, the only locality where felling can at present be carried on is at Potavil, a place seventy miles down the coast, where any effectual supervision is out of the question, either as regards felling or shipping; and even here there is now little forest left worth speaking of within ten miles of the sea. Large tracts of fine forest will however soon be opened up in this Province by the completion of the new Badulla and Batticaloa road, but these will speedily become exhausted, unless effectual measures are taken for their protection.

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11. In the Northern Province there are still extensive and valuable tracts of forests, but the process of illegal felling and exhaustion has been progressing so rapidly, that the Government Agent was preparing a Report on the subject, advocating a total change of system as the only effectual remedy, at the time the present enquiry was instituted.

12. To sum up this portion of the subject, the evil at the root of the whole timber question would appear to have been the policy of Government in endeavouring to obtain for the moment the maximum amount of revenue out of its forests, with the minimum amount of expenditure, if indeed it may not be said without any expenditure at all, leaving the future to take care of itself. The end of such a system is very obvious, and unless effectual measures are taken to prevent it, is not far distant.

13. It should not be forgotten, too, that the question of the preservation of the forests is closely connected with a far more vital one to this Colony—water conservancy. Whatever may be the correct view to take of the influence of denudation on the annual rainfall, there is no doubt that the extinction of forests has a tendency to reduce the humidity of the atmosphere, and that when rain falls, the forests, acting as sponges, retain the water for a time, thus making the supply more constant, and lessening the sudden floods, which are more frequent, where there is nothing to prevent the water from running off at once. I fully concur therefore with Mr. Twynam in his opinion, that the Crown forests should not be looked upon as mere sources of revenue, but that they have other uses besides being the contributors of a fleeting and terminable income.

*Remedies.* Opinions of Government Agents.

14. As regards the remedies to be applied for the preservation of our timber revenue, there is some difference of opinion to be observed in the various Reports of the Government Agents. Mr. Parsons advocates a return to the experiment already tried, of Government felling its own timber, considering, it is understood, that that experiment had not a fair trial; he also advocates re-planting in the North-Western Province, in favourable localities, and suggests the utilisation of prison labour for the purpose.

15. Mr. Macready advocates re-planting, but considers that the proposal that Government should fell its own timber, is not feasible.

16. Mr. Templer, Mr. Elliott, and Mr. King, consider that the timber might advantageously be felled and sold by Government, and the two former recommend the appointment of an Inspector of Woods and Forests, to be under the Agent or Assistant Agent in each District, and having a native Headman to assist him.

17. Mr. Layard does not consider that the felling and sale of timber could be profitably undertaken by Government; he advocates the appointment of a special officer to look after the protection and re-planting of the forests, and the licensing of private felling.

18. Mr. Morris considers that "the plan of felling timber by Government would be found impracticable." This officer has suggested an elaborate code of regulations for the improvement of the existing system; but having had the advantage of confering with him personally on the subject, I am able to state that he refrained from recommending the appointment of a Forest Assistant to the Government Agent in his Province, only because he feared that Government would not hear of the expense. Mr. Morris has taken a great interest in the subject, and has already set on foot the very admirable plan of establishing nurseries at the various large tanks in his Province, whence the operations of re-planting can be conveniently and economically carried on, when any such are set on foot.

19. Mr. Twynam's proposal meets, for all practical purposes, the objects had in view by Messrs. Layard, Morris, Templer, and Elliott, and it coincides so nearly with the plan I had myself sketched out, with a view of recommending it for adoption in the Eastern Province, that I shall venture to quote his remarks on the subject. Mr. Twynam says, "I would recommend the appointment of a Forester in each Province to be attached to the Kachchéri, whose duty it should be annually to visit all the forests of the Province, and to report in what forests timber might be felled in each year, and the quantity available. Tenders should then be invited for the purchase of the timber. Traders being allowed to inspect it in company with the Forester, the highest tenders, if considered fair, might be accepted, and then the traders should be allowed to fell and remove the timber, under the immediate supervision of the Forester, within a certain time."

20. "Or the timber might be felled by the Forester on contract on account of Government, and removed to the ports of shipment for sale."

Felling timber by Government not feasible.

21. On the whole, I am strongly inclined to the belief that the plan of Government felling its own timber would not answer; if done by the Public Works or any Government Department, the cost would probably exceed the price of the timber; if by contract, the only persons likely to tender for such an undertaking would be the traders themselves, and they would do it cheaper if working on their own account; under any circumstances, they would have to be admitted to the forest.

22. It would also, for the present at any rate, appear to be premature to consider the question of the establishment of a special Forest Department (as is the case in India) for the whole Island. The expense would necessarily be heavy, whereas the great demand for timber for home consumption which exists in India, is not of course to be met with in Ceylon. Again, there is little necessity for a Conservator of Forests in Provinces

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Proposal for the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

where, practically, there is no timber trade, and there are no longer any forests to preserve; the re-planting of Government lands might be gradually effected by a much more economical plan.

23. For each of the Northern and Eastern Provinces, where timber is still comparatively plentiful, and its quality good, I would propose that a Forest Assistant should be appointed, to be under the orders of the Government Agent. He should be young, of active habits, with a taste for jungle life, and, if possible, for natural history. In India it has been found advantageous to obtain men from England, and all candidates are required to go through a preliminary course of study of foresting in France or Belgium.

24. In many respects it would be undoubtedly advantageous to follow the same course here; but the policy of introducing Englishmen from home for appointments in which the salary is low, and there is not, as in India, any definite prospect of advancement, is always a doubtful one. It would probably be better, at the outset at any rate, to select well-qualified young officers from the Roads' Department, and utilise their services on probation, in preference to the risk of importation from England.

25. The system to be adopted would then be as follows:—The Forest Officer would thoroughly inspect a tract of forest, and brand the suitable trees for cutting, noting at the same time their dimensions and description. Tenders should then be called for for the purchase of the trees as they stand, and a moderate time allowed for their felling and removal. Thus, the selection of the trees for felling would be done by Government, not by the trader.

26. After the felling and removal of the trees, re-planting operations should commence by means of saplings, either found on the spot or brought from a nursery at a neighbouring tank, and the forest should be closed from all felling operations until fresh trees had taken the place of those cut down, and the young plantations had time to mature. Meantime other plots of forest land should be had recourse to and treated in a similar manner.

27. There are doubtless objections to be urged to this proposal, that the trees should be selected by a Government Officer, that the traders will not like it. At first certainly they will not, for it will place them under control, and go far towards putting an end to their malpractices, but they will be obliged to give in in time; and if a temporary restriction of the trade result, there is no doubt that such a restriction is required for a time in the interests of the existing forests.

28. Again, the scarcity of good timber, *i. e.*, the distances from each other at which the valuable trees are only now to be found in the forests, will make it difficult work for the Forest Officer to discover them. But if the traders can find them, why should not he? This is an evil however, which only time and attention can cure. Owing to the desultory system of felling hitherto pursued, and the absence of any attention to the replacement of the trees cut down, valuable timber trees fit for felling are now few and far between; and if the timber trade and revenue is to be placed on a permanent and profitable basis, the re-stocking of the forests is a matter of necessity.

29. The principal difficulty to contend with in a proper conservancy of the forests, would appear to be their extent, coupled with the scarcity of valuable trees. This should be met by attempting conservancy only where valuable timber is found to grow well, and in localities sufficiently easy of access to make effectual supervision practicable, and removal after felling not too expensive. Plots in these localities should be thoroughly surveyed, thoroughly re-stocked, and then reserved against all cutting of fence sticks, firewood, or wood for agricultural purposes, except under the immediate supervision of the Forester.

30. If judiciously carried on, the felling of timber from time to time in these reserves will, there is no doubt, be beneficial to them, but only if the timber for felling be selected by the Forester, and not by the trader; and if care be taken that the young saplings are not injured, one advantage likely to result from placing the Forester under the orders of the Government Agent, should be, that re-planting should not be undertaken in localities likely ere long to be brought under paddy cultivation through the extension of irrigation works; it is useless to plant trees which are likely to be felled before arriving at maturity.

31. The description of tree to be planted in each locality would be best ascertained by an examination of the actually existing forest; where satinwood trees are most abundant, it is reasonable to infer a process of natural selection, consequent on the soil and climate specially favouring that particular growth; and the exclusive re-planting of satinwood in these localities would offer a double advantage, that the growth would probably be favourable, and that felling operations would be easier and more systematic than if many varieties of timber were encouraged on the same plot.

32. Such a system of inspection as that which could be effected by a Government Forester ought effectually to check illegal felling under cover of license. Some check will undoubtedly be given to chena cultivation by the opening of irrigable land, if proper efforts are made to collect the now wandering villagers into more permanent settlements. Chena depredations are no doubt to a great extent carried on by natives habitually migratory and disinclined to continuous exertion, but the salutary effects of a little well-directed pressure may easily be guessed at from the fact, that numbers of the Veddas are

now working in gangs on the new Batticaloa road, doing earthwork under contract, and earning a daily wage in many cases double that obtained by a cooly on a coffee estate. Had this been predicted a few years back, who would have believed the soothsayer?

33. In districts however, where the water supply is uncertain, natives are often driven to chena cultivation of necessity, to save themselves from starvation in times of drought. The remedy for this evil should therefore be two-fold: to provide land for them at easy rates (as is being done under the present scheme) where the water supply is constant; and to have the forests inspected, holding the Headmen responsible for any depredations which they have not reported. To repress chena encroachments altogether must, and should be, a matter of time, for the habits of a nomadic population cannot be changed in a day, but in the case of the localities to be specially reserved for conservancy and re-stocking, periodical inspection should make the operation an easy one.

34. With respect to fence-sticks and pieces of wood required for agricultural implements, facilities must undoubtedly be left to the natives for obtaining these. They should never however be cut in Crown forest without a license from a Headman, and the Headmen should be prohibited from issuing such license to cut in localities reserved for conservancy. In licensing cutting for fence-sticks also, a condition should be insisted on, that only a portion of the saplings on the ground should be felled, *i. e.*, that the ground should not be denuded. It may be very well in theory to allow uncontrolled cutting, coupled with a prohibition in the law, against cutting saplings of valuable descriptions of wood, but it seems chimerical to expect that a native going into the forest to cut a thousand sticks, will look carefully before touching each, to see that it is not ironwood, ebony, or some other of the prohibited descriptions.

35. There are many extensive parts of the forest where valuable timber does not thrive, or which are too difficult of access to render an extension of the timber trade to them ever probable. In these parts conservancy operations should be limited to a prevention of the total destruction of the forest; for it is needless to say, that if too much is attempted, nothing will be effected.

36. Administrative measures should amply suffice to prevent the sale of forest land for the mere purpose of clearing.

37. The cost of a Provincial Forest Establishment has, I think, been placed rather high by Mr. Twynam. It appears to me that the following staff and scale of wages ought to suffice.

| | |
|---|---|
| Forester | £300 |
| Horse Allowance to Forester | 50 |
| Ten Coolies | 150 |
| One Kankáni | 24 |
| Four Peons | 48 |
| | £572 |

The exceptionally high rates of wages at present obtaining in the Eastern Province, on account of the demand for labour for public works, would probably necessitate slightly higher rates for the coolies and peons.

38. And in view of the urgent necessity for the commencement of re-planting and re-stocking in both the Northern and Eastern Provinces, I would recommend that an appropriation for each be made at the rate of £300 per annum, to be spent according to the discretion of the Government Agent and Forester; the manner in which such sum has been expended to be reported annually for the information of the Legislature.

39. The expenditure for each Province will thus entail a yearly vote of £872, as against an average revenue for the past five years of £2,038 for the Northern, and £2,269 for the Eastern Provinces, or per-centages of expenditure to revenue of 42 and 38 respectively.

40. Such a proportion, though somewhat alarming when contrasted with a revenue which has hitherto been extracted from the forests without any expenditure whatever, will bear favourable comparison with the results now being obtained in India, where the average expenditure of the Forest Department for the past five years has been 0·65 of the revenue; the figures being, revenue average from 1865-66 to '69-70 Rs. 37,49,028, as against a similar average expenditure of Rs. 24,33,555.

41. If the experiment of a small local Forest Department under the Government Agent be found to answer in the Northern and Eastern, it might afterwards be conveniently extended to the Southern Province, where the opening up of new roads and the restoration of the Tissamaharáma tank are expected before long to give access to valuable tracts of forest; but, for the present, it would appear sufficient in this and the Western, North-Western, and Central Provinces—

Southern Province.

Western, North-Western, and Central.

...1st.—To establish nurseries of valuable species of timber, native and Indian, at the large tanks, where also experimental plantations might be established, where the surrounding circumstances are favourable. Such a plan should be attended with little or no expense to Government. At each large tank there are a certain number of paid guardians, whose time, as a rule, is almost wholly unoccupied. The charge of the nurseries and plantations might be imposed on these men, though the first establishment of a plantation might possibly necessitate a small grant from the Treasury. For this suggestion I am indebted, as before mentioned, to Mr. Morris, who has indeed already put it into practice.

2nd.—Plots of unoccupied Crown jungle, unsuited for paddy cultivation, but in favourable localities for plantations, might be leased to Headmen or other respectable parties for terms of years, at a nominal rent, on condition of their being planted with valuable timber within a given time; the tenant having a right either to one-half the timber at the expiration of a short term, or to cut a certain proportion of it annually, after the establishment of the plantations.

42. The different kinds of trees to be planted might be specified in the leases, as it would be in the interest of the tenant to plant exclusively with jack and other fruit-bearing trees; while, though these also would be valuable for their timber, it would be mroe in the interest of Government that they should be planted in teak, ironwood, or other timber not capable of yielding a direct annual income to the cultivator, but of more intrinsic value for public works.

43. A scheme of this nature was, I understand, suggested some years ago by Mr. A. Y. Adams. Of its feasibility I have had ample experience elsewhere.

44. In Mauritius, under French law, a strip of land about 100 yards in width from high-water mark has been reserved as inalienable nearly all round the Island, under the name of "Pas Geometriques." These reserves have been gradually leased out to adjoining proprietors, on condition of their being planted with a given number of trees of the Casuarina tribe to the acre, within a certain time.

45. Otherwise the lease to be void, and all improvements to become the property of Government. After five years the lessee has a right to cut every tenth tree each year, re-placing it, however, by a fresh seedling; and under this system more than one-half the coast line of the Island is now surrounded by a deep belt of trees, which at the same time serve to shelter the plantations from the sea breezes, and form a valuable property to the Government, as well as to the occupier.

46. If such a system is feasible with plantations valuable only as firewood, surely it would be worth a trial with jack trees, intermixed with other timber. By such a system, if successful, a supply of timber might in time be created, sufficient for the wants of the Public Works Department, if not to form a nucleus for the re-foresting of considerable portions of waste Crown lands; while, at least, it would have the advantage of entailing no expenditure on the public purse.

47. As there is practically no timber trade in the Southern and Western Provinces, and it is not understood that chena depredations are there carried on to any serious extent, the above measures would appear all that are called for, until the experiment of conservancy has been tried in the two Provinces which appear most suited for it.

48. In the Central Province, it appears useless to spend money in the creation or preservation of woods destined before long to give place to coffee, or possibly to tea or cinchona; while, though on the banks of the Deduru Oya and other rivers in the north-western Province there is probably the best field of all for the re-establishment of Government forests, within easy access of Colombo, the disadvantage which that Province has laboured under, of its Agent being almost always a bird of passage, would, if continued, be a serious drawback to a scheme of improvement, whose results will only become apparent after a lapse of years.

49. In offering the foregoing suggestions for the improvement of our Timber Revenue, on a more permanent basis, it has been my endeavour as far as possible to confine myself to generalities, both because the details must vary according to the peculiar circumstances of the locality, and because I have been dealing with a subject which not only is confessedly one of the most intricate that this Government has at present to cope with, but also specially requires great local knowledge and experience for its being adequately elaborated in all its ramifications. Trusting that the limited experience which I have been able to bring to bear on the question, may yet be productive of some good result,

I am, &c.,

JOHN DOUGLAS,
Auditor-General.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary.

## ENCLOSURES.

### No. 1.

CIRCULAR Letter addressed to the several Government Agents.

Audit Office,
Colombo, 18th January, 1871.

SIR,

HAVING received instructions from His Excellency the Governor to procure information and to report as to the present mode of levying and collecting the revenue derived from timber felled in Crown forests, as on the subject generally, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to favour me with any information that it may be in your power to afford me as regards the..... Province.

The points on which it appears to me more especially necessary to ask for your advice, are—

1st.—The sufficiency or otherwise of the rates now levied.

2nd.—The sufficiency or otherwise of the precautions now adopted (*a*) to collect this revenue, and (*b*) for the prevention of illicit felling.

3rd.—Whether sufficient precaution is being at present adopted for the preservation of growing timber in the forests, to re-place that cut down?

4th.—Whether any system is practicable, and might be advantageously adopted, by which the felling of timber in the forests might be done by Government, the timber so felled being exposed for sale at convenient depots established for the purpose?

5th.—How far the advantages derived from the existing timber trade are commensurate with the apparent gradual extinction of the supply of fine timber, reported to be taking place throughout the Colony?

I shall feel much obliged if you could reply to these questions before the close of the month of February.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN DOUGLAS,
Auditor-General.

### No. 2.

No. 2.

REPORT of the Government Agent for the Western Province.

No. 105.

Government Agent's Office,
Colombo, 16th May, 1871.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter No. 19 of the 18th January last, I have the honor to annex for your information copy of a letter addressed by me, on the subject of your enquiries, to Government, on the 28th September, 1863, and to state, 1st., that I do not consider the rates at present levied on native timber, within the Western Province, could be raised, except at the risk of larger depredation on Crown forests.

2nd. The regulated fees are now collected in the several Kachchéries, before the felling and removal of any timber is sanctioned, and illicit felling is only checked by the penalties attached to a breach of the law, and scarcely by any appreciable exertion of the local Headmen to prevent it.

3rd. I am of opinion, that it would be greatly to the advantage of the Revenue, and certainly serve to protect and perpetuate the growth of forest trees, if a special officer were appointed to the charge of our most wooded districts, who should be required, while regulating the felling of timber, to be careful to replace them with plants from nurseries to be established for the purpose.

4th. The Pasdun Kóralé is the district most favourably circumstanced for the experiment, being supplied with an abundance of water and of waste land, and might be made the head quarters of a Curator, with magisterial powers, whose duties should, however, extend to the custody and renovation of the forests in other Kóralés.

5th. I do not think that the felling and sale of timber, on account of Government, could be profitably conducted by such an officer. His work should be confined to protecting and planting, and licensing private felling. It will be seen that more, when attempted, has already failed.

I am, &c.,

The Hon'ble
The Auditor-General.

(Signed) CHARLES P. LAYARD,
Government Agent.

Enclosure No. 1, in No. 2.

No. 625.

Government Agent's Office,
Colombo, September 28th, 1863.

SIR,

WITH reference to your circular letter of the 20th June last, I have the honor to report that there are ten Kóralés or sub-divisions of the District of Colombo, and only three in which there are any preserved forests, viz., the Siyané, Héwágam, and Pasdun Kóralés.

In the first named, the Mitirigala forest has long since ceased to yield any timber, the only wood still growing on it, Milila, being found in almost inaccessible places, from which it would be unprofitable to remove it. The last of that kind of wood which was produced on the banks of the

TIMBER REVENUE.

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No. 2.

Kelani Ganga and the canals connected with it, having been cut for the Deputy Commissary General's Department in 1855–56, and declared by Mr. Bernard, even with the existing rates of duty, not to be worth the cost of cutting. An extract of a letter from that gentleman is annexed.

The Thakada Barawa, situated in the Héwágam Kóralé, is preserved entirely for the purposes of the Welikada Jail. Its present condition may be judged of by the annexed Reports of the Mudaliyar of the Kóralé, and of the Deputy Fiscal. The only timber grown in the forest is Mendora, and when I last inspected it, there was scarcely a tree of three feet in circumference to be met with.

The forests of the Pasdun Kóralé are all difficult of access. During eighteen months that Messrs. Elliott, Willisford, and Layard (in 1858 and 1859) superintended the cutting of timber for the Department of the Civil Engineer, only 12,000 cubic feet of Milila, and 95 Námendóra, were secured, both very expensive, and in quality inferior to what could have been procured from the North-Western and Eastern Provinces.

The portions of the forests extending to the low grounds and to the Vangalla streams have been cleared away by depredators, who are only kept within bounds at present by the difficulty attending the removal of the timber they fell, and by the facilities of obtaining licenses from Government.

Any increase of the rate of duty now levied would therefore only afford encouragement to illicit felling, which nothing could check but an establishment of paid officers, especially charged with the protection of the forests.

The Pasdun Kóralé is a wild district, with a spare population, and villages so remote from each other that it has been found perfectly ineffectual to secure any valuable assistance from the local Headmen, even when their interests are not, as is too often the case, found in the scale opposed to Government, to prevent the evil complained of. In the time of Sir Thomas Maitland, an officer who, I believe, was a member of the Civil Service of the Island, was appointed Conservator of these and the other Government forests of the Colombo District, and I have heard that the appointment was beneficial while it lasted; but, either owing to the Government of the time having come earlier to the conclusion at which Mr. Bernard has arrived, that the timber indigenous to this part of the Island is of inferior quality, and therefore not worth the protection, or to some other cause, the office was abolished, and no steps, except by the legislative enactment and heavy penalties, have been resorted to since, to prevent unauthorized timber felling.

The few forests situated in the Kalu Ganga in the Sabaragamuwa District, which have not been sold, are very similarly circumstanced as those in the Pasdun Kóralé, while others situated more inland, are, owing to the absence of roads and of any demand for timber, except for public works, seldom subject to injury, except when the land is encroached upon and converted into chéna.

In the Three and Four Kóralés there is nothing to protect.

The reasons which have induced the Auditor-General to recommend an alteration of the present schedule of fees, under these circumstances, do not apply to this Province, from which we have no exportation of indigenous timber (that of Lunumidella excepted, a tree of rapid growth used in the construction of rafts, which is raised in private gardens only) and in which the market prices of the several woods, after the payment of the fees and the cost of labour and transport, afford but a trifling profit.

The ornamental woods of the country are nearly extinct, and a higher or lower charge for felling them would scarcely save the remaining few, as being found in remote places only, and being generally of solitary growth, they are easily removed by those who discover them, without incurring much risk of detection.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. P. LAYARD.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary,

*Extract referred to.*

"The charge appearing upon the face of the Voucher of 16*s.* 10*d.* per log is too high. The timber as a whole is not really worth the money."

No. 3.

## No. 3.

REPORT of the Government Agent for the North-Western Province.

No. 14.

Government Agent's Office,
Kurunégala, January 27th, 1871.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter No. 24 of the 18th instant, I have the honor to state, 1st, as regards the "sufficiency or otherwise of the rates now levied," I am decidedly of opinion that they are altogether insufficient; and I beg to annex for your information copy of a letter I addressed to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary on the subject a few days prior to the receipt of yours, to which I am now replying.

2nd. The "sufficiency or otherwise of the precautions now adopted (*a*) to collect the revenue, (*b*) for the prevention of illicit felling." I think the answer is, that in neither case are the precautions sufficient. Up to last year no system whatever seems to have been observed in the issuing of permits for felling timber, nor any conditions made, either for this or the removal, until I had certain terms inserted in those permits. The omission, I have reason to believe, afforded opportunity for malpractices, which were availed of. I annex a specimen of the permit formerly issued, and of one with the alterations made therein by me.

3rd. "As to whether sufficient precaution is being at present adopted for the preservation of growing timber in the forests, to replace that cut down." There does not appear to me to have

been any precaution adopted with this view, and although this is now being done to some extent by inspection, and by working through the Headmen, to prevent the wanton destruction of saplings and growing timber for fences, and by those who obtain permits for felling and removal, I do not think even these precautions at all sufficient, while, under the present system, it is difficult to carry out more efficient ones.

4th. "Whether any system is practicable, and might be advantageously adopted, by which the felling of timber in the forests might be done by Government, the timber so felled being exposed for sale at convenient depots established for the purpose."

I think such a system practicable, and it seems to me the only one in the absence of a Conservator of Forests, with a suitable staff, that can be adopted effectually to put a stop to the evils that exist, and the very lax system as regards the felling of timber and the preservation of the forests. It is my belief, that unless a better plan is ere long introduced, and more stringent precautions taken, it will be difficult in a few years to find timber to meet the public requirements, or, if it can be found, only at such distances from thoroughfares or rivers as will render the cost of transport ruinous. Already, I understand, "Hallmilla" is so scarce as to cause great inconvenience to the users of it, and it is impossible to procure enough for the demand for casks, and that, owing to this scarcity, "oil in casks" has greatly increased in price.

I noticed this destruction of timber, and wrote about it while in the Southern Province some time ago. The scarcity of "Hallmilla" is greatly to be regretted; it is an exceedingly useful wood, easily grown and preserved; but this I fear has been little thought of or attended to.

A Conservator of Forests and suitable staff would probably be attended with a too large and immediate expenditure to be entertained. I would therefore propose the following system, which I believe would prove in great measure effectual, and not difficult to carry out, nor lead to any expenditure of the public funds. I think that in future all timber for which permits are issued, should be felled under the directions of Government Officers, and removal take place under their supervision. The cost of felling the several kinds of timber and trees of different dimensions could be easily ascertained, and the party applying for the permit should, when he pays the royalty, lodge the amount required for felling, and the Raṭémahatmayá could have the timber felled. This measure would not be attended with inconvenience, and would prove advantageous, and tend greatly not only to preserve the growing timber trees and saplings, but prevent the excess in the number of trees felled in the permit, which I believe is now too frequent, and the Headmen would be more directly responsible. The only inconvenience—if it may so be called—would be a little extra work in the Kachchéri, and vigilance of the Agent and Assistant in looking to the Returns the Headmen would have to make. The damage done under the present system by allowing any man to enter the forests and fell as he pleases, is incalculable. No consideration of course is shewn; he probably picks out a tree surrounded by young timber trees, while there are others fit for his use, and felling not far off and isolated, while, in felling the one he has selected, he destroys much growing timber which would soon be of value. All this would be avoided by the system I propose, and I believe would be acceptable to the honest applicant. There is but little actual *trade* in timber in the Seven Kóralés, and I think the above would meet all requirements in this District for the present, and a depôt at Kurunégala would not be necessary.

In the Puttaḷam District it is different. There is a large trade in timber there, and I think that, in addition to the system I have proposed for the Seven Kóralés, which in all cases where parties apply for and obtain permits, I would have observed in the District of Puttaḷam, a depôt for the sale of timber to be collected on account of Government should be established.

This could be done by employing a staff of men used to felling timber, and having it removed to the lake side, and sold either by auction, or at given rates; at auction at fixed dates, and by measurement at a fixed rate whenever applied for. This system I believe would pay well, and would, if properly managed, prevent the malpractice and destruction of timber that now exist. Such a plan I think well suited to Puttaḷam, and as the timber is not very far off, in lieu of a staff of hired men, it may be found a very useful mode of employing a large force of prison labour at certain seasons, and obtaining a fair return for it; while at other seasons such a force would be of great advantage to, and extremely useful on, the Salt works.

I would mention here, that I am of opinion that the way in which the trade in timber has sprung up and increased at Puttaḷam, is not altogether satisfactory. I believe that much of the fine forest land (and that the most accessible) has sold for £1 per acre merely for the sake of the timber on it, a part of which has, it is thought, in many cases more than paid all costs for the land. Were these lands subsequently cultivated or re-planted with timber saplings, after being denuded of most of the forest on them, some permanent advantage would accrue, but, excepting in rare instances, it is not so; the timber is removed, cost of purchase of the land, &c., recovered, a large profit made, and the land, allowed to lie waste, becomes overgrown with brushwood and thorns, but never again with the growth of any useful timber trees unfortunately, unless they are planted and looked after for a while. Now, I fail to see the advantage of this system. I think it would be far more profitable at present, and certainly with a view to the future, if these lands were not sold as hitherto, but the timber which apparently pays so well be felled and collected on account of Government, and sold; when I imagine a return quite equal to that of £1 an acre for the land and forest trees would be realized by the sale of the timber alone; the land retained by the Crown, care taken to preserve all young trees growing there, and to plant trees to replace those removed, and thus keep up a supply of good timber in about as accessible a locality as can be pitched upon. If, on the other hand, this is not desired by Government, but that the land be sold, then let all such land from which timber has been removed be offered for sale at £1 the acre to any one who wishes to plant it. Now, we get nominally £1 an acre for the land, while in fact we sell timber on it of more than that value; the land is not cultivated, and no further benefit is derived from it either by the Crown or people. I would also observe, that from my experience, I think it highly undesirable to sell blocks of forest land in the midst of tracts of Crown forest or the vicinity, merely for the sake of the timber; it affords such a wide door for illicit felling and destroying the Crown

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forests. Indeed, it is wonderful how prolific a block of such land becomes in the supply of timber to the purchaser, as I am satisfied was the case in the Southern Province.

5th. "How far the advantages derived from the existing timber trade are commensurate with the apparent gradual extinction of the supply of fine timber reported to be taking place throughout the Colony."

That such extinction is taking place, I have no doubt; and I think that the advantages derived from the timber trade now existing, are not, from the manner in which it is now supplied or supported, commensurate with the loss in the damage to and destruction of forests.

There is an abundance of land suitable for the growth of timber trees, which may be encouraged at small cost, and if the system is improved, and the measures suggested by me even adopted, I think the trade may be fostered, and would expand without further detriment to Crown forests, and to the increased advantage of the people.

I have, &c.,

The Hon'ble
The Auditor-General,
Colombo.

(Signed) J. PARSONS,
Government Agent.

Enclosure No. 1, in No. 3.

No. 4.

Government Agent's Office,
Kurunégala, 6th January, 1871.

SIR,

THE rates levied as royalty on timber felled in this Province require revision. I was struck with the very low rates recovered; communicated with my Assistant at Puttalam on the subject; and have otherwise made close inquiries relating to it.

Annexed is copy of a Report by the late Acting Assistant Agent at Puttalam, in whose views as to the insufficiency of the royalty, I entirely concur. Until, however, I had gone into the question further, I did not feel myself in a position to submit any change, nor could I, without the Governor's sanction, authorize any alteration in the scale; but I have now the honor to request that you will be good enough to lay the matter before His Excellency, and obtain permission for the increase noted in the Memorandum attached, marked B.

This scale will, I think, fully meet the question for the present; while suddenly to double the rate of royalty might act prejudicially on the trade in timber that has recently sprung up in the Puttalam District, where the wood is somewhat inferior in quality to that of Batticaloa and Mullaittívu.

I say, the scale proposed by me will meet the question at present only, as before long, I am satisfied, the whole subject should be gone more fully into, and the system again revised; meanwhile the revenue from this source should not be permitted to suffer for the very insufficient rates that now exist.

The royalty now received amounts to about £300 a year; under the new scale I calculate it will be £500 at least.

I have, &c.,

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) J. PARSONS,
Government Agent.

**B.**

ROYALTY on Timber, one foot in length.

| | Circumference. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1½ ft. | 2 ft. | 2½ ft. | 3 ft. | 3½ ft. | 4 ft. | 4½ ft | 5 ft. | 5½ ft. | 6 ft. | 6½ ft. | 7 ft |
| | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* | *d.* |
| Satinwood, Jack, and Dell ... | $\frac{5}{8}$ | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | $2\frac{1}{12}$ | $2\frac{11}{12}$ | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | $4\frac{1}{6}$ | 5 | $5\frac{5}{12}$ | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | $8\frac{1}{4}$ | $10\frac{5}{12}$ | $12\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ebony ... ... | $1\frac{1}{24}$ | $2\frac{1}{12}$ | $3\frac{1}{3}$ | $4\frac{1}{6}$ | $5\frac{5}{12}$ | $6\frac{1}{4}$ | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | $11\frac{2}{3}$ | $13\frac{1}{3}$ | 15 | $16\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Ironwood. . ... | $\frac{5}{12}$ | $\frac{5}{6}$ | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | $2\frac{1}{12}$ | $2\frac{11}{12}$ | $3\frac{1}{3}$ | $4\frac{1}{6}$ | 5 | $6\frac{1}{4}$ | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | $8\frac{3}{4}$ | 10 |
| Milla and Nedoon | $\frac{3}{16}$ | $\frac{5}{8}$ | $\frac{5}{6}$ | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | $2\frac{1}{12}$ | $2\frac{11}{12}$ | $3\frac{1}{3}$ | $4\frac{7}{12}$ | $5\frac{5}{12}$ | $6\frac{1}{4}$ | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Golapora and Mulaora ... | $5\frac{1}{24}$ | $\frac{5}{12}$ | $\frac{5}{8}$ | $\frac{5}{6}$ | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | $2\frac{1}{12}$ | $2\frac{11}{12}$ | $3\frac{1}{3}$ | $4\frac{1}{6}$ | 5 | $6\frac{1}{4}$ | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |

To ascertain the price of a log, multiply the number of feet in length by the price here given for one foot.

Enclosure No. 2, in No. 3.

No. 536.

Asst. Govt. Agent's Office,
Puttalam, 9th August, 1870.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter No. 272 of the 29th of June last, I have the honor to annex a Table of the rates charged as royalty on timber felled on Crown lands in this District. The mode of recovery is as follows:—

Persons applying for licenses are required to make a deposit in advance at the following rates, for fifty trees, or proportionably for a less number:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ebony... ..... ..... ..... | £4 10*s*. |
| Satin .. ..... ..... ..... | £5 |
| Palu, Halmilla, Milla, or Nedoon..... | ..... £3 |

After the timber has been cut it is measured by a Headman, and the dimensions reported to the Kachchéri. The balance of the royalty due is then recovered, and permits given for removal. The

amount paid in advance, though originally intended to be deposited, has been always found to be less than the total amount of duty ultimately recoverable, and is now brought to account at once as revenue.

The present rates were fixed in 1849, and appear to me to be very low, both as compared with the duty levied in other Districts and with the value of the timber removed.

The following Table which was sent to me some time ago by the Assistant Agent of Mullaittívu, shews the average size, valuation, and duty levied on the principal descriptions of timber.

| | Average Size and Length. | | Circumference. | | Value. | | | Royalty at 25 per cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ft. | in. | ft. | in. | £ | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Ironwood or Paloe ... ... ... ... ... ... ... .. | 15 | 11½ | 5 | 9¼ | 1 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 2½ |
| Satinwood.. .. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ..... | 19 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 3¼ |
| Yavarana (Rana) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4½ |
| Hallmilla (or Samandalai) ... ... ... ... ..... | 25 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 18 | 4 | 9 | 7 |
| Kattamanake (Milla)... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15 | 11½ | 5 | 9¼ | 1 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 2½ |

At Puttalam the royalty charged on logs of the same size is as follows:—

Palu, 5*s.* Satinwood, 2*s.* 11*d.* Rana, 1*s.* 3*d.* Hallmilla, 4*s.* 9*d.* Milla, 1*s.* 2*d.*

At Batticaloa, I believe a new system has been introduced with regard to the felling of timber for trade, but the rates of royalty on timber for use in the District are (or were a short time ago)—

Halmamul... } 7*s.* 6*d.* per log.
Satinwood... }
Ebony..... 10*s.* per log.
Rana ..... }
Milla ..... } 6*s.*
Palu..... }

Again, as compared with the value of the timber, taking the measurement above given, the value in Puttalam of the following timber would be—

Palu £2, Satinwood £1 10*s.*, Halmamul £2.

The royalty now charged is, as I have stated above, 5*s.* 1*d.*, 2*s.* 11*d.*, and 4*s.* 9*d.*, respectively, whereas at 25 per cent., which is the usual rate of duty charged, the royalty would be 10*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 10*s.*, *i. e.*, on an average more than double the present rates. The average size of ebony felled during the first five months this year, is 17 × 2½ ft.; the duty chargeable, 2*s.* 10*d.*; while the value of the log in Puttalam is about £1. The rates are so low that I have declined to issue any more licenses until I receive instructions from you. The price of timber fluctuates, and it is difficult to fix a fair royalty without some information regarding Colombo prices. I hear that Satinwood has lately been sold as high as 4*s.* a cubic foot, and Hallmilla at 3*s.* It would, I think, be fair to charge 25 per cent. on the Colombo value first, deducting the cost of transport (which can be easily ascertained) between this and Colombo.

The rates must undoubtedly be raised, and it would not be too much if they were doubled.

I have, &c.,

The Government Agent,
Kurunégala.

(Signed) ALLANSON BAILEY,
A. G. A.

Enclosure No. 3, in No. 3.

PRICE of Timber one foot in length.

| Description. | Circumference. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1½ ft. | 2 ft. | 2½ ft. | 3 ft. | 3½ ft. | 4 ft. | 4½ ft. | 5 ft. | 5½ ft. | 6 ft. | 6½ ft. | 7 ft. |
| | d. | d. | d | d. | d. | d | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. |
| Ebony..... | ⅝ | 1¼ | 2 | 2½ | 3¼ | 3¾ | 4½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Satinwood, Jack, and Dell.... ... ..... | ⅜ | ¾ | 1¼ | 1¾ | 2¼ | 2½ | 3 | 3¼ | 4¼ | 5¼ | 6¼ | 7½ |
| Ironwood and Hallmilla | ¼ | ½ | ¾ | 1¼ | 1¾ | 2 | 2½ | 3 | 3¾ | 4½ | 5¼ | 6 |
| Millilla and Nedoon .. | 3/16 | ⅜ | ½ | ¾ | 1¼ | 1¾ | 2 | 2¾ | 3¼ | 3¾ | 4½ | 5 |
| Godapora, Mendora, &c | ⅛ | ¼ | ⅜ | ½ | ¾ | 1¼ | 1¾ | 2 | 2½ | 3 | 3¾ | 4½ |

To ascertain the price of a log, multiply the number of feet in length by the price here given for one foot.

Enclosure No. 4, in No. 3.

*License to fell Timber.*

To

Ihalavisideke Kórála, residing at Moragesgoda, in the District of Seven Kóralés.

No. 112 Take notice that License is hereby granted to Kambuwatawana R. M. of Delwita in the District of Seven Korales, to fell and remove from the Government forest land Kalinga Nuwana Kelé, in your District, between the 22nd day of September and the 22nd day of October, 1869, the following timber:—

2 Millilla trees, 12 ft. in length × 4 ft. in girth.

Under and subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth, that is to say:

2 Millilla trees, 12 ft. long × 4 ft. in girth, @ 1¾*d.* per foot..... 3*s.* 6*d.*

Govt. Agent's Office,
This 21st day of September, 1869.

Government Agent.

TIMBER REVENUE.

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No. 3.

Enclosure No. 5, in No. 3.

*License to fell Timber.*

To the R. M. of Hiriyala Hatpattu, residing at Kambuwatana in the District of Seven Kóralés.

No 126. Take notice that License is hereby granted to Welanage Daniel Perera of Nabiwittawęwa, in the District of Seven Kóralés, to fell and remove from the Government forest land Mahakalugalu Múkalána, in your district, between the 28th day of June and the 28th day July, 1870, the following timber :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Hallmilla trees, | 10 ft long | × | 4 ft. | in girth. |
| 3 | do. | 12 do. | × | 5 | do. |
| 3 | do. | 15 do. | × | 6 | do. |

Under and subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth, that is to say :

That the above-mentioned timber should be felled without damaging any useful plants.

The above timber having been felled, report thereof to be sent to the R. M., and no removal to take place until inspected and leave granted by him.

Govt. Agent's Office,
This 27th day of June, 1870.

Government Agent.

Enclosure No. 6, in No. 3.

No. 27.

Government Agent's Office,
Kurunégala, 3rd March 1871.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter No. 24 of the 18th January last, I have the honor to forward copies of letter No. 136 of 25th February last, and the replies therein alluded to, from my Assistant at Puttalam.

I have, &c.,

The Hon'ble
The Auditor-General,
Colombo.

(Signed) W. D. WRIGHT,
Acting Govt. Agent.

Enclosure No. 7, in No. 3.

No. 136.

Assistant Government Agent's Office,
Puttalam, 25th February, 1871.

SIR,

REFERRING to your letter No. 27 of 23rd January last, annexing copy of one from the Auditor-General, I have the honor to state that the timber felled in Crown forests in the Puttalam District is subject to a duty which has been levied according to the annexed scale, Lr. A., furnished to this Department in 1848. By your letter No. 39 of 28th January last, I have been requested to increase the rates (Memo. Lr. B.) as a provisional arrangement till a standard has been fixed upon. But I am apprehensive that much increase in the present rates would be attended with a fall in the Timber Revenue, for reasons which will appear explained in the annexed replies to the points on which the Auditor-General has invited attention.

I have, &c.,

The Government Agent,
Kurunégala.

(Signed) W. C. MACREADY,
A. G. A.

*Replies referred to.*

1st.—The sufficiency or otherwise of the rates now levied.

I doubt if the annexed scale of rates (Lr. A.) now levied can be much increased without detriment to the trade in timber. The valuable kinds of timber trees growing in the Puttalam forests are considered by timber dealers to be much inferior in quality to those in other Provinces, which fetch higher prices in the markets and cost less for transport. The traders have to go ten miles from the towns, and three miles off any high road or navigable streams, before they can fell.

Any large increase in the present rates would, I fear, cause them to abandon the speculation as unremunerative.

2nd.—The sufficiency or otherwise of the precautions now adopted (*a.*) to collect this revenue, and (*b.*) for the prevention of illicit felling.

The revenue is collected at the Kachchéri in the following manner :—On application to fell timber (there being no reason to the contrary according to the report of the Headman) a license is issued to the applicant, on payment of royalty, for the number of trees mentioned in the license. No license is ever issued to fell the trees within a radius of ten miles from any of the principal towns, and three miles from any navigable river or high road. After felling, the timber is inspected by the Headman, and measured ; and if the dimensions are found to exceed those appearing in the license, the difference of duty is immediately recovered, the logs having previously been marked with the number of the license, and a progressive number of the trees felled. A permit is then issued for their removal to the lake shore, where they are again inspected, and the license certified to by the Headman previous to the removal of the timber to the Colombo market. This method, I think, works well, and acts as an hindrance to illicit felling and removal of timber. There is no proof on record that there has been any systematic fraud on this branch of Revenue in this District, except in one or two isolated cases of a trifling nature, where the delinquent has been detected carrying away a few logs of common jungle wood without a license, and has been punished.

3rd.—Whether sufficient precaution is being at present adopted for the preservation of growing timber in the forests, to replace that cut down?

No precaution is taken, and some such is very much needed. With this view I would suggest, that certain Crown forests in which timber shall not be allowed to be *felled*, may be declared "reserved forests," in terms of the 15th clause of the Ordinance No. 24 of 1848; and I should like to see the young saplings of valuable timber in them transplanted into nurseries or preserves, but as this would be attended with some expense, and no immediate profit, I fear the Central Government would hesitate to approve such a suggestion.

4th.—Whether any system is practicable, and might be advantageously adopted, by which the felling of timber in the forests might be done by Government; the timber so felled being exposed for sale at convenient depots established for the purpose?

The system would be practicable with a regular Timber Department, but I doubt if it would pay the Government to establish one. The timber traders themselves have in some instances been known to suffer loss, when the market was dull and the timber was of inferior quality.

5th. How far the advantages derived from the existing timber trade are commensurate with the apparent gradual extinction of the supply of fine timber reported to be taking place throughout the Colony?

The timber trade would be useful and beneficial, provided means were adopted for replacing the trees felled; under the present plan there must be a gradual diminution of valuable timber.

(Signed) W. C. MACREADY,
A. G. A.

Sub-Enclosure in Enclosure No. 7, in No. 3.

| | | B. Duty to be levied according to new scale. | | | A. Duty levied according to old scale. | | | Difference, shewing the Increase. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 1 Satinwood Log, | 24′ × 1½ | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Do. | 24 × 2 | 0 | 2 | 6½ | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0½ |
| Do. | 24 × 2½ | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Do. | 24 × 3 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Do. | 24 × 3½ | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Do. | 24 × 4 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Do. | 24 × 4½ | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. | 24 × 5 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Do. | 24 × 5½ | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Do. | 24 × 6 | 0 | 17 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Do. | 24 × 6½ | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| Do. | 24 × 7 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 1 Ironwood Log, | 24 × 1½ | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Do. | 24 × 2 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Do. | 24 × 2½ | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Do. | 24 × 3 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Do. | 24 × 3½ | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Do. | 24 × 4 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Do. | 24 × 4½ | 0 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Do. | 24 × 5 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. | 24 × 5½ | 0 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Do. | 24 × 6 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Do. | 24 × 6½ | 0 | 17 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Do. | 24 × 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 1 Ebony Log, | 24 × 1½ | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Do. | 24 × 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Do. | 24 × 2½ | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Do. | 24 × 3 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Do. | 24 × 3½ | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Do. | 24 × 4 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Do. | 24 × 4½ | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 1 Millilla Log, | 24 × 1½ | 0 | 0 | 7½ | 0 | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Do. | 24 × 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Do. | 24 × 2½ | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Do. | 24 × 3 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Do. | 24 × 3½ | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Do. | 24 × 4 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Do. | 24 × 4½ | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Do. | 24 × 5 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 8 |
| Do. | 24 × 5½ | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Do. | 24 × 6 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Do. | 24 × 6½ | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Do. | 24 × 7 | 0 | 16 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 8 |

| | B. | Circumference. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1½ ft. | 2 ft. | 2½ ft. | 3 ft. | 3½ ft. | 4 ft | 4½ ft. | 5 ft. | 5½ ft. | 6 ft. | 6½ ft. | 7 ft. |
| | | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. |
| New Scale. | Satin, Jack, & Dell... | $\frac{5}{8}$ | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | $2\frac{1}{12}$ | $2\frac{11}{12}$ | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | $4\frac{1}{4}$ | 5 | $5\frac{5}{12}$ | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | $8\frac{3}{4}$ | $10\frac{5}{12}$ | $12\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | Ebony ..... | $1\frac{1}{24}$ | $2\frac{1}{12}$ | $3\frac{1}{3}$ | $4\frac{1}{6}$ | $5\frac{5}{12}$ | $6\frac{1}{4}$ | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | $11\frac{2}{3}$ | $13\frac{1}{3}$ | 15 | $16\frac{2}{3}$ |
| | Ironwood ..... | $\frac{5}{12}$ | $\frac{5}{6}$ | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | $2\frac{1}{12}$ | $2\frac{11}{12}$ | $3\frac{1}{3}$ | $4\frac{1}{6}$ | 5 | $6\frac{1}{4}$ | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | $8\frac{3}{4}$ | 10 |
| | Millilla and Nędoon.. | $\frac{5}{16}$ | $\frac{5}{8}$ | $\frac{5}{6}$ | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | $2\frac{1}{12}$ | $2\frac{11}{12}$ | $3\frac{1}{3}$ | $4\frac{7}{12}$ | $5\frac{5}{12}$ | $6\frac{1}{4}$ | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | $8\frac{1}{3}$ |
| | Godapora & Męndóra ..... | $\frac{5}{24}$ | $\frac{5}{12}$ | $\frac{5}{8}$ | $\frac{5}{6}$ | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | $2\frac{1}{12}$ | $2\frac{11}{12}$ | $3\frac{1}{3}$ | $4\frac{1}{6}$ | 5 | $6\frac{1}{4}$ | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |

| | A. | Circumference. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1½ ft. | 2 ft. | 2½ ft. | 3 ft. | 3½ ft. | 4 ft. | 4½ ft. | 5 ft. | 5½ ft. | 6 ft. | 6½ ft. | 7 ft. |
| | | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. |
| Old Scale. | Satin, Jack & Dell ... | $\frac{3}{8}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | $3\frac{1}{4}$ | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | $5\frac{1}{4}$ | $6\frac{1}{4}$ | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | Ebony ..... | $\frac{5}{8}$ | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | 2 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | $3\frac{1}{4}$ | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | Ironwood ..... .... | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 | [illegible] | [illegible] | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | [illegible] | $5\frac{1}{4}$ | 6 |
| | Millilla & Nędoon ... | $\frac{3}{16}$ | $\frac{3}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | $3\frac{1}{4}$ | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 |
| | Godapora & Męndóra ..... | $\frac{1}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{3}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |

## No. 4.

**Report of the Government Agent for the Southern Province.**

No 4.

No. 18.

Government Agent's Office,
Galle, 17th April, 1871.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of January 18th, No. 2, I have the honor to forward copies of letters from my Assistants, in respect of the Mátara and Hambantota Districts.

1st. Insufficiency or otherwise of the rates now levied.

The rates are high enough, and, except in very convenient localities, permits are not often applied for by timber contractors.

2nd. Parties who apply for permits are generally those who have undertaken small contracts under the District Committee, and villagers, for their own building purposes. There is no difficulty in recovering the royalty, which is paid at the Kachchéri after the timber to be felled has been inspected and reported upon by the Headman.

The prevention of illicit felling is not always easy, in spite of the precaution enjoined by the Ordinance; and in this District, owing to the connivance of petty Headmen, much timber *has* been felled on Crown lands adjacent to private forests, which has been allowed to pass as if felled from private property. Some great frauds were detected a few years since, and now I have reason to believe the Kóralé Mudaliyars are more active, and do their best to prevent illicit felling.

3rd. No steps can be taken for the preservation of growing timber, to replace that cut down, while villagers are allowed to go on Crown lands with impunity to cut firewood and fence-sticks, which, I fear, has a wide meaning in our Minor Courts, judging from the number of prosecutions which fall through. Nothing is done by Government to replace timber by fresh planting, as pointed out by Mr. Elliott, who has gone fully into this important question.

See clause 15 of Ordinance No. 21 of 1848.

I am of opinion, if the present Government forests were placed under a strict system of conservancy, the timber fit for use removed, and the saplings encouraged, that there would be more than enough for the Island consumption for many years to come. Teak and jack plantations, however, might easily be formed, as pointed out by Mr. Elliott.

4th. I think it quite practicable and expedient to adopt a system for the felling of timber by Government, and exposing it for sale at convenient depots. It would not be necessary to have an expensive establishment, and I think that the appointment of an Inspector of Woods and Forests, and a special Mudaliyar in each District, would serve every purpose. The same idea is adopted by Mr. Elliott.

5th. There is not much timber trade in Galle, and none that has any connection with the felling of timber in Crown forests on permit.

There is one native timber merchant in Galle, and he has large forests of his own, from which he is supposed to supply the market.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) F. B. Templer,
Government Agent.

The Hon'ble
The Auditor-General,
Colombo.

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**Enclosure No. 1, in No. 4.**

No. 83.

Asst. Govt. Agent's Office,
Mátara, 14th April, 1871.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 11 of the 19th January, and one from the Auditor-General, No 22 of the 18th *idem*, calling for information regarding timber growing in Crown forests, I have the honor to report as follows on the points mooted by that officer:—

(1.) *As regard rates*, the tariff in force in this Province is quite high enough, and very few permits are applied for, except by Contractors for the Public Works Department requiring heavy

timber for bridges. The District Road Committee finds it cheaper, for small quantities, to buy trees in accessible localities from private owners, it being almost impossible to supervise workmen in a forest, either in the amount of destruction they do to growing trees, or in the work actually done. Jack timber can be bought in Mátara at 3*s.* to 4*s.* per cubic foot, ready sawn, in small quantities, while at Wilpitta Estate in this District the proprietors have made money by selling the trees at from 6*d.* to 2*s.*, according to quality, as they stand in the jungle in a locality possessing fair facilities of removal, being within a few miles of the Kirema stream, a tributary of the Mátara river.

(2ndly.) The precautions enjoined by the Ordinance are the only ones adopted, a copy of any license issued being also forwarded to the Kórále Headmen; royalty is levied at the time of issuing the license, calculated on the dimensions given therein.

Cases of *illicit felling* are rare in this District, and, when they occur, are sure to be discovered, though the guilty parties generally escape detection. It is sometimes done to get the local Headmen into trouble, the fact being brought to light by a petition. *En passant*, I may remark, that though the "right of petition" is considered elsewhere the safeguard of the subject, in Ceylon it is undoubtedly the greatest protection Government and its servants possess, keeping them informed of all current events and the actions of their subordinate officers:—"giving a petition" being equivalent to the British practice of writing to the local paper,—a petition to the Governor ranking with a "letter in the *Times*."

Bearing upon illicit felling, is the clearing of Crown chenas, my views on which point will be found fully stated in my Annual Report for 1868 (p. 384 of (printed) Administration Reports), to which I invite attention, especially as to the necessity of surveying and demarching all existing forests in the neighbourhood of villages.

(3rdly.) As regards *replacing timber* felled, by fresh planting, nothing is now done, although it is a most important branch of the subject. The Government of India, some years ago, saw the necessity of attending to the matter, although their forest reserves are immeasurably greater than ours. I annex an extract from an official publication, summarising what has been already done.

As many descriptions of Ceylon timber are undeniably of good quality, and sufficiently large for most practical purposes, there can be no second question as to the propriety of replacing that cut down by fresh plantations, if it is found on examination that there are not sufficient young trees in every forest to keep it up.

The planting of teak especially is very desirable; the Dutch in their time, and later Mr. Mooyart, when Collector of this District (*circum* 1830), made extensive plantations, only a few of which now remain. It is usual to depreciate Ceylon teak, but without sufficient grounds. Of its *durability* there can be no room for doubt; the core of the piles taken out of the old Mátara bridge, after some fifty years' use, being still as sound timber as could be wished for; while there are several bridges in the Gaṇgaboḍa Pattu, on the line of well-frequented paths, with sound teak beams and planking (1½ inch generally), which will bear a horse with safety even now, though first laid down fully half a century ago.

As to the *size* to which Ceylon teak will grow, the trees in this Kachchéri and in the Weḷigama Rest-house grounds bear favourable testimony, the largest being 9 feet in circumference and straight and long in proportion. They are said to be 75 years old.

As to rapidity of growth, the figures are also reliable and favourable; of the trees planted at Weḷigama by Mr. Mooyart, there are three over five feet in circumference; and of those planted by Captain Barton in 1857, there are 2 over 5 feet,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | „ | 4 | „ |
| 27 | „ | 3 | „ |
| 22 | „ | 2 | „ |

The latter stand in the esplanade just outside the Fort of Mátara, in a very poor soil and exposed position.

There are several small teak gardens, still Government property, about the District, from which young trees can be got for making fresh plantations at very small expense. Mr. Burton, the Superintending Officer, Public Works Department, shares with me the opinion, that Ceylon teak is an excellent wood, and, as it grows on high land, is a less sappy wood than the Moulmein teak, which flourishes best in swampy places. Mr. Adams, when acting here during my absence, also brought to notice the advisability of making fresh plantations; but nothing has hitherto come of his representations.

*Jack* is another most valuable tree which is growing more scarce, owing to a large trade being now carried on in what is known as "garden timber;" especially during the last few years of drought and scarcity, when the poorest classes were only too glad to sell their trees to obtain food, the trade increasing and thriving proportionately as the raw material was procurable at very low rates. Being found everywhere growing in accessible positions and inhabited neighbourhoods, the cost of sawing, removal, and other incidental expenses is far less than for forest timber, permitting of a much higher price being given for the original tree than the royalty levied by Government. Much of this timber finds its way to Galle, and according to the following estimate, worked out on data furnished to me (by the Waḍu A'rachchi of the gravets), there must be a handsome profit for all parties.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 square feet of planks, 1 inch thick, can be sold at 5*d.* per foot* | | | | £2 | 1 | 8 (= 8⅓ cubic feet.) |
| Price of tree | £0 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Cutting and putting in position | 0 | 6 | 0 | | | |
| Sawing | 0 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Transport to Mátara | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| Supervision | 0 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 1 | 16 | 0 (= 4*s.* per cubic foot.) |
| Leaving a profit of ... | | | | £0 | 5 | 8 (= 16 per cent.) |

* Small quantities are sold at 6*d.* per square foot.

TIMBER REVENUE.

ENCLOSURES.

No. 4.

All the Mudaliyars report that no steps are being taken to replace trees now being felled, to meet this demand, and that it is beginning to affect the supply of edible fruits, jack forming a very important part of the food of the poorer classes, especially in years of drought, when grain cultivation fails and cocoanut trees give short crops.

Plantations of jack can be made and increased at once without any expense to Government, as shadowed forth in my Annual Report already referred to (p. 234), by following the example set us by our predecessors in the Government of the Island, the Dutch, and utilising the numerous lots of high land which have been surveyed, but for which no purchasers can be found. These I would give out to individuals, on condition of their planting a certain number of jack, cocoanuts, &c., per acre, one-half to be, according to custom, the planters, at the end of a certain number of years (say ten), Government undertaking not to part with its interest sooner; a small annual rent of 1*s.* an acre might be levied to prevent prescription running, and survey fees would, I think, be gladly paid, to obtain possession at the beginning. Everybody is aware how paying this is as a speculation, and private purchasers of waste land have already adopted it; but there are many more who would undertake to plant on such conditions, too poor to buy out the Government interest, while the extent of suitable lands in private hands is very small, and its title generally uncertain. If therefore my suggestion is followed, there would be in a few years a number of valuable gardens, Government property, worth at least £5 an acre, the present upset price, in the place of an equal area of waste land, which will not fetch one-fifth that sum.

(4thly.) As regards the *felling* of timber and exposing it for sale at convenient *depots*, I think a great deal might be done, and it has been found to pay right well in India (where an expensive Forest Department, with a large staff of elephants, is kept up) as shewn by the following figures:—

| | Receipts. | Charges. | Surplus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rupees. | Rupees. | Rupees. |
| 1863—4 Actual ... ..... ..... ..... | 30,44,430 | — | — |
| 1864—5 „ ..... ..... ..... ... | 35,02,022 | 18,62,461 | 1,639,561 |
| 1865—6 „ ... ..... ..... ..... | 35,63,382 | 21,36,387 | 1,426,995 |
| 1866—7 „ ..... ..... ..... .. | 30,44,183 | 20,51,145 | 993,038 |
| 1867—8 „ .. ..... ..... ..... | 33,15,884 | 22,44,564 | 1,071,320 |
| 1868—9 „ ..... ..... ..... ... | 42,00,737 | 26,02,845 | 1,597,888 |
| 1869—70 Regular Estimate ..... ..... | 46,72,363 | 35,08.834 | 1,163,529 |
| 1870—71 Budget „ ..... ..... ... | 59,61,800 | 44,51,386 | 1,510,414 |

I was engaged for some months when I first came to the Island, under the Provincial Road Committee of the Western Province, cutting millilla in the Pasdun Kóralé for the Kalutara bridge, and the experience then gained, supported by subsequent experience and enquiries, leads me to believe, that though cutting one particular kind of timber is expensive, it would pay well to cut everything that was likely to prove useful—some being fit for one purpose and some for another—and placing it in convenient depots, where purchasers would be sure of finding what they required. By doing this all the large trees would be cleared away, leaving the younger ones with plenty of room to grow up. I believe the purchasers of the land now formed into cocoanut estates in the Salpiti Kóralé, between Hanwella and Avisáwélla, obtained more than the first cost for the privilege of cutting the timber growing thereon.

On the agency to be employed for obtaining a supply of timber for the proposed depots, I am by no means clear. A special Forest Department would be, I think, too expensive, and the same objection applies to the intervention of the Public Works Department. On the whole, I feel inclined to favour the appointment of an Inspector of Woods and Forests (with an Assistant, if necessary) who could go round, and generally advise operations carried out by a subordinate of the Assistant Agent.

For this purpose I would have a special superior salaried Headman in lieu of a mere overseer, as otherwise there is sure to be an illicit trade in timber felled at Government expense; and I therefore recommend the re-establishment of the Mudaliyarship of the Woods, an officer formerly charged with the duty of providing all timber required for Government, and of generally checking inroads on Crown forests, whose supervision, being very jealously looked on by the regular Headmen, would of course be all the more effectual.

(5thly.) In the Mátara District there is no trade in Government timber worthy of the name, nor any great extinction of the existing forest, though undoubtedly great damage was done some years ago before the District was opened out by roads, and nearly all the best timber is gone from most localities near streams, sufficiently large to allow of carriage by water. There is however a quantity of valuable wood still remaining in the District in forests which are being gradually rendered more accessible by the extension of the system of minor roads.

The present permission to cut fence-sticks without license, or even notice to the Headmen, is very much abused, and leads to numbers of young timber trees being injured or destroyed.

Having touched upon all the points referred to by the Auditor-General, I have only to express regret that my absence on leave at the beginning of the year, and the duties connected with the Census, have prevented my earlier replying to this reference.

I have, &c.,

The Government Agent,
Galle.

(Signed) E. ELLIOTT,
Asst. Govt. Agent.

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*Extract from Reports on the Conservancy of Forests in India.*

"By the settlement operations all forest land which is private property will be duly separated from land which is the property of the State. In forest lands which are private property, no authoritative interference for objects of conservancy will be necessary. In all other forest lands

at the disposal of the State, the best will be marked off as reserved forest tracts, and entrusted to the Forest Department; and in the rest the conservancy of the forests will be entrusted to the Civil authorities of the district. The reserved tracts will be brought under all the process of professional forestry;—pruning, thinning, planting, and the like. In the rest, or unreserved forests, the Civil Officers will prevent the most valuable kinds, such as teak and sal, being cut without permission. As regards the common kinds of trees, the people will be allowed to cut them without restriction. By these means it is hoped, that on the one hand, the interests of the State will be guarded, and on the other the requirements of the people will be considered." * * *

"The Forest Department was reorganised under an Inspector-General in 1864. In some Provinces a considerable share in the management of forests has been allotted to the Civil Officers; in others, the control is mainly vested in the Officers of the Forest Department. Attempts to introduce a regular plan of operations, in order to regulate the annual yield of the forests, in accordance with the amount produced either by natural reproduction or by cultivation, have been made in several Provinces. Such a plan of operations has been followed for the last thirteen years in the teak forests of British Burmah. For one division of the Oudh State forests also, a regular plan of operations has been sanctioned for two-years. In the Punjaub also, endeavours have been made to determine the annual yield of several forest districts, in accordance with the quantity of growing materials and the rate of reproduction. In 1866 the expediency of introducing men who had undergone a special professional training, was recognised. Several practical foresters from Scotland were sent for, and two Forest Officers, who had served some time in the State forests of Hanover and the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt."

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Enclosure No. 2, in No. 4.

*Timber Trade and Preservation of Forest.*

Office of Hambantota Asst. Govt. Agent,
Kirama, January 31st, 1871.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the following remarks in respect of the several points mooted by the Auditor-General in his letter No. 22 of the 18th instant, copy of which was forwarded to me with yours, No. 15 of the 19th.

I have, &c.,

The Government Agent,
Galle.

(Signed) Æ. A. KING,
Asst. Govt. Agent.

1. THE sufficiency or otherwise of the rates now levied.—I think the rates charged at present, in view of the comparatively small quantity of timber felled, and the difficulty of transport, are quite high enough. The charges are half the rates levied at Galle, varying from 3*s.* to 1*d.* per cubic foot when the timber is within five miles of a river or road, and from 1*s.* 6*d.* to ¾*d.* when the timber is in remote forests.

2. The sufficiency or otherwise of the precautions now adopted (*a*) to collect the revenue, and (*b*) for the prevention of illicit felling.—I think that there is very little felling carried on in this District without a license; the local rules are very strict, and I know of only one noticeable case of such an act having been brought to light. As the money is in all cases recovered before the license is issued, and as illicit felling is of very rare occurrence, it follows (*a*), that the precautions adopted for collecting the revenue are tolerably good. I question whether they could be better, even were the timber trade to increase very considerably in this District.

3. Whether sufficient precaution is being at present adopted for the preservation of growing timber in the forests, to replace that cut down?—I am inclined to think so. It has become the custom in this Kachchéri not to allow the cutting even of fence-sticks and timber commonly used for agricultural implements, &c. (such timber as is exempted under the 15th section of the Timber Ordinance, No. 24 of 1848), without a license; and every valuable forest in the District has been reserved by Proclamation of the 11th of October, 1865, to the extent that out of thirty-one of them, no timber may be cut for any purpose whatever, and in respect of twenty-five of them, the exception in favour of the felling of fence-sticks set out in the clause of the Ordinance alluded to, is reserved.

4. Whether any system is practicable, and might be advantageously adopted, by which the felling of timber in the forests might be done by Government; the timber so felled being exposed for sale at convenient depots established for the purpose? In Mágam Pattu this might be done with great profit. For were the restrictions above alluded to removed from some of the forests (and I see no particular reason why they should now exist), the demand for timber at the port of Hambantota would be very great. There is a quantity of fine timber on land within the compass of the Tissa Maliá Ráma tank to irrigate, when that work is completed; and I should strongly recommend that it should be felled at the expense of Government (the land being at the same time cleared of small jungle), Government thereby reaping a profit not only in the sale of the timber, but in the increased value of the land, and the inducements which it would in a cleared state afford for the settlement of a population.

5. How far the advantages derived from the existing timber trade are commensurate with apparent gradual extinctions of the supply of fine timber reported to be taking place throughout the Colony?—The timber trade at Hambantota is so small, that its advantages are inconsiderable. I am led to believe that the timber in the Mágam Pattu, at least of this District, is not suffering any appreciable diminution.

(Signed) ÆLIAN A. KING,
Acting Asst. Agent.

TIMBER REVENUE.

ENCLOSURES.

No. 5.

## No. 5.

REPORT of the Government Agent, Eastern Province.

No. 14.

Batticaloa Kachchéri,
11th February, 1871.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter No. 23 of 18th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that I have reported at some length on the general question of the Timber Trade in my letters to Government No. 92 of 9th September, and No. 145 of 4th November last, which have, I presume, been referred to you.

I have there met your queries Nos. 1 and 2.

In reply to No. 3, I have to state that the precautions are not sufficient, and, in fact, it can scarcely be said that there are any.

No. 4 has been partly answered in my reports to Government. I believe the plan of felling timber by Government would be found impracticable. It would be impossible to exercise sufficient supervision over the interests of Government in the distant timber forests. A large establishment of cattle, carts, overseers, coolies, &c., &c., would have to be maintained; the cattle would be starved, and their food stolen; the carts broken; and the cost of removal would be excessive. If the removal were effected by contract, the object of Government interposition would be nullified. The traders would have access to the forests; there would be collusion between them and the fellers, who would only fell such timber as could be most conveniently removed by the contractors; and, in short, I think the objections to the plan insuperable.

No. 5.—I do not think the trade should be altogether stopped. It yields a considerable revenue, and is of public advantage. It however requires considerable and sustained watchfulness.

I do not see why, in view of the gradual diminution of the supply, an additional duty should not be levied on all timber exported beyond seas.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. MORRIS,
Govt. Agent.

The Hon'ble
The Auditor-General,
Colombo.

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Enclosure No. 1, in No. 5.

No. 92.

Batticaloa Kachchéri,
9th September, 1870.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit that the rules in respect to the felling of timber in this Province, and the rates of duty leviable thereon, seem to me to call for some amendment.

I have deferred addressing you on this subject for some time, as I was anxious to obtain information from the Agents of the Northern and North-Western Provinces as to the practice followed in those Provinces, for my information, and also with a view to establishing, as far as practicable, some degree of uniformity between the regulations to be introduced here and those in force elsewhere.

I regret to state that I am still unable to address you on the subject of regulations for the felling of timber, for want of some further information from Jaffna, and now write on the subject of royalty only.

As regards this Province, the system obtaining in this District for the recovery of royalty, differs entirely from that in force in the District of Trincomalee.

In the latter there are two rates of duty leviable,—one for local consumption, the other for export; and they seem, as in the Northern Province, to fluctuate according to the supposed market value of timber.

They are recovered under the authority of the Minute of 20th June, 1864; but as no standard values are recognized, great openings for abuse exist.

I enclose a Statement A., shewing in regard to some of the most important items, the numbers of logs felled in last year in Trincomalee and Batticaloa for export, and the average rate of royalty per log of each description in the two Districts, from which it will be seen that the rate levied at Trincomalee is considerably less than that levied at Batticaloa.

It was undoubtedly too low; and this was so well understood, that the Government Agent, in his capacity of Collector of Customs, valued the timber for duty at Trincomalee at a higher rate than, in his capacity of Government Agent, he appraised it at for royalty.

In the Batticaloa District the rates were fixed and remained unchanged for some years, thus enabling traders to enter into calculations for their speculations on a sure basis. They were levied upon two scales—one for export, the other for local consumption—and it will be seen that the latter was very low. They had however been fixed by Government, and could not be set aside lawfully by a subordinate authority. I say lawfully, because, in point of fact, the scale of charges for local consumption was set aside in February last by Mr. Birch, who fixed another scale, erring, as it appears to me, as much on the side of excessive stringency, as the other did on the side of leniency; and this unauthorized scale, which, when I assumed charge, had been in force for some months, I have felt reluctant to alter without your sanction.

The last paragraph of the Minute of 20th June, 1864, prescribes in somewhat ambiguous terms the basis on which royalty on timber for local consumption should be fixed, viz.: upon the value of the tree as felled in the forest. But how is this value to be determined? Of what value is the

tree before it is felled? Is the mere cost of the labour in felling and squaring to be held to represent the value of the tree as lying felled in the forest?

The proper way to determine this seems to me to be to ascertain what its value would be at the port of shipment;—deduct the average cost of transport; and then regard the balance as the value of the tree lying felled in the forest, and recover ¼th of this as royalty.

I am strongly of opinion that it is inexpedient to have fluctuating rates of royalty. I think the average fair market value should be ascertained, and the scale fixed on that as a permanent basis; and, if this be approved, I propose to consider the value of timber, as lying in the forest, to be ⅓rd less than when removed to a shipping port. I propose this, assuming the average value of a log at the port of shipment to be £1 10*s.*, and average cart-hire to be 10*s.*, which would make it £1 in the forest.

The mode of calculating the value of timber, *i. e.*,—whether by the log or by cubic contents,—is another point on which I solicit instructions.

Until last year it was the custom to calculate by cubic contents, but in his unauthorized scale of February last, Mr. Birch directed certain rates to be recovered per log, irrespective of size.

This, at the first glance, would appear calculated to encourage the felling of large and matured timber only, but, in point of fact, this is not the case, for with the means of transport used—bullock carts - over "natural" roads, logs of large size cannot be removed without great difficulty and expense. The effect therefore of this rule would be to cause inferior and small timber only to be felled, or portions only of large trees to be removed, thus causing great waste.

I enclose a Statement B. shewing the average rate of royalty levied last year on timber for local consumption, opposite which I have shewn the rates fixed by Mr. Birch, and think an examination of this, and a comparison of the average rate of duty for timber felled and paid for in this District last year, and the average assessed value per log with the average price realized per log for a large quantity of timber confiscated by me in that year, and sold by auction, will shew that the rates in force in 1869 were fair, and I venture to recommend a return to them.

I am especially convinced that the measurement should be by cubic contents, and in submitting hereafter recommendations with regard to licenses, I shall include a condition to guard against waste by leaving good pieces of timber in the forests to rot.

With reference to the descriptions of timber which are given in *italics* in Statement B., I beg to state that they are all of inferior kinds, and not used in trade; it seems to me therefore desirable, by the offer of the advantage of the old scale, to endeavour to encourage their use in the District, and thus save the destruction of the more valuable kinds, the supply of which is fast diminishing. This has the additional advantage of tending to induce the people to construct houses (for which purpose the timber used in the District is chiefly appropriated) of a superior and more commodious kind than they could afford, if the timber necessary for the purpose were subject to heavier taxation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. MORRIS,
Govt. Agent.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

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| | No. of Logs felled at Trincomalee in 1869. | Average Rate of Royalty at Trincomalee for Export. | No. of Logs felled at Batticaloa in 1869. | Average Rate of Royalty at Batticaloa for Export. | Rates of Royalty at Mullaittivu. | Average Values of Timber appraised at Point Pedro. | Average price realized per Log by sale of confiscated Timber in Batticaloa, in 1869. | Rates for local Consumption fixed by Government for Batticaloa, and in force to 1869, deduced from Averages of Timber felled. | New Rates of Royalty for local Consumption fixed by Mr. Birch without authority. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Satinwood | 1,211 | 0 3 2 | 423 | 0 8 2 | 0 8 2¼ | 1 13 9 | 0 4 2¾ | 0 1 7½ | 0 7 6 |
| Halmilla | 2,122 | 0 2 11¼ | 1,741 | 0 8 10 | 0 9 8⅝ | 2 0 1½ | 1 4 0 | 0 1 6 | 0 7 6 |
| Ebony | 1,169 | 0 4 10 | Nil. | .. | ... | ... | ... | 0 1 9 | 0 10 0 |
| Rana | 578 | 0 3 6½ | 146 | 0 5 10 | 0 8 10 | 1 16 7 | 0 3 5¼ | 0 0 5 | 0 6 0 |
| Ironwood | 865 | 0 4 0½ | Nil. | ... | 0 8 10 | 1 16 7 | ... | 0 0 5¼ | 0 6 0 |
| Millilla | 226 | 0 3 9½ | 26 | 0 5 5¾ | ... | ... | 0 7 6 | 0 0 7½ | 0 6 0 |

(Signed) R. MORRIS,
Govt. Agent.

TIMBER REVENUE.

ENCLOSURES.
No. 5.

B.

| | Average Rate of Royalty levied in 1869 on Timber for local Consumption. | | | | Rates fixed by Mr. Birch, without authority. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
| Satinwood | 0 | 1 | 7½ | ..... | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Halmilla | 0 | 1 | 6 | ..... | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Ebony | 0 | 1 | 9 | ..... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Rana | 0 | 0 | 5 | ..... | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Ironwood | 0 | 0 | 5¼ | ..... | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Millila | 0 | 0 | 7½ | ..... | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Tommakkoddai | 0 | 5 | 0 | ..... | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Marutai | 0 | 4 | 11¾ | ..... | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| *Nával* | 0 | 1 | 5½ | ..... | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| *Mango* | 0 | 0 | 10½ | ..... | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| *Wamm* | 0 | 1 | 8¾ | ..... | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| *Illupai* | 0 | 2 | 0 | ..... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| *Châlampai* | 0 | 1 | 0 | ..... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| *Malaivámber* | 0 | 1 | 6 | ..... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| *Tirukkondai* | 0 | 0 | 7¼ | ..... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| *Churapunnai* | 0 | 0 | 9¼ | ..... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| *Chadavéppu* | 0 | 0 | 4½ | ..... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| *Chimil Punichchai* | 0 | 0 | 7½ | ..... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| *Veddukkunari* | 0 | 0 | 9½ | ..... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| *Kaddúttenkai* | 0 | 0 | 9½ | ..... | 0 | 5 | 0 |

(Signed) R. MORRIS,
Govt. Agent.

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Enclosure No. 2, in No. 5.

No. 145.

Batticaloa Kachchéri,
4th November, 1870.

SIR,

IN my letter No. 92 of 9th September last, I expressed my intention of submitting to you the draft of a new set of proposed rules for the regulation of the timber trade, as soon as I should have obtained from the Government Agent, Jaffna, some information with which I had asked him to favour me.

I have now the honor to submit the draft in question, prepared to a great degree in accordance with the regulations framed by the late Mr. Dyke, but with such alterations as seem desirable, and request your authority for their adoption.

I trust it will not be objected, that this is a departmental detail with which the Government will not interfere. For, apart from the consideration of the desirability of uniformity of practice with other parts of the Island (which may render it worth while possibly to cause instructions to be given for the adoption in the Southern and North-Western Provinces of some such rules as those I suggest, and some such scale, rate and method of levying royalty, as suggested in my letter No. 92 of 9th September last), the very gross imputations contained in Mr. Birch's letter No. 184 of 4th October, 1869, which were noticed in mine, No. 25 of 25th June, render me specially desirous of obtaining your formal authority for the introduction of any new system in regard to the working of the timber trade.

I take this opportunity to inform you that I have not yet been favoured with a reply to my letter No. 92.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. MORRIS,
Govt. Agent.

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*Rules for issuing Licenses to fell Timber on Crown Lands.*

1. The application for license to fell timber should contain the following information, in addition to the name and residence of the applicant :—

1. Name of the district in which the jungle is situated.
2. Village.
3. Name of the jungle.
4. Boundary.
5. Kind of timber.
6. Quantity.
7. Names of cutters.
8. Applicant's mark.
9. Name of the shipping port.

2. If applicant be a person who has not taken such license before, reference is made to the principal Headman of the place of his residence, for report on his general character and ability to carry on timber trade.

3. If the report be favourable, the application is then referred to the principal Headman of the District in which the timber is to be felled, for report as to whether the timber applied for could be felled in the jungle referred to therein, or not, and as to the correctness of the particulars in the application, and whether the jungle lies within three miles of any high road. After the report is received, it is entered in the Report Book, and submitted to the Government Agent, who fixes the quantity of timber for which the license for felling is to be given.

4. If applicant be one who had taken license previously, he makes a preliminary application, in which he shews the quantity of timber he wants to fell. It is submitted by the officer in charge of timber business, together with a note of the quantity of timber felled by him on previous occasions, so that the Government Agent may judge whether the quantity in the preliminary application is too much or not. After the Government Agent approves the quantity, the application is referred to the principal Headman of the District in which the timber has to be felled, for the information required in the third paragraph.

5. A deposit of 10*s.* per log is made by the applicant to meet royalty, and a bond signed by him.

6. After paying deposit, the applicant comes with the receipt for the amount paid by him, and license is issued to fell timber, and copy of it is sent to the Headman of the District in which the timber is to be felled.

The license given to the trader is produced to the Headman of the jungle before he commences to fell any timber, who signs it, and enters the date in which he signed the license, and makes report to the Kachchéri of the license having been produced to him on such a day.

7. The terms of the licenses vary according to the quantity of the timber to be felled, viz:—

For a quantity not exceeding 100 logs, three months,
Do. do. above 100, six months.

No license is issued to fell valuable timber under three feet in circumference.

8. When any timber is removed to the place of shipment, the Headman of the Division, after inspection, makes a report to the Kachchéri with full particulars of the logs removed to the port.

9. Application is made to ship the timber, and this is examined and checked by the clerk in charge, on whose report certificate is granted, to the effect that the applicant is entitled to ship so many logs.

10. On presentation of this certificate at the Customs, a permit in duplicate is made out, authorizing a shipping officer to superintend the shipment, and endorse on the permit particulars of timber shipped. One copy is delivered to the tindal and the other to the shipping officer, to whom the tindal presents his copy at the shipping place.

11. The shipping officer then superintends the shipment, brands every log shipped D. P., and takes the dimensions, which he endorses on both copies of the permit. One is delivered to the tindal, who proceeds with it direct to his port of destination; the other is returned by the shipping officer to the Kachchéri, whence, after determining royalty, it is sent to the Customs.

12. When any one has failed to complete the felling or removal of the timber within the time of license, he has to apply for extension before the term has lapsed. It rests with the Government Agent to grant it or not, and if granted, to require payment of a fine or not, as the circumstances of the case seem to him to require.

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*Bond for parties taking out License to fell Timber.*

Know all men by these presents that I of am firmly bound unto Her Majesty Queen Victoria and unto Her successors, in the sum of lawful money, to be paid to Her Majesty or Her successors, for which payment to be well and truly made, I bind myself and my heirs, executors, and administrators, and all my property whatsoever, firmly by these presents, sealed with my seal, and dated the day of

Whereas the said has this day taken from a license to fell certain timber, and has engaged to observe all the rules and conditions in respect thereto, which are hereunto annexed:

Now, therefore, the condition of the above obligation is, that if the said shall act strictly according to the terms of such license, and shall observe all the said rules and fulfil all the said conditions, then the said obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

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*Rules and Conditions to be observed and fulfilled by all persons taking License to fell Timber.*

1st. The distinctive mark provided for in the license shall be put upon all timbers felled upon it, in a conspicuous and sufficient manner, to the satisfaction of the Government officers, immediately after it is felled.

2nd. The timber cut upon any one license shall not be shipped in different vessels or at different times, but shall all be shipped in one vessel and at one time.

3rd. If any extension of any of the dates in the license be required, timely application shall be made for such extension, so as to admit for the necessary authority for its being in the hands of the responsible Headmen by the day on which the license would otherwise expire, in respect to the particular matters in question.

4th. At the time of making application for any extension of the license, full information shall be given of all that has been done under the license, and of where the timber cut under it may then be.

5th. Sufficient reason, to the satisfaction of the Government Agent or his Assistant, shall be given of the circumstances under which it has not been practicable to complete the business of felling

TIMBER REVENUE.

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and removing the timber under the license within the term appointed, and it shall rest entirely with the Government Agent and his Assistant to grant or refuse any application for an extension, and to exact such penalty as they shall deem fit.

6th. All timber not removed within the prescribed time shall be forfeited to the Crown.

7th. Excepting from unavoidable accident, timber shall not be left at any place intermediate between the place where it is felled and the place whereat it is to be shipped.

8th. When brought to the port of shipment the timber shall be kept in the particular spots to be appointed by the Government Officers. The timber cut in each license shall be kept separately and distinctly from that cut on any other; it shall be kept in such a manner as to admit of the distinctive mark upon each piece being readily and conveniently seen, and the marks shall be renewed when deemed necessary by the Government Officers.

9th. On application at any Custom House for a permit for any vessel to ship off timber cut under a license, the owner or his agent shall produce at the Custom House a certificate from the Government Agent or his Assistant of the particulars of the timber he is entitled to under the terms of his license to ship, and no timber shall be shipped upon any permit that shall not appear to have been granted with distinct reference to such a certificate.

10th. Batta for the shipping officer must, when necessary, be deposited by the trader.

11th. The timber shall be stamped, so soon as everything is in readiness for its shipment.

12th. The holder of the license shall be bound to pay any additional sum that may become due for duty in excess of his deposit, should it be found, when brought to the place of shipment and measurements taken, that such excess is due.

13th. The employment of cutters not authorized in the license will render the license void, and entail forfeiture of deposit.

14th. The license holder must point out all timber felled under his license to the Headman of the District, whenever called on to do so, and also the stamps of the trees which have been felled on his license, if required.

15th. No timber shall be wasted; the entire trunk of each tree felled on the license must be removed, unless hollow or otherwise useless.

16th. The Government Agent reserves to himself the discretion to grant permits for division or not, as he thinks fit.

(Signed) R. MORRIS.

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With reference to the Ordinance No. 24 of 1848, License, as set forth beneath, has been granted by me for felling timber, as to the conditions and subject to the obligations provided for in the Bond bearing the same date, in this License.

| No. | Date. | To whom granted. | Applicant's distinctive Mark. | Jungle in which to be cut. | Port to be shipped from. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |

| Dates at which | | | | | | Particulars of Timber. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To commence to fell. | To cease to fell. | To commence to remove. | To cease to remove. | To commence to ship. | To cease to ship. | |
| | | | | | | |

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No. 6.

## No. 6.

REPORT of the Government Agent, Northern Province.

No. 101.

Jaffna Kachchéri,
2nd May, 1871.

SIR,

BEFORE the receipt by me of your letter No. 21 of the 18th January last, asking me to furnish you with any information in my power on the mode of levying and collecting the revenue derived from timber felled in the Government forests of the Northern Province, I had commenced the draft of a Report to Government on the subject, with reference to the disgraceful irregularities and frauds

committed by the timber traders of the Northern Province, and the wasteful destruction of timber that was being caused by their proceedings in the forests; and I was about to recommend a complete change in the present system of allowing timber to be felled by private parties on license in the Government forests, and to suggest the appointment by Government of a Forester in each Province, with a sufficient staff, under whose supervision all timber should be felled and brought forward for sale; the felling of timber by private parties being strictly forbidden.

The timber trade of the Northern Province is virtually a monopoly in the hands of a certain class. The forests from which, up to within the last three or four years, the principal supplies of timber have been obtained, are the jungles: the jungles of Ponaryn, and Pallavarayn Kadoe of the Jaffna District; the Illepokodova and Tonokay and Mantotte jungles of the Mannár District; and the jungles of Kanecattomole South, Mulpattoe North and East, in the Mullaittivu District.

See Statements Nos. 3 and 4.

Annexed is a list of the description of timber felled in these jungles,—palloo and satinwood being most in demand.

In 1867 and 1868 a quantity of ebony was felled in the Menkomole jungles of the Mannár District on account of a European Firm in Colombo. Latterly, in consequence of the supplies of timber falling short in the Trincomalee jungles, the traders have gradually returned their operations into the Anurádhapura District, and have at least invaded fine forests in and round the great Padovilkulam; and it was on inspection of these forests, together with some frauds, which were the budget of inquiry by Mr. Russell, just before I took charge of the Province, and which have obliged me to stop the felling of timber in the forests of the Jaffna and Mannár Districts, and the very wasteful and destructive manner in which the felling of ebony in the Menkomole jungles had been carried on, as accidentally discovered by me last year, that led me to the determination to lay the whole matter before Government, and to recommend the felling of timber by private parties being stopped.

On my taking charge of the Province, in September, 1869, a large collection of papers was submitted to me regarding some irregularities that had been brought to light with reference to the proceedings of the timber traders, and into which Mr. Russell had caused some inquiries to be made. The traders had carried on a systematic course of fraud,- quantities of timber for which royalty had not been paid, and for which no license had been taken out, were found in the jungles and in the sea at the ports of shipment.

The practice, it turned out, was, for a trader to obtain a license for (say) 100 logs of a certain size; under cover of this to fell 200 or 300; remove the 100 to the port of shipment, hiding the rest in the jungle till a convenient opportunity offered for removing it to the port of shipment, where he would again secrete it either by throwing it into the sea or in some unfrequented spot until he could conveniently remove it. The villagers of the few villages in the jungles frequented by the traders were, together with people taken from Jaffna, the persons engaged by the traders to fell the timber, and of course in league with the traders.

After carefully going through the papers submitted to me, I ordered the whole of the timber lying at the ports of Pállavoraynedoe and Illepacadoe to be seized and removed to Jaffna for sale, and I have refused to grant licenses for felling any more timber in these forests until there is some reason for believing that the whole or the greater part of the irregularly felled timber has been removed. So barefaced, however, are the timber traders in regard to their proceedings, and so confident are they that they can carry on their frauds with impunity, and defy detection, that on my informing them last year in the Kachchéri, that I would not grant licenses till I was satisfied that all or most of the timber felled by them had been removed to Jaffna, one of them replied—"That it was not the slightest use my hoping to check their frauds by stopping the issue of licenses for a time until the timber then lying in the jungles could be found; that there were quantities of timber lying in the jungles felled by them and secreted in places unknown to any one but themselves and their labourers, and the few villagers in their employ; that it would in fact be much better for me to make the best of it; secure some small amount of revenue to Government by the issue of fresh licenses, and not to interfere with their trade."

I refused however to issue licenses, and a quantity of very fine timber has since been found out, but I believe there is a great deal yet lying in the forests.

All the evils pointed out by Dr. Cleghorne in his work on the Forests of India, as existing under the old system of allowing timber to be felled by private parties in the forests of India, now exist in regard to the forests in this Island under the present system of allowing timber to be felled on licenses by private parties, and it is painful to witness the waste and destruction caused by these people, in addition to the frauds perpetrated by them.

As regards the questions more particularly put by you.—

1st.—The sufficiency or otherwise of the rates now levied.

The rates now levied are one-fourth of the estimated value of the timber. It has been the practice to get the estimated value from the Customs Officers. The rate of royalty has varied of course according to the estimated value of the timber. Annexure No. 2 gives the rates of valuation and the royalty levied for some years past.

With reference to what I have stated as to the frauds perpetrated, and the injury done to the forests by the traders, no rate of royalty that could be levied will compensate for them.

2nd.—The sufficiency or otherwise of the precautions now adopted (*a*) to collect this revenue; and (*b*) for the prevention of illicit felling.

The royalty is levied before the timber is allowed to be felled, and therefore, as regards the levying merely of the royalty, the precautions are sufficient. I have already pointed out the frauds committed, and how impossible it is to prevent them, with the means at our disposal.

3rd. Whether sufficient precaution is being at present adopted for the preservation of growing timber in the forests, to replace that cut down?

No precaution whatever is taken now.

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4th. Whether any system is practicable, and might be advantageously adopted, by which the felling of timber in the forests might be done by Government; the timber so felled being exposed for sale at convenient depots established for the purpose?

I believe a system is practicable, and should be at once adopted by Government. I would recommend the appointment of a Forester in each Province, to be attached to the Kachchéri, whose duty it should be annually to visit all the forests of the Province, and to report in what forests timber might be felled in each year, and the quantity of timber available. Tenders should then be invited for the purchase of the timber, traders being allowed to inspect it in company with the Forester; the highest tender, if considered fair, might be accepted; and then the traders should be allowed to fell and remove the timber, under the immediate supervision of the Forester, within a certain time; or,

The timber might be felled by the Forester on contract, on account of Government, and removed to the ports of shipment for sale. The Forester should, as done in India, take every precaution to prevent the waste of any part of a tree. The branches might be collected and brought in for sale as firewood, &c.

[N.B.—The timber traders now only make use of the trunks of the trees, leaving all the branches, large and small, to rot on the ground. Much valuable timber which might be made use for boat building, furniture, &c., is therefore wasted.]

All felling of timber by traders and others in Government forests should be entirely stopped, and no timber allowed to be felled except under the orders and supervision of the Forester.

5th.—How far the advantages derived from the existing timber trade are commensurate with the apparent gradual extinction of the supply of fine timber reported to be taking place throughout the Colony.

I do not think the forests should be looked on now as mere sources of Revenue. I believe that some system of conservancy should now be adopted, and if timber enough can be sold to pay for the cost of such conservation and protection, the object which Government should now look to, would be secured. I believe, however, that for some years to come, with judicious management, the forests might be made to yield a fair revenue, over and above the cost of establishment, for their preservation and protection. I believe also, that with such a system as I have proposed, a want long felt by the Public Works Department of the Colony, viz., the want of sufficient supplies of seasoned timber, might be met. The export of timber should not now, in my opinion, be encouraged merely as a source of revenue The supplies of timber now in the forests will, if properly protected, be found to be little more than sufficient for the wants of the people of the Island and the Government establishments. Full-grown timber should alone be allowed to be felled and brought forward for sale, sufficient supplies of seasoned timber being kept up at the depots to meet probable demands.

The cost of such an establishment in each Province, as I have proposed, would not, I believe, exceed £1,000 per annum.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Forester ..... ..... | £400 | per annum. |
| Assistant Forester..... | 150 | do. |
| 10 Coolies for Forester | 150 | do. |
| 8 do. for Asst. Forester | 120 | do. |
| 2 Kankánies .... ..... | 48 | do. |
| 6 Peons ..... ..... | 72 | do. |
| TOTAL | £940 | |

1. I annex a map of the Province, shewing the Forests in which timber is now felled by traders.
2. Statement of the average rate of value of timber received from the Custom House.
3. Statement of the Licenses granted to fell timber from 1863 to 1870, for Jaffna, Mannár, Mullaittívu, and Nuwarakalaviya.
4. Do. do. for the Province.
5. Statement of Revenue on timber felled from 1861 to 1870, for the Province.
6. Memorandum of the amount of Commission paid to Headmen in each year from 1865 to 1870
7. The practice followed in the Jaffna District in issuing licenses to fell timber.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. C. TWYNAM.
Agent.

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No. 6.

Enclosure No. 2, in No. 6.

STATEMENT of the Average Rate of Value of Timber received from the Custom House of Jaffna, from 1861 to 1870.

| Description of Timber. | Dimension in feet. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Pálai | 21 × 3 | — | — | — | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 15 6 | 17 0 | 17 0 |
| | 18 × 3 | 8 3 | 8 6 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 6 | 11 6 | 14 0 | 14 0 |
| | 15 × 3 | 7 6 | 7 6 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 6 | 10 6 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| | 12 × 4 | 5 6 | 5 3 | 6 0 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 6 6 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 19 6 | 9 6 |
| | 12 × 3 | 4 6 | 4 9 | 5 6 | 6 3 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 6 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| | 9 × 4 | 4 0 | 3 9 | 4 6 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 5 6 | 7 0 | 7 0 |
| | 9 × 3 | 3 6 | 3 6 | 4 0 | 4 6 | 4 3 | 4 3 | 5 6 | 4 6 | 6 0 | 6 0 |
| | 6 × 3 | 2 9 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 3 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 4 6 | 3 6 | 4 0 | 4 3 |
| | 6 × 2 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 2 3 | 2 6 | 2 6 | 2 6 | 3 6 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 |
| | 6 × 1 | 1 3 | 1 3 | 1 3 | 1 6 | 1 6 | 1 6 | 2 6 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 |
| Sœin | 15 × 3 | 13 6 | 14 0 | 15 6 | 16 6 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| | 12 × 3 | 9 9 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 12 6 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| | 10 × 3 | — | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 6 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 10 6 | 10 0 | 10 6 |
| | 9 × 3 | 7 6 | 7 6 | 9 0 | 9 6 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 7 6 | 8 6 |
| | 8 × 4 | 6 9 | 8 0 | 8 6 | 9 6 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 8 6 | 8 6 |
| | 8 × 3 | 5 9 | 6 0 | 7 6 | 8 3 | 7 3 | 7 3 | 10 0 | 8 3 | 7 6 | 7 6 |
| | 7 × 4 | — | 6 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 7 6 | 7 6 | 10 0 | 8 3 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| | 7 × 3 | — | 5 9 | 6 3 | 7 0 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 8 6 | 8 0 | 6 6 | 6 6 |
| | 6 × 4 | 5 6 | 5 6 | 6 9 | 7 6 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 6 | 7 6 | 7 6 | 7 6 |
| | 6 × 3 | 4 6 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 6 6 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 6 | 6 6 | 6 0 | 6 0 |
| | 6 × 2½ | 4 3 | 4 6 | 5 6 | 6 0 | 5 3 | 5 3 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 5 6 | 5 6 |
| | 6 × 2 | 3 9 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 5 6 | 4 9 | 4 9 | 6 0 | 5 6 | 5 0 | 5 0 |
| Ebony | 6 × 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 |
| | 7½ × 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 6 | 7 6 | 7 6 |
| | 9 × 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Yávaraṇai | 9 × 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 3 | 5 6 | 4 6 | 6 0 | 6 0 |
| Viruranku | 12 × ½ | — | — | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 |
| | 15 × ½ | — | — | 0 9 | 0 9 | 0 9 | 0 9 | 0 9 | 0 9 | 0 9 | 0 9 |
| | 18 × ½ | — | — | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 |
| Pavaddam Varichchi per 100 | — | — | — | 2 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 |

Enclosure No. 3. in No. 6.

(1.) Abstract Statement of Licenses granted to fell Timber in the Government Forests in the Jaffna District, from 1863 to 1870.

| Description of Timber. | 1863. | | | | 1864. | | | | 1865. | | | | 1866. | | | | 1867. | | | | 1868. | | | | 1869. | | | | 1870. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Logs. | Value. | | | No. of Logs. | Value. | | | No. of Logs. | Value. | | | No. of Logs. | Value. | | | No. of Logs. | Value. | | | No. of Logs. | Value. | | | No. of Logs. | Value. | | | No. of Logs. | Value. | | |
| | | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
| Palai | 7633 | 1763 | 11 | 6 | 7720 | 1968 | 4 | 11 | 6157 | 1687 | 15 | 9 | 7621 | 1784 | 13 | 11 | 4003 | 978 | 14 | 9 | 6498 | 1775 | 0 | 9 | 516 | 330 | 0 | 0 | 178* | ... | | |
| Satin | 700 | 252 | 15 | 0 | 1705 | 679 | 11 | 6 | 1000 | 416 | 7 | 6 | 874 | 359 | 12 | 6 | 751 | 323 | 9 | 6 | 786 | 431 | 11 | 9 | ... | ... | | | .. | ... | | |
| Yavaranai | ... | | | | .. | ... | | | . | ... | | | 10 | 2 | 2 | 6 | .. | ... | | | .. | | .. | | ... | .. | | | 36 | 4 | 12 | 0 |
| Ebony | . | | ... | | .. | ... | | | ... | ... | | | .. | . | | | ... | ... | | | 50 | 35 | 5 | 0 | .. | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| Mille | . | | ... | | | . | | | .. | ... | | | .. | ... | | | ... | .. | | | ... | | ... | | .. | ... | | | 26* | ... | | |
| Maruta | ... | | ... | | 75 | 3 | 15 | 0 | ... | ... | | | .. | ... | | | .. | ... | | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| Sadavakku | . | | ... | | 38 | 1 | 11 | 0 | .. | ... | | | .. | ... | | | . | ... | | | | | ... | | .. | ... | | | ... | ... | | |
| | 8333 | 2016 | 6 | 6 | 9538 | 2593 | 2 | 5 | 7157 | 2104 | 3 | 3 | 8505 | 2146 | 8 | 11 | 4754 | 1282 | 4 | 3 | 7334 | 2241 | 17 | 6 | 516 | 330 | 0 | 0 | 240 | 4 | 12 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous | 3250 | | | | ... | | ... | | 8150 | | ... | | 13574 | | ... | | 6675 | | ... | | 9310 | | ... | | 7650 | | ... | | 9149 | | ... | |
| Firewood | . | | ... | | 10000 | | ... | | 2000 | | ... | | 11000 | | ... | | 21000 | | ... | | ... | | ... | | 3000 | | ... | | 8000 | | ... | |

* For Public Works.

(2.) Abstract Statement of Licenses granted to fell Timber in the Government Forests in the Mannár District, from 1863 to 1870.

| Description of Timber. | 1863. | | | | 1864. | | | | 1865. | | | | 1866. | | | | 1867. | | | | 1868. | | | | 1869. | | | | 1870. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Logs. | Value. | | | No. of Logs. | Value. | | | No. of Logs. | Value. | | | No. of Logs. | Value. | | | No. of Logs. | Value. | | | No. of Logs. | Value. | | | No. of Logs. | Value. | | | No. of Logs. | Value. | | |
| | | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
| Palai | 783 | 106 | 16 | 9 | 1,140 | 200 | 4 | 6 | 121 | 11 | 7 | 9 | 397 | 36 | 2 | 6 | 16 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 695 | 89 | 15 | 9 | 1641 | 349 | 12 | 6 | 213 | 15 | 1 | 3 |
| Satin | 1,048 | 149 | 8 | 9 | 1,051 | 323 | 2 | 9 | 273 | 73 | 8 | 6 | 127 | 9 | 19 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 968 | 166 | 5 | 3 | 150 | 27 | 5 | 0 | 113 | 15 | 10 | 9 |
| Savandalai | — | — | | | 6 | 1 | 6 | 0 | — | — | | | — | — | | | — | — | | | — | — | | | — | — | | | — | — | | |
| Yavaranai | — | — | | | 11 | 1 | 17 | 6 | — | — | | | — | — | | | — | — | | | — | — | | | 15 | 0 | 18 | 9 | 23 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Ebony | 1,451 | 214 | 16 | 3 | 5,380 | 1087 | 16 | 3 | 1057 | 160 | 6 | 3 | 346 | 37 | 7 | 6 | 700 | 158 | 15 | 0 | 1150 | 221 | 5 | 0 | — | — | | | — | — | | |
| Tirukkondai | 30 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 0 | — | — | | | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | — | — | | | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | — | — | | | 5 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Sampanai | 1,008 | 138 | 13 | 6 | 289 | 32 | 13 | 0 | 24 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 146 | 8 | 14 | 9 | 17 | 1 | 5 | 3 | — | — | | | 20 | 1 | 13 | 6 | 43 | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| Sadavakku | 86 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | — | — | | | 14 | 1 | 6 | 6 | — | — | | | — | — | | | — | — | | | 8 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Margosa | — | — | | | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | — | — | | | — | — | | | — | — | | | — | — | | |
| Kalvaraddi | — | — | | | — | — | | | — | — | | | — | — | | | — | — | | | — | — | | | — | — | | | 65 | 4 | 15 | 0 |
| | 4,406 | 628 | 12 | 9 | 7890 | 1652 | 3 | 0 | 1477 | 246 | 7 | 3 | 1034 | 93 | 17 | 9 | 730 | 161 | 1 | 3 | 2815 | 477 | 10 | 0 | 1826 | 379 | 9 | 9 | 470 | 42 | 15 | 6 |
| Miscellaneous | 37,613 | — | | | 12,169 | — | | | 2526 | — | | | 3725 | — | | | 424 | — | | | — | — | | | — | — | | | 587 | — | | |

(3.) ABSTRACT Statement of Licenses granted to fell Timber in the Government Forests in the Mullaittivu District, from 1863 to 1870.

| Description of Timber | 1863 | | 1864. | | 1865. | | 1866. | | 1867. | | 1868. | | 1869. | | 1870. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Logs. | Value. | No. of Logs. | Value. | No. of Logs. | Value. | No. of Logs. | Value. | No. of Logs. | Value. | No. of Logs. | Value. | No. of Logs. | Value. | No. of Logs. | Value. |
| | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| Palai | 7,185 | 2,679 10 10 | 3,093 | 1,150 18 3 | 2,999 | 1,481 12 3 | 2,425 | 2,085 17 9 | 2,051 | 1,760 12 3 | 3,009 | 2,787 18 1 | 2,750 | 3,791 15 5 | 3,755 | 5,724 12 2 |
| Sum | 1,169 | 521 0 0 | 1,848 | 868 8 0 | 1,139 | 676 18 8 | 722 | 636 17 1 | 1,828 | 1,678 15 2 | 1,155 | 1,161 19 6 | 162 | 201 5 2 | 1,289 | 1,912 19 11 |
| Samandalai | . | ... | 820 | 400 17 10 | 18 | 9 14 0 | 12 | 14 15 0 | 30 | 35 12 6 | .. | . | 10 | 0 17 6 | 17 | 0 9 4 |
| Yivaramai | 539 | 140 18 4 | 72 | 13 7 11 | 476 | 237 5 8 | 524 | 241 10 11 | 155 | 122 4 5 | 260 | 227 2 0 | 65 | 73 14 10 | 75 | 92 18 7 |
| Ebony | 987 | 740 5 0 | 1,263 | 827 5 0 | 1,027 | 821 12 0 | 153 | 109 0 3 | 11 | 12 15 9 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 3 | 3 12 0 |
| Kaddumayakku | 333 | 124 17 6 | 37 | 14 5 0 | 73 | 26 4 0 | 20 | 25 10 1 | 23 | 18 2 3 | 1 | 1 10 0 | 2 | 2 18 6 | 29 | 41 16 2 |
| Marutu | 2,694 | 13 4 9 | 12 | 1 6 3 | 100 | 6 0 0 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 0 13 1 |
| Salayakku | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | 8 | 0 5 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Surapanai | ... | ... | 2 | 0 16 0 | 8 | 0 13 0 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 1 11 6 | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Kaddukkarai | ... | .. | ... | . | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 3 4 | ... | ... |
| Selempu | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | 1 | 0 5 1 | 1 | 0 4 7 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. |
| Margosa | 7 | 1 6 8 | 1 | 0 0 10 | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 5 7 | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Kaddunna | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | 0 10 2 |
| | 12,905 | 4,221 3 1 | 7,088 | 3,277 5 1 | 5,840 | 3,259 19 7 | 3,857 | 3,113 16 2 | 4,099 | 3,628 6 11 | 4,448 | 4,180 11 8 | 2,992 | 4,070 14 9 | 5,173 | 7,777 11 5 |
| Miscellaneous | 3,465 | .. | 607 | . | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. |
| Firewood | 125,700 | . | 1,000 | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. |

(4.) ABSTRACT Statement of Licenses granted to fell Timber in the Government Forests in the Nuwarakalawiya District, from 1863 to 1870.

| Description of Timber. | 1863 | | 1864. | | 1865. | | 1866 | | 1867. | | 1868. | | 1869. | | 1870. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Logs | Value | No. of Logs. | Value | No. of Logs | Value | No. of Logs. | Value. | No. of Logs | Value. | No. of Logs | Value. | No. of Logs | Value. | No. of Logs. | Value. |
| | | £ s. d | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d | | £ s. d | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| Palai | 4 | 1 10 0 | 104 | 38 15 6 | 3 | 0 9 0 | 6 | 0 18 0 | 13 | 1 19 0 | 80 | 12 0 0 | 56 | 8 8 0 | 51 | 22 7 6 |
| Satin | 67 | 24 7 6 | 462 | 171 13 6 | 60 | 23 19 3 | 39 | 14 17 0 | 172 | 26 9 6 | 372 | 55 16 0 | 197 | 53 11 0 | 208 | 58 8 0 |
| Sumandalai | 22 | 8 5 0 | 771 | 289 2 6 | 492 | 288 0 0 | 14 | 2 2 0 | 201 | 145 10 9 | 465 | 269 15 0 | 314 | 289 10 9 | 196 | 112 8 0 |
| Yivaramai | 12 | 4 5 0 | 7 | 2 8 0 | 10 | 1 10 0 | 4 | 0 12 0 | 56 | 8 12 6 | 130 | 19 10 0 | 51 | 7 13 0 | 43 | 7 6 0 |
| Ebony | 882 | 330 15 0 | 379 | 133 19 0 | 175 | 145 0 0 | 472 | 376 13 0 | 143 | 100 1 9 | 182 | 122 7 3 | 263 | 179 10 3 | 61 | 33 18 0 |
| Mu[illegible] | 9 | 3 7 6 | 2 | 0 6 0 | 1 | 0 3 0 | 1 | 0 3 0 | 18 | 2 14 0 | 53 | 6 9 0 | 22 | 3 6 0 | 84 | 16 19 6 |
| Tambalam | — | — | — | — | — | — | 20 | 3 0 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kuba (Ferrugosa) | 1 | 0 7 6 | 5 | 1 4 0 | 1 | 0 3 0 | 1 | 0 3 0 | 16 | 2 8 0 | 26 | 3 18 0 | 15 | 2 5 0 | 14 | 2 2 0 |
| K[illegible] (Mergosa) | — | — | — | — | 1 | 0 3 0 | 1 | 0 3 0 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 0 3 0 | — | — |
| Vang[illegible] | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 0 3 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| [illegible] | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 0 9 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Maba[illegible] | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 0 3 0 | 3 | 0 9 0 | 4 | 0 12 0 | — | — |
| Hevin[illegible] | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 0 6 0 | — | — | — | — |
| Hidengu[illegible] | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | 1 13 0 | 3 | 0 9 0 | 4 | 0 12 0 |
| Mee | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 0 3 0 | — | — |
| Hugga[illegible] | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 0 3 0 | — | — |
| Wild Mango | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 2 9 | — | — |
| Holing Hick | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 0 3 0 | 2 | 0 6 0 |
| K[illegible] | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 0 3 0 |
| Tamarind | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 0 3 0 |
| | 997 | 372 17 6 | 1,730 | 647 8 6 | 743 | 459 7 3 | 558 | 398 17 0 | 624 | 288 10 6 | 1,264 | 492 3 3 | 932 | 538 19 9 | 615 | 254 13 0 |

Enclosure No. 4, in No. 6.

ABSTRACT Statement of Licenses granted to fell Timber in the Government Forests in the whole Province, from 1863 to 1870.

| Description of Timber | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. | | 1866. | | 1867. | | 1868. | | 1869. | | 1870. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Logs. | Value. | No. of Logs. | Value. | No. of Logs. | Value. | No. of Logs | Value. | No. of Logs. | Value. | No. of Logs. | Value. | No. of Logs. | Value. | No. of Logs. | Value. |
| | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| Pálai | 15,605 | 4,551 9 1 | 12,057 | 3,298 3 2 | 9,280 | 3,181 4 9 | 10,449 | 3,907 12 2 | 6,077 | 2,722 1 0 | 10,282 | 4,664 14 7 | 4,965 | 4,479 15 11 | 4,197 | 5,762 0 11 |
| Satin | 2,975 | 947 11 3 | 5,066 | 2,042 15 9 | 2,472 | 1,190 13 11 | 1,762 | 1,021 6 1 | 2,754 | 2,029 0 2 | 3,281 | 1,815 12 6 | 509 | 282 1 2 | 1,610 | 1,986 18 8 |
| Samandalai | 22 | 8 5 0 | 1,597 | 691 6 4 | 510 | 297 14 0 | 26 | 16 17 0 | 231 | 181 3 3 | 405 | 269 15 0 | 324 | 281 8 3 | 213 | 112 17 4 |
| Yávaranai | 551 | 145 3 4 | 90 | 17 13 5 | 486 | 238 15 8 | 538 | 244 5 5 | 211 | 130 16 11 | 390 | 246 12 0 | 131 | 82 6 7 | 177 | 107 2 7 |
| Ebony | 3,320 | 1,285 16 3 | 6,942 | 2,049 0 3 | 2,259 | 1,126 18 3 | 971 | 523 6 9 | 854 | 271 12 6 | 1,382 | 378 17 3 | 263 | 179 10 3 | 64 | 37 10 0 |
| Káḍḍámanakkai | 333 | 124 17 6 | 37 | 14 5 0 | 73 | 26 4 0 | 20 | 25 10 1 | 23 | 18 2 3 | 1 | 1 10 0 | 2 | 2 18 6 | 29 | 41 16 2 |
| Mille | 9 | 3 7 6 | 2 | 0 6 0 | 1 | 0 3 0 | 1 | 0 3 0 | 18 | 2 14 0 | 53 | 6 9 0 | 22 | 3 6 0 | 60 | 16 19 6 |
| Marutai | 2,694 | 13 4 9 | 87 | 5 1 3 | 100 | 6 0 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 0 13 1 |
| Tirukkondai | 30 | 6 14 6 | 11 | 4 15 0 | ... | ... | 3 | 0 6 0 | ... | ... | 2 | 0 4 0 | ... | ... | 5 | 1 6 0 |
| Tambanai | 1,008 | 138 13 6 | 289 | 32 13 0 | 24 | 1 1 9 | 166 | 11 14 9 | 17 | 1 5 3 | ... | ... | 20 | 1 13 6 | 43 | 3 4 6 |
| Sadavakku | 86 | 12 3 0 | 39 | 1 15 0 | ... | ... | 14 | 1 6 6 | ... | .. | 8 | 0 5 0 | .. | ... | 8 | 0 12 0 |
| Surappunnai | ... | ... | 2 | 0 16 0 | 8 | 0 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 14 | 1 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Káḍḍukarai | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 | 0 3 4 | ... | ... |
| Kolon (Perumsalem) | 1 | 0 7 6 | 5 | 1 4 0 | 1 | 0 3 0 | 2 | 0 8 1 | 17 | 2 12 7 | 26 | 3 18 0 | 15 | 2 5 0 | 14 | 2 2 0 |
| Kobomba (Margosa) | 7 | 1 6 8 | 2 | 0 4 10 | 3 | 0 6 0 | 2 | 0 4 0 | ... | .. | 1 | 0 5 7 | 1 | 0 3 0 | ... | ... |
| Vlang | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 3 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Ehale | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 3 | 0 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mahara | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | 1 | 0 3 0 | 3 | 0 9 0 | 4 | 0 12 0 | ... | ... |
| Hurie | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0 6 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Halamba | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 11 | 1 13 0 | 3 | 0 9 0 | 4 | 0 12 0 |
| Mí | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 3 0 | ... | ... |
| Higga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | 0 3 0 | ... | ... |
| Káḍḍumá | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 2 9 | 1 | 0 10 2 |
| Hulan Hik | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 3 0 | 2 | 0 6 0 |
| Káñchurai | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 | 0 3 0 |
| Tamarind | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 3 0 |
| Kalvaraddi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 65 | 4 15 0 |
| | 26,641 | 7,238 19 10 | 26,226 | 8,159 19 0 | 15,217 | 6,069 17 4 | 13,954 | 5,752 19 10 | 10,207 | 5,360 2 11 | 15,861 | 7,392 2 5 | 6,266 | 5,319 4 3 | 6,498 | 8,079 11 11 |
| Miscellaneous | 46,333 | .. | 12,776 | ... | 10,676 | ... | 17,299 | ... | 7,099 | ... | 9,310 | ... | 8,400 | ... | 10,036 | ... |
| Firewood | 125,700 | ... | 11,000 | ... | 2,000 | ... | 11,000 | ... | 21,000 | ... | ... | ... | 3,000 | ... | 8,000 | ... |

Enclosure No. 5, in No 6.

STATEMENT of the Revenue from Timber felled on Crown Jungles in the Northern Province.

| | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865 | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Jaffna ..... | 154 | 163 | 203 | 312 | 526 | 632 | 327 | 523 | 1,586 | 6 |
| Mannár ..... ... | 36 | 31 | 86 | 176 | 68 | 36 | 40 | 133 | 154 | 11 |
| Mullaittívu ..... | 387 | 510 | 428 | 525 | 900 | 898 | 933 | 1,050 | 1,169 | 1,998 |
| Anurádhapura ..... | 38 | 21 | 38 | 64 | 115 | 100 | 72 | 123 | 337 | 64 |
| Total... | 615 | 725 | 755 | 1,077 | 1,609 | 1,666 | 1,372 | 1,829 | 3,246 | 2,079 |

The above statement includes the amount of royalty on timber regularly felled as well as the proceeds sale of confiscated timber brought to account as revenue. Since September 1868 no license to fell timber has been issued in the Jaffna District, (with the exception of a few licenses to fell timber for the use of the Telegraph line and of the Public Works' Department), owing to the large quantity of confiscated timber not having yet been finally disposed of and to the fact that the jungles have not yet been thoroughly cleared of illegally felled timber. However the great bulk of the revenue of 1869 is attributable to the fact, that both the duty on timber felled for Telegraphic purposes, and the proceeds sale of confiscated timber already sold, were brought to account as revenue in that year.

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Enclosure No. 6, in No. 6.

MEMORANDUM of the amount of Commission paid to Headmen in each year from 1865 to 1870 on account of the revenue from duty on timber felled on Crown Lands.

| Years. | Jaffna. £ | s. | d. | Mannár. £ | s. | d. | Mullaittívu. £ | s. | d. | Anurádhapura. £ | s. | d. | Total. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1865 ... | 52 | 12 | 2 | 16 | 19 | 5 | 49 | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | | 119 | 1 | 4 |
| 1866 .. | 63 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 109 | 11 | 1 | ... | ... | | 178 | 19 | 11 |
| 1867 ... | 32 | 14 | 4 | ... | ... | | 94 | 7 | 4 | ... | ... | | 127 | 1 | 8 |
| 1868 ... | 52 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 91 | 1 | 9 | ... | ... | | 149 | 15 | 6 |
| 1869 ... | 23 | 11 | 10 | 16 | 13 | 9 | 44 | 18 | 6 | .. | ... | | 85 | 4 | 1 |
| 1870 ... | 0 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 6 | 9 | 139 | 14 | 7 | ... | ... | | 155 | 13 | 3 |

The original authority of Government is to pay 10 per cent commission, to be divided amongst the different grades of Headmen at the discretion of the Government Agent. Accordingly 5 per cent. is paid to the Maniagars and 5 per cent. to the Uḍaiyyars of the Jaffna District, 2½ per cent. to the Mudaliyars and Raṭémahatmayas, and 7½ per cent. to the Uḍaiyyars and Kórálas of the Assistant Agent's District.

Upon the representation of the Assistant Agent of Mullaittívu, the rates have been recently reduced in respect of the Vanny District, viz., 1½ to the Mudaliyars and 4½ to the Uḍaiyyars.

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Enclosure No. 7, in No. 6.

On issuing licenses to fell timber on Crown Lands, the practice followed in the Jaffna District is as shewn below.

1. The application for license to fell timber is made to contain the following information, in addition to the name and residence of the applicant :—

1. Name of the district in which the jungle is situated.
2. Village.
3. Name of the jungle.
4. Boundary.
5. Kind of timber.
6. Quantity.
7. Dimension.
8. Applicant's mark for his timber.
9. Name of the shipping port.

2. If applicant be a person who had not taken such a license before, reference is made to the principal Headman of the place of his residence, for report on his general character and ability to carry on the timber trade.

3. If the report be favourable, the application is then referred to the principal Headman of the District in which the timber is to be felled, for his report as to whether the timber applied for could be felled in the jungle referred to therein or not, and as to the correctness of the particulars in the application. After the report is received, it is entered in the Report book, and submitted to the Government Agent, who fixes the quantity of timber for which the license for felling is to be given.

4. If applicant be one who had taken license previously, he makes a preliminary application, mentioning the particulars as in the first paragraph. It is submitted to the Government Agent by the officer in charge of the timber business, together with a note of the quantity of timber felled by him on previous occasions, so that he may judge whether the quantity in the preliminary application is too much or not.

TIMBER REVENUE.

ENCLOSURES.

No. 7.

After the Government Agent approves the quantity, the application is referred to the principal Headman of the District in which the timber has to be felled, for the information required in the third paragraph.

5. Monthly, a report of the timber value is sent by the Customs' Officer, and it is submitted with the application to the Assistant Government Agent, for the approval of the value fixed in the office, for calculating the amount of royalty to be levied.

6. After paying royalty, the applicant comes with the receipt for the amount paid by him, and license (in the form marked B.) is issued to fell timber, and copy of it is sent to the Customs' Officer, and to the Headman of the District in which the timber is to be felled, after entering the particulars of it in the Register kept at this Office (see paper A.)

A bond is usually signed by the party on taking out license (see paper C.)

The license given to the Trader is produced by him to the Headman of the jungle, before he commences to fell any timber, who enters the date on which the license was produced, and signs it; and then makes report to the Kachchéri of its having been produced to him on such a day.

7. The time of the license varies according to the quantity of the timber to be felled, viz., for a quantity not exceeding 100 logs, 3 months, above 100, six months. No license is issued to fell valuable timber under three feet in circumference.

8. When any timber is removed to the place of shipment, the Headman of the village where the jungle is, after inspection, makes a report to the principal Headman of his District, with full particulars of the logs removed to the port; and from that report the principal Headman prepares another report, and sends it to the Kachchéri, where, after entering it in the timber report book, the original is returned to the trader, that he might take it to the Custom House and obtain the usual Customs Permit for the removal of the timber.

9. Upon receiving that report of the Headman, that such a quantity of timber under such a license has been brought to the shipping port, a permit (see printed form D) is granted by the Customs' Collector for removing the timber.

10. As soon as the boat with the timber arrives at the Customs, the Tindal gives an account of the timber on board, which is endorsed on the permit by the Landing Waiter and the Shroff, and a Tide Waiter is immediately sent to count the timber on board, and to make an entry on the permit as to the quantity and description of timber found therein.

11. The timber is then allowed to be landed and arranged for examination by the Landing Waiter and the Shroff, who, upon inspection, if they find any timber whose girth is larger than those given in the copy license, levy additional duty for the difference of the girth found, as per printed form marked E. Should there be any material difference in marks, as also in length, it is made a subject of report, and such timber is confiscated upon the order of the Collector.

12. Weekly report of the timber landed and passed upon each license is sent to the Kachchéri on the printed form marked F.

13. When any one has failed to complete the felling or removal of the timber within the time of license, he has to apply for extension, in compliance with the following rules:—

*a.* That all applications for extension on timber license should be made on a stamped paper of a certain value, proportionate to the value of the wood to which they refer.

*b.* The value of the stamps to be also increased each time, as a second, third, or further application is made for extension.

*c.* The total value of the stamps for (3) three applications should amount to 50 per cent. of the original duty, and after the third application (not full duty again, as hitherto) but another 50 per cent. should be added; so that, in the case of a person getting three extensions, still not bringing the wood and then paying 50 per cent. of duty, he would be in the end, in no worse position than under the present rules, while from the early and progressive application of the system of penalty, it might be expected that more care than now would be taken to avoid delays.

The following Table shews the value of stamps upon which the applications for the several extensions are to be made:—

This Table of Stamp Fees was framed by Mr. Dyke when the rate of duty on timber was 1-10th, which is still in force, though the rate has been increased to 1-4th.

| Value of Stamps for. | £5 | | £10 | | £15 | | £20 | | £25 | | £30 | £35 | | £40 | | £45 | | £50 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* |
| 1st Application | 0 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 4 |
| 2nd do. | 1 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 13 | 4 | 15 | 0 | 16 | 8 |
| 3rd do. | 2 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 15 | 17 | 6 | 20 | 0 | 22 | 6 | 25 | 0 |

*d.* The amount of stamps should be calculated on the value of the wood remaining unremoved.

(Signed) W. C. TWYNAM.

# IV.

# REPORT

ON

# THE SALT REVENUE

OF

# CEYLON.

BY THE HON'BLE JOHN DOUGLAS,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
CEYLON.

1871.

# SALT REVENUE OF CEYLON.

Audit Office,
Colombo, 22nd June, 1871.

No. 169.

SIR,

SALT REVENUE.

Report.

I HAVE to apologize for the delay which has occurred in replying to your letter No. 203 of 31st May, 1870. The subject however, as it happened, did not at the moment appear to require an immediate answer, inasmuch as the stock of salt at Jaffna, as well as at the other depots, soon after fell so low, that any further sale for export became out of the question for the next eighteen months at least. I was also anxious to study and report upon the whole matter of the Salt Revenue, which did not, on inquiry, seem to be on a satisfactory basis in all respects.

2. With reference to the special question asked in your letter under acknowledgement, whether the sale of 1,660 tons of salt at Jaffna for export has been a paying transaction at the low price, 10*s.* 6*d.* per ton, paid by Messrs. Volkart Brothers, I have to state that the cost of salt collected at Tondaimánáṛu is as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Collection, per ton ... ... ... | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Watching ... ... ... ... | 0 | 1 | 1½ |
| Removal, weighing, and storing ... ... | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| Superintendence and other such charges ... | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Cost of shipping ... ... ... | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Cost of Establishment, £385 8*s.* The rate of this per ton must of course depend on the amount of the annual collection at Tondaimánáṛu. Mr. Dyke estimated this cost at 3*s.* 3½*d.*; this rate is, I consider, a little above the mark. Dividing the figure by the average export, tons 2,578, the proper rate, say 3*s.*, is arrived at ... ... | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | £0 | 9 | 3½ |

leaving a profit of about 1*s.* 2½*d.* per ton to Government.

3. It should be observed, however, that the profit to Government on the transaction is not the only item to be taken into consideration. The salt of Tondaimánáṛu is naturally formed; it is available practically only for export; and therefore, if a market cannot be found for it, the formation must necessarily be destroyed, involving some small expense to Government, which is avoided by its export. The sale at 10*s.* 6*d.* is therefore an advantageous one for Government;—whether or not a more advantageous one could not be made of a portion, at any rate, of this salt, is a question which can be considered only as a part of the general subject of this branch of our Revenue.

4. To deal satisfactorily with the whole salt question, is an operation which requires, primarily, accurate Returns both of population and of consumption; the details also of the question are so intricate and multifarious as to require a study which the variety of important Revenue, and other matters respecting which I have been called upon by Government to report during the last twelve months, has not permitted me to complete. Being on the eve, however, of a short absence, on leave, from the Colony, it appeared advisable to place before Government the statistics, and other general information, which have so far been collected; and which will, it is hoped, prove interesting, as shewing in what direction further enquiries should be prosecuted, and what are the more noticeable defects in the existing system.

5. Annexed will be found a general Table, giving the production, consumption, revenue, and expenditure of the salt monopoly for the past six years, as shewn by the Returns of the Eastern, Southern, North-Western, and Northern Provinces;—the Central, I need hardly say, not being a maritime Province, derives its supply from the Southern and North-Western Provinces, whence also the Colombo market, and the Western Province generally, is furnished, there being no production, or manufacture of salt along its sea-coast.

SALT REVENUE.

Report.

6. The system pursued in the manufacture, storage, &c., of salt, has been so frequently described in previous Reports, that it appears only necessary here to mention briefly, that in the Eastern Province the salt is manufactured. It is of very bad quality, and expensive; the supply is most uncertain, and has constantly to be supplemented by shipments from Puttalam, Tondaimánáru, or Hambantota. The annual consumption is cwts. 15,754, and the expenditure £[illegible],074, or at the enormous rate of 1*s.* 4½*d.* per cwt.

7. At Hambantota the salt is naturally formed, and prison labour is used in its collection. The quality of this salt is better than any other obtained in Ceylon; the supply has of late, however, been very uncertain. The average production has been cwts. 72,505, costing £2,755, or at the rate of 9*d* per cwt.

8. At Puttalam the salt is manufactured on a large scale, the salt-pans being private property, and capable of making from 300,000 to 400,000 cwts. The average production is cwts. 186,493, costing £5,479, or at the rate of 7*d.* per cwt.

9. In the Northern Province the salt for inland consumption is manufactured at Siviyáturai. There are also natural formations at Kanavay and Vallaporavey, whence the salt is taken to Tondaimánáru, and usually exported. The average production is cwts. 74,980, the cost £3,085, or at the rate of 10*d.* per cwt.

10. The total production for the Island is cwts. 339,940, the cost £12,395, or 8·75*d.* per cwt. The consumption in the Colony is cwts. 300,419, or at the rate of 11 lbs. 2 oz. per head on a population of 3,000,000. The revenue derived, exclusive of export, is £70,097, or a tax at the rate of 5⅔*d.* per head of the population. The cost is at the rate of 17 per cent. on the revenue, of which about one-half—say 8½ per cent.—is for collection or manufacture, while the other half represents the storing, watching, cost of establishments, and miscellaneous charges.

11. It cannot be said that the position of our Salt Revenue is altogether satisfactory, inasmuch as, with a largely increasing population, a great addition to the wealth and prosperity of the Island, and additional facilities of communication offered by the Railway, and the extensive new road system opened up of late, the consumption of salt, and the consequent revenue derived from it, have remained almost stationary for the past six years; there has indeed been a considerable falling off on the results exhibited in 1866. It will be interesting to investigate, in a general manner, the probable causes of this unsatisfactory state of things.

12. By the kindness of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, I have been favoured with a long and interesting series (no less than eleven volumes) of papers bearing on the salt question in India, in all its ramifications. With this aid I have been able to make a comparison between the Indian statistics and those of Ceylon: and, first, I will take the consumption of salt per head.

13. What is the proper amount of salt that should be taken by each person to maintain him in good health, is a question on which the most widely divergent opinions have been advanced by doctors and others. It will be safer therefore to proceed by actual results, and on the principle that, when the consumption of an article of this sort by an enormous population, like that of British India, is found to fluctuate with the price, depending on the Government rate of monopoly and the facilities of transport, and with the state of prosperity of the people for the time being, in the presence of a duty amounting to from twenty to twenty-five times the prime cost, the consumption is less, rather than greater, than the natural wants of the population.

14. Now in England the consumption of salt per head is 22 lbs.; in France 19½ lbs.; in Travancore (the most flourishing State in India), 22 lbs.; in the Madras Presidency between 14 and 16 lbs., nearer probably to the latter than the former figure; though in Ganjam the consumption is stated to be so low as 6 lbs. per head; and in Vizagapatam between 8 and 10 lbs. The general opinion of the various members of the Madras Government who have written Minutes on the subject, places the natural consumption of salt per head by an Oriental (if the article be not too heavily taxed) at from 18 to 20 lbs. How then is it that in Ceylon it is only 11?

Monopoly Rate

15. It cannot, I think, be argued with correctness that the duty is too high. The monopoly rate is

| | | *s.* | *d.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In Ceylon ... ... ... ... | | 4 | 8 | per Cwt. |
| In Madras, Rs. 2 per maund ... ... | = | 5 | 5½ | |
| In Bengal, Rs. 3 4 0 ... ... | = | 8 | 7¾ | |
| In North-Western Province, Rs. 3 ... | = | 8 | 2¼ | |
| In Central Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab, Rs. 3 ... ... ... | = | 8 | 2¼ | |
| In Bombay, Rs. 2 ... ... ... | = | 5 | 5½ | |
| In Scinde, it is Rs. 0 8 0 ... ... | = | 1 | 4½ | |

It results therefore, that the Indian population, whose condition is far less prosperous than that of the inhabitants of Ceylon, buy from their Government (for it practically comes to this) a larger quantity of salt, at a higher rate, than the people of Ceylon,—the tax in Madras being at the rate of a little more than 8*d.* per head, as against 5½*d.* in Ceylon.

16. Again, the steady annual improvement in the Salt Revenue of the Madras Presidency exhibits a striking contrast to the stagnation already noticed in Ceylon. The Madras statistics are

| | *Maunds.* | *Rs.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1866–67 | 63,10,840 | 103,62,372 |
| 1867–68 | 66,53,965 | 108,73,390 |
| 1868–69 | 67,05,865 | 110,11,476 |
| 1869–70 | 63,85,928 | 115,35,830 |

17. The falling off in the consumption for the financial year 1869–70 is a very striking circumstance. The Government rate of monoply had been up to 4th October, 1869, Rs. 1 11, but on that date, after confidential communication between the Central and Presidential Governments, telegraphic orders were sent to the Collectors at all the salt-producing districts, to raise the price to Rs 2. For the next five months the consumption shewed a considerable decrease, but conclusive proof has been given that this new rate is not too heavy a charge to lay on the article, by the statistics of the calendar year of 1870, which shew an increase in consumption of 273,137 maunds over that of 1869, while the Revenue has profited to the extent of Rs. 20,31,059.

18. The expenditure in the Madras Presidency is at about the rate of 10¼ per cent. on the Salt Revenue.

19. Assuming (and it is believed that the Indian statistics above quoted will fully bear out the assumption) that the low rate of consumption of Government salt per head in Ceylon is not traceable to the action of a prohibitory duty, it follows almost necessarily that it is owing to one, or both, of two other causes,—want of facilities of obtaining salt, resulting in largely increased cost, or illicit production.

20. It is probable that both the above causes come into play in Ceylon, and as soon as the results of the Census are obtained, there will be no difficulty in arriving at a correct conclusion on the subject. Statistics of the consumption of salt in each district are easily obtainable; in the released districts from the permits, or even from the wholesale shopkeepers; in the salt-producing districts from the actual sales. The rate of consumption per head will then become a mere matter of arithmetic.

21. If it be found that in the coffee regions the estate cooly, though living in a colder climate and drawing higher wages, uses less salt than he would were he still in his own country, it will be clear that some steps must be taken in the direction of increased facilities of obtaining the article. Badulla, for example, obtains its salt from Hambantota by tavalam; the cost of transport being 5*s.* per cwt., or no less than £5 per ton. When the new road to Batticaloa is opened, the cost of this transport should be reduced at least one-half, by substitution of dhony or steamer to Batticaloa; and cart for the rest of the way. The retail price at Badulla is 1½*d.* per lb., of which one half-penny is the Government monoply rate, another the cost of transport, the third half-penny the trader's profit. If the cost of transport were reduced to one farthing, the trader's profit should be able to bear proportionate reduction to one-third of a penny, and the party who consumes 11 lbs. of salt per annum at present, at a cost of 1*s.* 4½*d.*, would then pay 1*s.* 2¼*d.*; the saving of 2¼*d.* would enable him to buy 2 lbs. of salt extra. Now, an increased consumption of 2 lbs. of salt by each individual in Ceylon means an addition to the Revenue of £12,960. Were the Ceylon consumption brought up to the lowest estimate for that of Madras (14 lbs.) the increase to the Revenue would be £19,440.

22. Again, the wholesale price of salt at Ambépussa is 2*s.* 10*d.* per cwt. higher than at Kandy; the cost of transport being less. Such anomalies as this have been met, I understand, in Madras, by encouraging the sale of salt wholesale at the Railway stations.

23. It is well known that a considerable amount of salt is washed out of the earth, or made in small pans, by the natives in out-of-the-way places along the coast. So long however as this is confined to thinly-populated localities, and the salt so produced is not smuggled into the interior, no serious harm is being done to the Revenue. If however it be found that the consumption of salt per head in the Puttalam District, for example, is largely below the average of the Island, it will be self-evident that illicit traffic is being carried on to a proportionate extent; and more stringent measures will have to be devised for the better protection of the Revenue.

24. The above will, it is trusted, be sufficient to trace out a general outline of the enquiry which should be instituted when the Census Returns are complete. In the meantime I would suggest, that circular instructions be sent to the Government Agents to procure as minute information as is obtainable as to the consumption of salt in their Provinces, as well as the wholesale and retail prices ruling in the principal localities

25. Beyond the scope of the above general enquiry, there are one or two points in which a modification of the present system would, it is believed, be attended with advantage. I will briefly refer to them before concluding.

26. 1st. The rule laid down (in 1867, I believe) that no more salt should be collected or manufactured than is sufficient for two years' consumption, should be abrogated in the cases of Hambantota and Puttalam. At Hambantota, because of the superior quality of the salt manufactured there, and the uncertainty of the supply; and at Puttalam,

SALT REVENUE.

Report.

because it is the principal and, on the whole, the cheapest place of manufacture, as well as one on which the other Districts have to fall back in case of failure. At both these places the production should be limited by the amount of storage accommodation only.

27. The limitation of the stock on hand to two years' consumption was adopted under a mistaken idea of thereby reducing the amount of wastage. The wastage however takes place during the first six or eight months, when the salt is drying; the moisture oozing out of itself reduces slightly the weight of the salt, besides carrying a certain amount of saline matter with it. But when the salt has been stored sufficiently long for the process of drying to have ceased, it will be found to have formed itself into a hard, solid mass, which has to be cut with an axe when required for sale:—the wastage has then entirely ceased.

28. It will be observed that the average cost of salt at Hambantota is high. This, however, is due to the very small production of late years; there being certain fixed charges which are constant, whether the production be great or small. But the average of the years 1865 and 1866 (when the production was large) was 8½*d.* only; an advantageous rate, considering the quality of the salt. The causes of the failure of production at Hambantota,—where the salt is naturally formed,—require careful investigation.

29. The Salt Revenue of the Eastern Province is at present in a specially unsatisfactory position. The salt is manufactured by a private party owning some pans at Niláveli; the quality is very bad; in three years out of the past six, none was produced at all, and Government was obliged to import; and the cost is enormous. If it can be done without any large indemnity to the owner of the pans, I would recommend that the production of salt in the Eastern Province be discontinued altogether, and that it be declared a released district. That the naturally-formed salt from Tondaimánáru be taken to Batticaloa and Trincomalee, instead of being sold for export at 10*s.* 6*d.* a ton; the services of the Government steamer might be utilised in the removal, which would then cost practically little or nothing, if the removal were effected when other freight did not offer.

30. As has already been pointed out, when the new Batticaloa road is opened, Badulla and its neighbourhood will undoubtedly draw their salt supplies from Batticaloa by cart, instead of from Hambantota by tavalam; and it will be very important to substitute a good article for the very impure salt now produced at Niláveli.

I have, &c.,

JOHN DOUGLAS,

Auditor-General.

The Hon'ble
The COLONIAL SECRETARY.

STATEMENT of Salt Revenue for the Six years ended 31st December, 1870.

| | Southern Province. | | | | Eastern Province. | | | | North-Western Province. | | | | Northern Province. | | | | Total. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production. | Sale. | Cost. | Revenue. | Production. | Sale | Cost. | Revenue. | Production. | Sale. | Cost. | Revenue. | Production. | Sale. | Cost. | Revenue. | Production. | Sale, including export from the Island. | Sale exclusive of export. | Cost. | Revenue. |
| | Cwts. | Cwts. | £ | £ | Cwts. | Cwts. | £ | £ | Cwts. | Cwts. | £ | £ | Cwts. | Cwts. | £ | £ | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. | £ | £ |
| 1865 | 125117 | 58082 | 2350 | 13552 | 7002 | 16312 | 1222 | 3806 | 301337 | 185815 | 6071 | 43357 | 17267 | 31860<br>63920 | 3136 | 7346<br>1355 | 450723 | 355990 | 292070 | 12779 | 69416 |
| 1866 | 140686 | 75744 | 3737 | 17673 | — | 16951 | 1563 | 3962 | 374529 | 197824 | 8615 | 46159 | 276288 | 28622<br>26321 | 6587 | 6784<br>548 | 791503 | 345462 | 319141 | 20502 | 75126 |
| 1867 | 74162 | 63274 | 4325 | 14764 | — | 15815 | 857 | 5690 | — | 191470 | 3531 | 44676 | 46984 | 25725<br>71300 | 2287 | 5917<br>2152 | 121146 | 367584 | 296284 | 11000 | 71199 |
| 1868 | 30375 | 67884 | 2756 | 15835 | 4978 | 13927 | 726 | 3253 | 216550 | 173322 | 5531 | 40442 | 33333 | 26751<br>28000 | 2134 | 6561<br>710 | 285236 | 309884 | 281884 | 11147 | 66801 |
| 1869 | 42561 | 81004 | 1767 | 18901 | 23836 | 16362 | 1273 | 3816 | 93031 | 178971 | 4165 | 41760 | 64612 | 29423<br>84100 | 2748 | 6747<br>2187 | 224040 | 389860 | 305760 | 9953 | 73411 |
| 1870 | 22130 | 65155 | 1600 | 15202 | — | 15160 | 804 | 3537 | 133512 | 196774 | 4964 | 45914 | 11398 | 30291<br>33200 | 1622 | 6870<br>872 | 167040 | 340580 | 307380 | 8990 | 72395 |
| Total .. | 435031 | 411143 | 16535 | 95927 | 35816 | 94528 | 6445 | 22064 | 1118959 | 1124176 | 32877 | 262308 | 449882 | 479513 | 18514 | 48049 | 2039688 | 2109360 | 1802519 | 74371 | 428348 |
| Average for Six years... | 72505 | 68523 | 2755 | 15971 | 7163 | 15754 | 1074 | 3677 | 186493 | 187362 | 5479 | 43718 | 74980 | 79918 | 3085 | 8008 | 339948 | 351560 | 300419 | 12395 | 71391 |

Audit Office,
Colombo, 22nd June, 1871.

JOHN DOUGLAS,
Auditor-General.

# V.

## FURTHER PAPERS

RELATING TO

# THE CURRENCY OF CEYLON,

IN CONNECTION WITH

THE ADJUSTMENT OF POSTAL RATES AND STAMP DUTIES TO THE DECIMAL SUB-DIVISIONS OF THE RUPEE.

*(In continuation of Papers I., IV., XV., and XVI. of* 1869, *and I. of* 1871.*)*

**Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.**

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

1871.

## SCHEDULE.


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# CURRENCY OF CEYLON.

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**REMARKS** on Mr. MOLESWORTH'S scheme of Adjustment of Stamps in connection with the Decimalization of the Rupee.

[*See Paper IV., Sessional Papers*, 1869, *p.* 75.]



IT is to be regretted that Mr. Molesworth, impressed as he was with the advantages of the Decimal System, should in his commendable anxiety to make it acceptable to the public, have departed from it in a most essential part. The advantage of a decimal system is (if I may use the truism) that it is *decimal*. The mere subdivision of the rupee into a hundred parts, is but a step to this. To render it effectual, and to secure the full advantage of the system, not only should the smaller coins (below the rupee) bear a decimal proportion to the rupee, but the Government should, if it cannot command, at least encourage the adoption of the decimal *sub-divisions* as standards of dealing. It cannot do this more effectually than by requiring all transactions with the Government to be based on the decimal or sub-decimal dividend of a rupee. To introduce (as Mr. Molesworth proposes to do) stamps of the value of 4, 8, 12, 16 or 18 cents, would detract materially from the integrity and character of the decimal system, and necessitate mental and written calculations, which it is the very first object of the system to obviate. The value of stamps should be based on a decimal progression of 5, 10, 15, &c. For instance, a man sending for a rupee's worth of *five-cent* stamps, can calculate in a moment what number of stamps he will get for it. So with 10-cent or 15-cent stamps. But if he is compelled to buy stamps of 8-cents or 14 or 12 or 18 cents, he needs must enter into a calculation of what the rupee would fetch, and *there will always be a fraction left.* The same remark will apply to the converse process of multiplication.

Mr. Molesworth saw this difficulty, and in his second paper (XV., Sessional Papers, 1869, p. 263) apprehends that it would be considered a "departure from the decimal system," and attempts to meet the objection; but the arguments he relies on (from Mr. A. Smith and Prof. de Morgan) apply to the sub-division of the *minimum* coin (*i. e.*, the cent), and not to the adoption or sanction of a non-decimal value for what I may term the "necessaries" of commercial life,—postage and receipt stamps.

It is clear Mr. Molesworth was led away by too nice a regard for adjustment and equitable compensation, to relinquish one of the most desirable characteristics of this favourite scheme. I remember suggesting to you, at the time his paper was first made public, that his non-decimal stamps were a mistake. I have since worked out a scheme by which I think the adjustment may be effected in better accordance with the decimal system, viz.: by keeping strictly to the decimal progression (5, 10, 15, &c.), and by running-into-one the two-pence and three-pence stamps, so as to include them under 10 cents. My calculations are based on Mr. Molesworth's Table at p. 75, taking the stamp revenue of 1869, on which he has based his calculations. I do not myself think that the public would complain of an adjustment based on the standard of 5 cents to the penny, throughout. It would indeed result in an increase of about 20 per cent. on every penny stamp (20 going to the rupee, instead of 24 as at present), but on a question of "compensation" we may fairly set-off against this per-centage the benefit we confer on the public by the introduction of the decimal system and the simplification of all accounts and calculations.

As however the "adjustment" has been proposed, and has probably been talked of, I earnestly suggest that it should be based on a decimal progression, the compensation being effected as follows:—

1. Reduce the newspaper stamp from ½*d.* to 1-cent. (I speak quite disinterestedly, for I have almost ceased to belong to the Press.) This would be a proper and graceful concession, particularly to the Natives, who have at present several papers, necessarily of small size, and consequently of small price, to which the present postage of ½*d.* is out of reasonable proportion.

2. Raise the 4-cent stamp (Molesworth's equivalent for the penny postage stamp) to 5 cents.

3. In lieu of the four progressions of 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.* and 5*d.*, or (according to Molesworth) 8, 12, 16 and 20 cents, between 1*d.* and 6*d.*, let there be only *three*, viz: of 10, 15 and 20; the 2*d.* and 3*d.* stamps being classed under 10 cents.

4. Reduce Molesworth's 14 and 18-cent stamps (equivalents for 3*d.* and 4*d.*, respectively) to 10 and 15 cents.

The difference *against* the Public will, as per annexed Table, be about £750, which is really a very trifling increase on the £14,188 which forms the total of Mr. Molesworth's Table.

The above scheme will quite meet Mr. Molesworth's difficulty, which was (if I mistake not) principally based on the existence of a stock of postage and receipt stamps, which (in the absence of an adjustment) would be rendered useless. But the foregoing proposal will obviate this difficulty, for the Government may sell the existing stamps at the equivalents I have suggested, the 2*d.* and 3*d.* stamps being both sold at 10 cents, till exhausted.

The adjustment may be effected by repealing the existing schedules of *Stamp Ordinance* and the *Tolls Ordinance*, and by enacting a general Ordinance, requiring that wherever penalties on offences are expressed in *pounds*, a pound shall mean 10 rupees; or if in *shillings*, 50 cents; or if in pence, 5 cents to a penny. The latter will be a hardship on statutable offenders, but these cannot complain if they choose to offend against the laws.

Colombo, 31st May, 1871. C. A. L.

PROPOSED Adjustment of Postage and Receipt Stamps, &c.

| Character of Stamp. | Number issued in 1869. | | Present | | Proposed | | Remarks. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rate. | Amount. | Rate. | Amount. | | |
| | | | Pence. | Rupees. | Cents. | Rupees. | | |
| Postage. | 265,303 | | ½ | 5,527 | 1 | 2,653 | Agt. Molesworth's | 5,306 |
| ,, | 1,224,938 | | 1 | 51,039 | 5 | 61,246 | Agt. Molesworth's | 48,997 |
| ,, | 68,694 | 125,657 | 2 | 5,724 | 10 | 12,657 | Agt. Molesworth's | 5495 |
| ,, | 56,963 | | 3 | 7,120 | | | | 6835 |
| | | | | | | | | 12,330 |
| ,, | 18,699 | | 4 | 3,116 | 15 | 2,806 | | |
| ,, | 32,017 | | 5 | 6,670 | 20 | 6,403 | | |
| ,, | 8,175 | | 8 | 2,725 | 30 | 2,452 | | |
| ,, | 10,880 | | 9 | 4,080 | 35 | 3,808 | | |
| ,, | 21,624 | | 10 | 9,010 | 40 | 8,649 | | |
| ,, | 103 | | 21 | 90 | 85 | 87 | | |
| Receipts, &c. | 385,688 | | 1 | 16,070 | 5 | 19,284 | | |
| ,, | 58,368 | 76,708 | 2 | 4,864 | 10 | 7,670 | Agt. Molesworth's | 5,837 |
| ,, | 18,340 | | 3 | 2,292 | | | | 2,567 |
| | | | | | | | | 8,404 |
| ,, | 27,156 | | 4 | 4,526 | 15 | 4,073 | Agt. Molesworth's | 4,888 |
| ,, | 3,657 | | 8 | 1,219 | 30 | 1,097 | | |
| ,, | 39,958 | | 9 | 14,984 | 35 | 13,985 | | |
| ,, | 2,295 | | 3 | 287 | 10 | 229 | Agt. Molesworth's | 321 |
| ,, | 5,235 | | 4 | 872 | 15 | 785 | | 942 |
| ,, | 4,438 | | 8 | 1,479 | 30 | 1331 | | |
| ,, | 519 | | 9 | 194 | 35 | 181 | | |
| | | | | 141,868 | | 149,395 | Agt. Molesworth's | 141,457 |

N.B.—Two non-decimals occur in the Table of Toll-rates given at p. 6. These can be, without inconvenience or appreciable loss, altered from 16 and 6 to 15 and 5.

C. A. L.

**MEMORANDUM by Mr. Gillman on the Adjustment of Postal Rates in connection with the Decimalization of the Rupee.**

I presume I shall meet His Excellency's wishes by expressing my views (1st) on the general question of the adjustment of Ceylon Postal *Rates* in connection with the decimalization of the rupee, and with special reference to the arrangement of Postal *Stamps* proposed by Mr. Lorenz in his paper of the 31st ultimo; and (2nd) on the question whether this arrangement, or any other, can be carried out without an issue of new stamps.

Mr. Lorenz urges that the "values of stamps should be based on a decimal progression of 5, 10, 15, &c.;" and his reason is stated thus:—"A man sending for a rupee's worth of 5-cent stamps, can calculate in a moment what number of stamps he will get for it. So with 10-cent or 15-cent stamps. But if he be compelled to buy stamps of 8 cents, or 14, or 12, or 18" (not postal) "cents, he needs must enter into a calculation of what the rupee will fetch, *and there will always be a fraction left;*" and he finally proposes, by way of adjustment and compensation, the following stamps in cents, viz.:

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5, | 10, | 15, | 20, | 30, | 35, | 40, & | 8 |
| for those in pence | 1, | 2 & 3, | 4, | 5, | 8, | 9, | 10, | 21. |

The more obvious remarks on this proposal, and the reason assigned, are:—

1st. It is not a practical consequence of the decimalization of the currency that dealings should be in fives and tens. As an instance, I may mention that I have just seen specimens of two *new* stamps, issued in Newfoundland, one of which is of 3 cents and the other of 6 cents; and similar stamps, and those of multiples of four, are common in other British Colonies.

2nd. It is not suggested what should be the equivalent for the present 6-*pence* and 7-pence postages—very common rates; and it will be seen that, since the proposal substitutes a 20-cent *stamp* for the 5*d.* one, and a 30-cent stamp for the 8*d.* one, either the present 6*d.* and 7*d.* rates must be amalgamated, and both be 25 cents; or, one must be 25 cents, and the other amalgamated with the 8*d.* at 30 cents. Thus, between the 1*d.* and 10*d.* charges, to go no higher, there will be, at least, two breaks in uniformity of progressive charges; the inconvenience of which I shall elucidate more fully presently.

3rd. The statement "So with the 15-cent stamp," is demurrable. I doubt whether many persons can calculate what number of 15-cent stamps they can get for a rupee, more readily than they can make a similar reckoning as to 4, 8, 12 and 14-cent stamps. Indeed, by substituting in the latter part of the sentence, before quoted, Mr. Lorenz's own figures, the sentence will read as an argument against his proposal, thus:—"If one be compelled to buy stamps of 15, or 35 cents, he needs must enter into a calculation of what the rupee will fetch, *and there will always be a fraction left.*"

4th. The raising the cost of the present penny stamp, and the lowering that of most of the higher stamps, which Mr. Lorenz's proposal does, throw the burden of compensation chiefly on the people of Ceylon, whose stamp is the penny,—a measure, which would go far to risk the popularity of the proposed decimalization.

But the principal, and, in my opinion, fatal objection to Mr. Lorenz's proposed compensative adjustment, becomes apparent only when it is applied practically to reckoning *progressive* postal *charges*, and not merely to assigning values to single stamps for single half-ounce rates. This is what a person preparing a new Postal Guide must do. The result of this application is the destruction of all or any uniformity of progression in postal charges, according as the weight of a letter rises, and the introduction of a succession of rates which no memory can carry, and which would therefore necessitate reference to a Postal Guide for the simplest charge; because, on the proposed plan, no one knowing the charge on a half-ounce (or single-rate letter) would be able to tell therefrom by memory the charge on one of larger weight. For instance, the charge on a half-ounce Ceylon inland letter being, under the proposed adjustment, 5 cents, the charge on a 4-ounce letter will be, under the same, not eight times five, but 30 cents, and on a 5½-ounce letter, not eleven times five, but 45 cents. The same will be the case with regard to higher postal charges, including those to places out of Ceylon.

See the appended Table hereafter described.

Now, if there is one principle which, more than any other, all British Post Offices, following the London, adhere to, it is that letter rates shall progress regularly at so much per ½ ounce (or ¼ ounce in the case of some foreign letters), and book rates, also regularly, at so much per so-many (generally 4) ounces; and the results, to which the proposed adjustment leads, contrast harshly with the simplicity of this principle. To take another familiar instance: the rate of postage from Ceylon to several places on the Continent of Europe, viâ Alexandria and Italy, is, as most merchants here know, 7*d.* per ½ ounce,—a rate by which one may readily calculate the charge on a letter of any number of half ounces in weight; whereas, by Mr. Lorenz's proposal, the rates would be

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ounces..... | ½ | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1½ | ..... | 2 |
| Cents ..... | 30 | ..... | 60 | ..... | 85 | ..... | 1·15, and so on; |

See Table appended.

rates, which, as just stated, necessitate constant reference to a Guide, and the inconvenience of which any considerations of ease in calculating the *cost* of stamps will not compensate.

CURRENCY.

FURTHER PAPERS.

See the Table.

The general result of the proposal may be stated thus:—For the present one penny per half ounce rate there is substituted one where the first half-ounce is charged 5 cents, and the 2nd and 3rd are charged the same, viz.: ..... 10 „
„ 7th and 8th „ „ „ ..... 30 „
„ 14th and 15th „ „ „ ..... 60 „
„ 19th and 20th „ „ „ ..... 80 „
and the intervening and higher weights are charged sums increasing by five cents up to the rupee, but not according to any easily remembered rule: and, in regard to higher charges, as 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 6*d.*, &c., the half ounce, similar want of progressive uniformity and absence of rule of course follow.

I do not wonder that Mr. Lorenz should have offered this proposed adjustment for consideration, for it is at first sight very captivating, and its inconveniences are not disclosed till it is practically applied in the calculations necessary for preparing a Table of Charges. I have myself only recently made these calculations; and till I did so, I did not see how inapplicable to the existing state of things are not only the stamps proposed by Mr. Lorenz, but also those proposed by Mr. Molesworth at page 75, Sessional Paper IV, of 1869, as, also, certain rates proposed by him to me, as single half-ounce rates, and noted by him in an old issue of the "Ceylon Postal Guide." I regret very much that I had not gone fully into those calculations before Mr. Molesworth left this lately for Calcutta, as I am sure that the difficulty now presented has not been fully considered by him. This is apparent from his remarks on the Table on page 75 of the paper just referred to.

The postal stamps proposed by Mr. Molesworth in that paper differ from those proposed by Mr. Lorenz, in substituting 4, 8, 12 and 16-cent stamps for the present 1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.* and 4*d.*, respectively, the other stamps being the same as those adopted by Mr. Lorenz. The want of uniformity of progression in the consequent postal charges is even more marked in this adaptation than in that of Mr. Lorenz, for the charges rise at first, but not uniformly, by multiples of 4, and subsequently by multiples of 5.

The other rates to which I have alluded, were noted by Mr. Molesworth in a copy of the Postal Guide of 1866, wherein all the rates, Inland, Home and Foreign, were specified simply at so much per ½, or ¼ ounce; and the public were left to calculate the consequent charges on letters of higher weights. I received the annotated copy from Mr. Molesworth from England, after I had ceased to act as Postmaster-General; which is one reason why I had not closely examined it at the time. Mr. Molesworth assigned to the single—*i. e.*, the ½-ounce rate—in all cases, some multiple of five cents. But, when the rates for two or more half ounces are calculated, it is found that uniformity of progression is at these rates incompatible with any approximate adherence to present postal charges, just as is the case with the other two plans above described.

See Table.

Table.

I append a Table in which the successive charges on letters of weight from ½ ounce to 24 ounces are shewn at all rates from 1*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per ½ ounce, in cents according to each of the three plans now considered. It has been prepared by first noting under the column of Inland rates (*i. e.*, the 1*d.* per ½ ounce), the equivalent stamp in cents assigned to each postal charge from 1*d.* to 24*d.*; and the equivalents, so noted, are then used in assigning the charges to higher rates, such as 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 11*d.* and the ½ ounce. The Table illustrates, at a glance, the difficulty I have endeavoured to point out.

This difficulty results from the attempt to adapt an issue of stamps, whose facial values increase by fives, to existing Postal charges. It is impossible to frame any Table of Charges fairly approaching these in amount, and progressing uniformly, if they are to be paid by Ceylon stamps progressing in value by fives and multiples of five. The only way to unite a uniform progression of postal charges here with an issue of such stamps, is to adopt Mr. Lorenz's other proposal (abandoned, however, by him), that of an adjustment based on a standard of 5 cents to the penny *throughout*. If, however, such a step be taken, other countries may fairly complain of a want of reciprocity in postal charges, and of equity in regard to the understanding with the English, and other Post Offices, that we charge such rates, only, as will cover our and their inland rates and the sea-postage. It is true that the Postmaster-General here pays his collections direct into the Treasury, and that his accounts with Home and foreign countries are adjusted monthly without any reference to the amount of postal revenue collected here, the balance against Ceylon being, in fact, paid out of votes made annually to the Treasurer, and not to the Postmaster; and that many of the rates may be altered by simple Proclamation. Still, it is a principle, not to be lightly departed from, that whatever may be charged as *local* inland-rates, the charges made for sea-postage and Home or foreign rates, shall not exceed the amounts mentioned in instructions from England, or agreed to in conventions with other countries: and there is no escaping from an increase of these charges if the rates are to be uniformly progressive (so as to be intelligible to the public and Postal Officers), and if the rate of progression is to be based on the standard of five cents to a penny.

The only country, that I know of, in the East, where this desirable object is attained, is Java, where the postage stamps are (I quote from memory) of 5, 10, 15, 20 and 50 cents: but as the Java unit, the florin, is equivalent to 20 pence British, this issue coincides exactly in value with the British 1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.* and 10*d.* which it is probably meant to do, as British rates rule the correspondence in Eastern waters.

The difficulty under consideration must have been felt in Hongkong on the decimalization of the currency there; and it has been met by an issue, not of 5-cent, &c., stamps, but by these (I quote again from memory) 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 18 (obsolete), 24, 48 and 96 cents. And, again, in the Straits Settlements, the issue is similar, being, I believe, as follows:—2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, 32 and 48 cents.

The only possible adjustment, that, under all the circumstances, I can see for Ceylon postage—until British currency itself, and consequently British postal rates, shall be decimalized—is that based on a standard of 4 cents (not to say 4¼, and there is at least one country using such fractions in its stamps) to the penny *throughout*. Our issue will then stand thus in stamps,

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cents..... | 4, | 8, | 12, | 16, | 20, | 24, | 32, | 36, | 40, | 48 | and 96. |
| For pence | 1, | 2, | 3, | 4, | 5, | 6, | 8, | 9, | 10, | 12 | and 24. |

(The 21*d*. stamp mentioned by Mr. Lorenz and Mr. Molesworth, is obsolete.)

The effect of this on the revenue may be reckoned thus:—That obtained from sale of postage stamps (less commission), in 1869 was £15,757 (Administration Reports, page 310). The standard above proposed will cause a loss of 4 per cent., or £630, on that amount. But this loss will probably be made up to a large extent in the first year at least, by sales to stamp collectors, if the faces of the stamps be printed on in the manner below recommended by me.

Postal charges based on this standard of 4 cents to the penny can be framed so as to progress uniformly from ½ ounce up to any weight, and thus be intelligible and easily remembered, and still differ but little from present rates; while the loss on the revenue will go far to popularise the principle of decimalization of the rupee, and eradicate any impression, which the people of this country would adopt only too readily, that Government intended to make a gain from them by the change.

I have not offered any remarks on the proposal to make the lowest—the Newspaper—stamp one cent, instead of two. It is a question, altogether, for the Government.

On the further question, proposed to me, whether the adjustment of Ceylon postage stamps can be made, *at first*, without new stamps, I think that, whatever plan of adjustment be adopted, it will meet all difficulties if—as was done at St. Helena, and for the first issue at the Straits Settlements—our present postage stamps have printed on them the equivalents of their facial values in cents; the words "four cents," for instance being printed over the words "one penny" on the present stamp of that value, and so on. This may be done, with ease, by the sheet, at the Printing Office under Mr. Skeen's superintendence, and in dark or light ink according to the colours of the stamps. A supply of these sheets should be in stock at all Kachchéries and Post Offices for some days before 31st December next; and it should be made known that, on and after 1st January, 1872, no postage stamps will be acknowledged but those so printed on as described; and that any unprinted stamps in the hands of the public on 1st January, 1872, will be exchanged at those offices for printed stamps at their equivalent values as printed; and the unprinted stamps should be returned to the Treasury to be printed on and re-issued.

If, however, the standard of 4 cents to a penny be adopted throughout, every stamp in use being then depreciated in value to the extent of 4 per cent., there will be no inducement on the part of the public to amass a quantity before 31st December next; and, if it be declared that 4 cents shall be deemed *postally* equivalent to one penny, the printing I have mentioned will not be in this case absolutely necessary, as the rule of 4 cents to a penny *postally* is one which can be easily remembered and acted on by the public. The printing, however, is highly desirable, and will certainly prove remunerative by sales to stamp collectors.

It is, I suppose, of course intended that altogether new stamps shall be issued at as early a date as possible.

H. W. GILLMAN.

Galle, 12th June, 1871.

[CXLII]

TABLE shewing Postal Charges, in Cents, on Letters of weights increasing by half-ounces, according to the various plans of compensative adjustment proposed by Mr. Lorenz (columns marked L.), and by Mr. Molesworth first, in Sessional Papers IV. of 1869 (columns marked M. 1), and next as noted in a Postal Guide (columns marked M. 2).

| Present Charges per ½ oz. | 1d. | | | 2d. | | | 3d. | | | 4d. | | 5d. | | 6d. | | 7d. | | 8d. | | 9d. | | 10d. | | 11d. | | 1s. | 1s. 1d. | | 1s. 2d. | | 1s. 3d. | | 1s. 4d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proposed plans. | L. | M 1. | M 2. | L. | M 1. | M 2. | L. | M 1. | M 2. | L. and M 1. | M 2. | L. and M 1. | M 2. | L. and M 1. | M 2. | L. and M 1. | M 2. | L. and M 1. | M 2. | L. and M 1. | M 2. | L. and M 1. | M 2. | L. and M 1. | M 2. | L. and M 1. | L. and M 1. | M 2. | L. and M 1. | M 2. | L. and M 1. | M 2. | L. and M 1. | M 2. |
| Ounces. | Cents. | | | Cents. | | | Cents. | | | Cents. | | Cents. | | Cents. | | Cents. | | Cents | | Cents. | | Cents. | | Cents. | | Cents. | Cents. | | Cents. | | Cents. | | Cents. | |
| ½ | 5 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 40 | 35 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 65 | 70 |
| 1 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 16 | 20 | 25 | | 30 | 30 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 60 | 60 | 65 | 70 | 75 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 90 | 90 | 1·00 | 1·10 | 1·10 | 1·15 | 1·20 | 1·25 | 1·30 | 1·30 | 1·40 |
| 1½ | 10 | 12 | 10 | 25 | | 30 | 35 | | 40 | 50 | 50 | 60 | 60 | 75 | 80 | 85 | 80 | 1·00 | 1·00 | 1·10 | 1·10 | 1·25 | 1·30 | 1·35 | 1·40 | &c. Regular | 1·60 | 1·60 | 1·75 | 1·80 | 1·85 | 1·90 | 2·00 | 2·00 |
| 2 | 15 | 16 | 20 | 30 | | 40 | 50 | | 50 | 65 | 70 | 80 | 80 | 1·00 | 1·00 | 1·15 | 1·20 | 1·30 | 1·40 | 1·50 | 1·50 | 1·65 | 1·70 | 1·80 | 1·90 | | 2·15 | 2·20 | &c. | 2·40 | 2·50 | 2·50 | 2·65 | 2·70 |
| 2½ | 20 | | 20 | 40 | | 40 | 60 | | 60 | 80 | 80 | 1·00 | 1·00 | Re-gu-lar | | ... | | 1·65 | 1·70 | .. | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | | 2·90 | | | | |
| 3 | 25 | | 30 | 50 | | 50 | 75 | | 80 | 1·00 | 1·00 | Regular | | | | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | | .. | ... | | | 3·50 | | | | |
| 3½ | 30 | | 30 | 60 | | 60 | 85 | | 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | &c. | | | | |
| 4 | 30 | | 40 | 65 | | 70 | 1·00 | | 1·00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4½ | 35 | | 40 | 75 | | 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 40 | | 40 | 80 | | 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5½ | 45 | | 50 | 90 | | 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 50 | | 50 | 1·00 | | 1·00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6½ | 55 | | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 60 | | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7½ | 60 | | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 65 | | 70 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8½ | 70 | | 70 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 75 | | 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9½ | 80 | | 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 80 | | 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10½ | 85 | | 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 90 | | 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11½ | 95 | | 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 1·00 | | 1·00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Galle, 12th June, 1871.
H. W. GILLMAN.

**ISSUES of Postage Stamps and Envelopes, during the year 1870.**

| Number of Stamps. | | Rate. s. | Rate. d. | Value. £ | Value. s. | Value. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 384,364 | Postage Stamps ... | 0 | 0½ | 800 | 15 | 2 |
| 1,521,855 | " ... | 0 | 1 | 6,341 | 1 | 3 |
| 71,033 | " ... | 0 | 2 | 591 | 18 | 10 |
| 54,008 | " ... | 0 | 3 | 675 | 2 | 0 |
| 24,923 | " ... | 0 | 4 | 415 | 7 | 8 |
| 27,409 | " ... | 0 | 5 | 571 | 0 | 5 |
| 43,022 | " ... | 0 | 6 | 1,075 | 11 | 0 |
| 6,416 | " ... | 0 | 8 | 213 | 17 | 4 |
| 24,099 | " ... | 0 | 9 | 903 | 14 | 3 |
| 6,197 | " ... | 0 | 10 | 258 | 4 | 2 |
| 48,047 | " ... | 1 | 0 | 2,402 | 7 | 0 |
| 12,561 | " ... | 2 | 0 | 1,256 | 2 | 0 |
| | | | £ | 15,505 | 1 | 1 |
| 17,554 | Envelopes ... | 0 | 1 | 82 | 5 | 8¼ |
| 175 | " ... | 0 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 11⅞ |
| 75 | " ... | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 9⅜ |
| 51 | " ... | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 9⅜ |
| 51 | " ... | 0 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 0⅜ |
| 41 | " .. | 0 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 9⅛ |
| 181 | " ... | 0 | 9 | 6 | 17 | 7⅛ |
| 75 | " ... | 0 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3¾ |
| 42 | " ... | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5⅞ |
| 19 | " .. | 1 | 9 | 1 | 13 | 5⅜ |
| 30 | " ... | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3¾ |
| 2,242,228 | | TOTAL ..£ | | 15,610 | 16 | 2¾ |

MEMORANDUM by Mr. GILLMAN on the Adjustment of Stamps other than Postage with the decimal divisions of the Rupee.

IN adjusting these with the decimal divisions of the rupee it is advisable first to examine the existing *progressive* Tables of duties imposed by the Stamp Ordinances, and to ascertain, by trial, the simplest mode of substituting charges in cents for those in pence without fractions; and then to look at the amount of sales during the past year to find the loss or gain to the revenue from the substitution. Obviously, if the amount of sales alone be looked to, and an arbitrary adjustment be proposed from it only, the regularity of the scales of progression of Stamp duties is likely to be lost sight of, as happened in the case of Postage stamps. It will be allowed that it is preferable to retain than to abandon this regularity: and it will, probably, be also allowed that progression by fives, tens, and hundreds should be adopted if possible, especially in the present case where the Legislature is free to deal with the duty as they please.

The existing *progressive* Tables appearing in the Schedule to the Stamp Ordinance No. 11 of 1861, may be exhibited together, thus (some progressing by fives, and others by tens, &c).:—

**A.**

| Over £ | Not over £ | Bond, Mortgage, Assignment. s. | Bond, Mortgage, Assignment. d. | Gift, Transfer of Land. s. | Gift, Transfer of Land. d. | Probate. s. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 1 |
| 5 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 10 | 20 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| 20 | 30 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| 30 | 40 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 8 |
| 40 | 50 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 10 |
| 50 | 75 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 15 |
| 75 | 100 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 20 |
| Every further | 25 | — | | 2 | 6 | 5 |
| Do. | 100 | 5 | 0 | — | | — |

**B.**

| Over £ | Not over £ | Lease of Land. s. | Lease of Land. d. | Agreement over one pound. s. | Agreement over one pound. d. | Appraisement. s. | Appraisement. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 | | |
| 5 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | |
| 10 | 15 | 1 | 6 | | | 1 | 3 |
| 15 | 20 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 6 | | |
| 20 | 25 | 2 | 6 | | | | |
| 25 | 50 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| 50 | 75 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 75 | 100 | 10 | 0 | | | | |
| further | 25 | — | | 1 | 0 | — | |
| do. | 50 | 5 | 0 | — | | — | |
| 100 | 200 | — | | — | | 10 | 0 |
| 200 | 500 | — | | — | | 15 | 0 |
| over | 500 | — | | — | | 20 | 0 |

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and the Tables for Inland and Foreign Bills, which are more diffuse, may be shewn thus;—

C.

| Over £ | Not over £ | Inland Bills. £ | s. | d. | Foreign Bills in sets. Each one. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1* | 0 | 1 |
| 5 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 | | |
| 10 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 3 | | |
| 25 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| 50 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 3 |
| 75 | 100 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 100 | 200 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 200 | 300 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 300 | 400 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 400 | 500 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| 500 | 750 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| 750 | 1000 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| 1000 | 1500 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 1500 | 2000 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| 2000 | 3000 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 3000 | 4000 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| further | 1000 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 4 |

* Pro. Notes on demand, included, as provided for by Ordinance No. 9 of 1865. Sec. 5.

Besides these, there are levied, at present, for "Fiscal's Schedules," by Proclamation under Ordinance No. 4 of 1867, the following duties, proceeding according to the different "classes" of actions in the Courts of Requests, and the District Courts:—

D.

| | Amount in dispute. Over £ | | Under £ | | Each Process. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Court of Requests..... | 0 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 0 | 2 |
| | 2 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 0 | 3 |
| | 5 | ..... | 10 | ..... | 0 | 4 |
| District Court..... | 10 | ..... | 30 | ..... | 0 | 6 |
| | 30 | ..... | 75 | ..... | 0 | 9 |
| | 75 | ..... | 150 | ..... | 1 | 0 |
| | 150 | ..... | 500 | ..... | 1 | 3 |
| | 500 | ..... | 1,000 | ..... | 1 | 9 |
| | 1,000 | ..... | 5,000 | ..... | 2 | 0 |
| | over | ..... | 5,000 | ..... | 3 | 9 |

The other *judicial* stamp duties imposed by the Ordinance No. 11 of 1861, proceed by 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and multiples thereof, with two exceptions, viz., District Court Subpœnas of 9*d.*, and Court of Requests Subpœnas of 3*d.* Stamp duties on Bonds against forthcoming crops are regulated by Ordinance No. 8 of 1868, and the lowest charge being 2*s.* 6*d.*, presents no difficulty decimally.

The tables just given disclose a want of uniformity in the progression; stamps for leases of lands, for example, progressing by different steps from those for gifts or sales of land; and those for agreements differently from those for bonds, &c., both in progression and rates after £50. Though this consideration has no immediate reference to the decimal system, still there is no reason why this anomaly, for which there is really no good reason, may not be removed, now that the opportunity offered by the introduction of a new Ordinance occurs. All the tables may then be condensed, and thus easily carried in the memory. As regards Stamps on Bills, also, it will be seen that the tax is at the rate of 1*s.* per £100 on Inland, and 4*d.* per £100 on Foreign Bills, but that the taxes on the £5 or £10 Inland are in a higher proportion than this rate,—a principle which admits of being extended a little. This table may be much condensed by omitting the *per saltum* steps of 500 to 750 and 750 to 1000; and this, without loss or gain to the revenue, as will be seen presently.

In adjusting these tables to the decimal sub-divisions of the Rupee, the rates that present difficulty are the 1*d.*, 2*d*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 8*d.*, 9*d.*, and 1*s.* 3*d.*, 1*s.* 8*d.*, &c.

I have tried several modes of adjustment (among others that of Mr. Lorenz, which involves a loss of about Rupees 2,900); and what I finally reached was this:—To substitute in *all* cases 5 cents and 10 cents for 1*d.* and 2*d.* respectively, in which I so far agree with Messrs. Molesworth and Lorenz. Next, in Tables A. and B. after condensation, I propose

to substitute 15 cents for 3*d.*; and in Table C. (Bills), 5 cents, 10 cents, 15 cents for the 1*d.*, 2*d.* and 3*d.* duties on *Inland* bills, and to amalgamate the 9*d.* and 1*s.* duties into 1*s.*; and in regard to Foreign Bills, to substitute 5 cents and 10 cents (as before) for 1*d.* and 2*d.*, and to amalgamate the 3*d.* and 4*d.* duties into 15 cents; and to make the charges on both classes of bills to progress by hundreds up to 1,000, and by thousands after that figure, which will eliminate the charges on the £750 bill; and the statement of sales in 1870, to be presently mentioned, will shew that no great loss or gain will accrue from this, as the sales of Stamps for Bills of £500, £750, and £1,000 respectively approach each other in amount. I would, further, reduce the District Court Subpœnas of 9*d.* to 35 cents, a number which will agree well in progression with the next rate of 1*s.* (50 cents); and the Court of Requests Subpœna of 3*d.* may be rated at 15 cents as with other Stamps of that value. The progression of charges in other cases by steps from £50 to £75, and £75 to £100 may, without any appreciable loss or gain be altered to this;—£50 to £80 and £80 to £100, by which means the objectionable sum of 3*s.* 9*d.*, and its multiples, will be eliminated from the duties. The Fiscals' Schedules require a special adjustment of their own.

Tables A. and B. will then stand together thus;—

**E.**

| Over Rupees. | Not over Rupees. | Appraisement Bond, Mortgage, Agreement, over Rs. 10. Rs. | Cts. | Gift, Transfer, Lease of Land. Rs. | Cts. | Probate. Rs. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 50 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 50 |
| 50 | 100 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 50 | 1 | 00 |
| 100 | 200 | 0 | 50 | 1 | 00 | 2 | 00 |
| 200 | 300 | 0 | 75 | 1 | 50 | 3 | 00 |
| 300 | 400 | 1 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 4 | 00 |
| 400 | 500 | 1 | 25 | 2 | 50 | 5 | 00 |
| 500 | 800 | 2 | 00 | 4 | 00 | 8 | 00 |
| 800 | 1000 | 2 | 50 | 5 | 00 | 10 | 00 |
| further | 500 | 1 | 25 | 2 | 50 | 5 | 00 |

and the rates on Bills will be

**F.**

| Over Rupees. | Not over Rupees. | Inland. Rs. | Cts. | Foreign in sets, each Bill. Rs. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 50 | 0 | 5 | — | |
| 50 | 100 | 0 | 10 | — | |
| 100 | 250 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 5 |
| 250 | 500 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 10 |
| 500 | 1000 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 15 |
| further | 1000 up to 10000 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 15 |
| further | 10000 after first | 5 | 00 | 1 | 50 |

The "Fiscal Schedule" Stamp duties appear to have been fixed arbitrarily in 1867. The duties levied are half of the maximum permitted by the Ordinance of that year, No. 4. I propose the following adjustment, which differs little from the existing one, and will entail a loss (as will be presently seen) of about £10 only, it being important—as the revenue from this source is applied to a special purpose—that it should not be largely increased or diminished by the adjustment:—

**G.**

| | Amount in dispute. Over Rupees. | Under Rupees. | Proclaimed Rates on each Process. Rs. | Cts. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Court of Requests | 0 | 50 | 0 | 10 | Double these rates will be the maximum for the Ordinance. |
| | 50 | 100 | 0 | 20 | |
| District Court | 100 | 300 | 0 | 25 | |
| | 300 | 750 | 0 | 35 | |
| | 750 | 1,500 | 0 | 50 | |
| | 1,500 | 5,000 | 0 | 60 | |
| | 5,000 | 10,000 | 0 | 80 | |
| | 10,000 | 50,000 | 1 | 00 | |
| | over | 50,000 | 2 | 00 | |

The Tables E., F., and G. are, I think, in the spirit of the decimal system, and the rates of progression after the first, are uniform. The Tables are simple and easily to be remembered.

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The effect of their introduction on the Revenue I am enabled to calculate with tolerable accuracy by the aid of a Statement, furnished by Mr. Vane, of the sales of Stamps of all kinds at the Treasury during 1870. This Statement is annexed to this paper.

The result may be shewn thus:—

| | | | Rs. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Gain* on 1*d.* stamp raised to 5 cents | Blank | ..... | 3023 | 49 |
| Do. do. | Receipts | ..... | 725 | 08 |
| Do. 2*d.* „ do. 10 cents | Blank | .... . | 350 | 25 |
| Do. 3*d.* „ do. 15 cents | Court of Requests Subpœnas | | 287 | 20 |
| Do. do. — | Blank | ..... | 3907 | 40 |
| Do. 9*d.* „ do. 50 cents | Inland Bills Blank Stamps | | 2273 | 34 |
| | Total gain...Rupees | | 10,566 | 76 |

*Deduct Loss.*

| | | Rs. | Cts. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| † Foreign Bills, impressed and adhesive | ..... | 2831 | 32 | | |
| Fiscals' Schedules | | 105 | 82 | | |
| District Court Subpœnas of 9*d.* | ..... | 263 | 90 | | |
| | | | | 3,201 | 04 |
| Net gain (E. & O. E.) | | | | 7,365 | 72 |

☞ This gain may, fairly, be set against the loss of about Rupees 7,200 on postage, (stamps and money collections) caused by the decimal adjustment; as it is probable that the parties who use general stamps are those who use the Post Office also. There will be a small margin to set against interest on cost of new stamps, &c.

I would therefore recommend the adoption of Tables E., F. and G., in lieu of those A., B., C. and D., as, when combined with the new postal rates, of 4 cents to the 1*d.* throughout, there will be but slight loss to the public or gain to Government, on the whole change of stamp duties and postal charges.

There is another matter, connected with Fiscals' Schedules, which, though it has no other connection with decimal adjustments, may be arranged for at this opportunity. I refer to the expense, and the great and unnecessary trouble given by the present form and mode of use of these Schedule stamps. As now employed, these are impressed on a half sheet of foolscap, which is printed in this form:—

| Court. D. C. or C. R. | Number of Case. | Amount involved or value of Estate. | Number and Value of Process. | When returnable. | Forwarded. | Received. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Date<br>Secretary or Clerk. | Date<br>Fiscal or Deputy. |

This day of 18

Every civil process that leaves a Court (and there must be about 200,000 of them yearly in Ceylon) must have, attached to it, a printed Schedule filled up as above indicated—a piece of business which proves an unmitigated trouble in Courts, takes up much time, and leads to delay in the issue of Process to Fiscals for service. The Fiscal, on the receipt of Process, detaches these Schedule Stamps, makes an entry of each in an account book, and forwards the account with the stamps monthly to the Treasury, whence, after a preliminary audit, they are sent for final examination to the Auditor-General. Special Clerks are required for this business in Fiscals' Offices, and, I believe, in the Treasury and Audit Office. The object of this elaborate sytem is to provide a special fund, and check any loss on it by a particular and troublesome audit of *each* stamp.

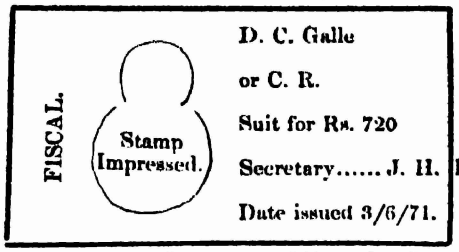
I submit that the whole system of audit may be dispensed with, and most of the other trouble be saved, if stamps of the nature of adhesive, and to be used as are Receipt stamps (but not printed from plates, only impressed), be employed for this purpose; the stamps being so made, or marked, that they can be used for process only, and the use of other

* Perhaps all the 9*d.* blank stamps are not used for the 9*d.* bills; some may be used to make up such charges as 3*s.* 9*d.*, &c; but 3*s* 9*d.* rate is now proposed to be raised to 4*s.*

† The gain of Rupees 2273·34 on the other side should be remembered as against this. If foreign bills be charged at 20 cents instead of 15 cents per £100, there will be a gain of Rupees 6018·18, instead of a loss.

stamps being prohibited. The Treasurer would then, at the close of a year, look to the *aggregate* sales of this description of stamp, just as he does now in regard to Postage, Bills, &c.; and the sum, so shewn, may be accepted as that due to the Revenue from these stamps, just as the Postal revenue is indicated by the sale of Postage stamps.

My proposal is briefly to make the Schedule stamped paper of this form, and size, and thus printed, the stamp being still an impressed one: paste is a thing in use in all public offices; and this paper may be pasted by a Court officer (or Proctor's Clerk) on the part of the Process where the Secretary signs his name at present, and he will sign partly on the stamp and partly on the body of the Process, adding the date, as is done under the well-known rule (Ordinance 11 of 1861, section 22) as to receipt stamps. The entry of the Court and amount will give no trouble The Fiscals will, in their own interest, see that no process is served without one of these stamps so defaced being pasted on the original, or, if this be re-issued (as Writs), without a similar fresh *additional* stamp. No audit will be necessary, just as none is needed for postage, receipts, and other sources of revenue from stamps. All the advantages of adhesive stamps without their expense will be secured; and the services of some Clerks may be dispensed with.




Finally, the Ordinance adjusting Postage and other stamps to cents may be very short, containing sections to the following effect:—

1. Postal charges at 4 cents to the 1*d*.
2. Tables E. and F. substituted for A., B. and C.
3. Table G. substituted for that annexed to Ordinance No. 4 of 1867; stamps as above described, and no others, to be used for Process sent to Fiscals.

H. W. GILLMAN.

Galle, 1st July, 1871.

# VI.

## CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

# CONTRACT

FOR CONSTRUCTION OF

# NÁWALAPIṬIYA BRANCH RAILWAY.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
CEYLON.

1871.

# CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

## CONTRACT

FOR CONSTRUCTION OF

## NAWALAPITIYA BRANCH RAILWAY.

RAILWAY CONTRACT.

NÁWALAPITIYA BRANCH.

ARTICLES of CONTRACT made the Seventh day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-one, *between* THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAND OF CEYLON of the one part, and DAVID REID late of Parries in the East Indies, but now residing in Ceylon, Civil Engineer, FRANCIS DAWSON MITCHELL of Nagpore, Civil Engineer, and PALLONJIE PESTONJIE of Bombay, carrying on business as Railway Contractors, and hereinafter called the Contractors, of the other part.

WHEREAS the said Government are desirous of constructing a Railway from Péradeniya Station to Náwalapitiya in the Island of Ceylon; AND WHEREAS Surveys have been made and a general Specification has been prepared on behalf of the said Government, and a copy of such Specification as finally settled is given in the first Schedule to these presents; AND WHEREAS the said Contractors have offered to make and complete the Railway in accordance with the terms of the said Specification, and the said offer has been accepted by the said Government, and it was agreed between them that these presents should be entered into by way of Contract accordingly.

AND WHEREAS it has been agreed that the said Contractors shall secure the due performance of the said Contract by the joint and several bond of the said Contractors in the penal sum of Fifty thousand Rupees, and by the deposit with the Oriental Bank Corporation of the said sum to be hypothecated with the said Government to secure the payment of the said penalty.

NOW THEREFORE THESE PRESENTS WITNESS that the said Contractors, so far as regards such part of this Contract as is to be fulfilled by them or on their part, and every two of them, and each of them, do and doth hereby for themselves and himself, and their and his respective heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, COVENANT and agree with the Government of the Island of Ceylon in manner following, that is to say:—

Interpretation of terms.

1.—The Schedules to these presents shall be deemed part of these presents, and the expression "The Contractors," therein, as well as in these presents, shall mean and include the said DAVID REID, FRANCIS DAWSON MITCHELL, and PALLONJIE PESTONJIE, and the survivors and survivor of them, and the executors, and administrators of such survivor, and their or his licensed assignees, and the words "their," "they," "them," and "themselves," when used with reference to the expression "Contractors," shall mean, respectively, the words "his," "he," "him," and "himself," whenever the word "Contractors" shall be construed in the singular number. The expression, "The Railway," herein and in the Schedules hereto, refers to the intended Railway mentioned in the Specification. The expression, "The Government," means the Government for the time being of the said Island of Ceylon, represented, for the purposes of this Contract, by the Colonial Secretary for the time being of such Government, or person lawfully acting as such; and every certificate given or signed by such Colonial Secretary or person lawfully acting as such Colonial Secretary, shall be conclusive evidence of every order, decree, and appointment of the said Government, and all notices on behalf of the Government may be given by him as well as by the Engineer, and everything done in execution or pursuance of this Contract under the written authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in England, or of the Governor, or such Colonial Secretary, or person lawfully acting as such, shall be deemed to have been done by the Government. The expression, "the Consulting Engineer," means the Engineer for the time being appointed by the said Government to act as such Consulting Engineer in the matter of this Contract, who shall be appointed in the manner hereinafter in that behalf provided. All notices to be given to the Contractors for the purpose of this Contract shall be in writing, under the hand of the Colonial Secretary of the said Government, or person lawfully acting as such Colonial Secretary as aforesaid, or of the Consulting Engineer or his agent, or of the Resident Engineer or his agents, and shall either be delivered to the Contractors personally, or to some one of them, or left for them or him with one of their or his agents, or foremen at the works, or with such person and at such places as they or he shall name and appoint in Ceylon or London, upon whom and where such notices may also be served, or failing such appointment, at some Office on the said works in Ceylon, or at Gampola at the option of the Government.

Notices, how to be served.

Resident Engineer may be appointed by the Government.

2.—The Government may from time to time appoint a Resident Engineer in Ceylon to represent them there for the purposes of this Contract.

RAILWAY CONTRACT

NÁWALAPITIYA BRANCH.

Consulting Engineer and Resident Engineer may delegate powers to their Assistant.

3.—The Consulting Engineer and the Resident Engineer may from time to time respectively delegate to Assistants to be named by them such of the powers and authorities respectively vested in them for the general purposes of this Contract, as they with the consent of the Government may think fit; and the Contractors will recognize such Assistants, on written notice of their appointment as lawfully exercising for the purposes of this Contract the powers and authorities so delegated.

Certificates of Consulting Engineer and Resident Engineer to be binding on Government.

4.—Every certificate in writing of the Consulting Engineer or the Resident Engineer, given under his hand for any of the purposes of this Contract, shall be binding and conclusive on the Government and on the Contractors, and shall be final, except where otherwise provided by these presents, and save only that either of them by any subsequent certificate given for the purposes of this Contract may make any rectification which he thinks necessary and proper of all or any of his prior certificates.

Interpretation of the term "The Engineer."

5.—The expression, "the Engineer," herein and in the Schedules hereto, means and includes the Consulting Engineer for the purposes of matters and work in England, and the Resident Engineer for the purposes of matters and work in Ceylon, respectively.

Contractors to construct and complete Railway.

6.—The Contractors shall well and substantially and in a good, lasting and workmanlike manner, and with the best materials and workmanship, construct, execute, and complete the Railway and works mentioned in the Specification as a single line of Railway, and shall construct and lay down a single line of rails thereon, and shall construct and execute and complete such Railway and works, with all requisite excavations and embankments, tunnels, earthworks, diversions of roads, rivers, canals, streams, drains, bridges, approaches, culverts, retaining walls, brickworks, ironworks, masonry, concrete, piling, asphalte, permanent-way, sidings, station buildings, fencing, accessories and conveniences whatsoever, temporary or permanent, necessary, or which shall by the Engineer be required for forming and constructing the said Railway and works complete, in accordance with the directions and conditions contained or referred to in the said Specification, and these presents respectively, or with the plans, instructions and Specifications from time to time hereafter to be furnished or given. And shall at their own cost provide all and every kind of labour, stone, bricks, timber, ironworks, buildings and other materials, waggons, barrows, and beasts of labour, planks, scaffolding, centering, temporary rails or trams, and sleepers, engines implements, tools, and plant, respectively, described or referred to, or implied in the aforesaid Specification, or which shall, in the opinion of the Engineer, be required for the due execution, construction or completion of all or any of the works hereby undertaken to be executed, constructed or made, and shall abide by, perform and fulfil all the requisitions, conditions, and directions in the Specification contained.

Contractors to provide materials.

Customary accommodation works to be executed by Contractors.

7.—All customary and proper accommodation works rendered necessary by the construction of the Railway, shall be executed by the Contractors as part of the guaranteed Contract, but this shall not be understood to require of them new or improved accommodation works, of which the necessity is not caused by interference with existing communication or accommodations.

Contractors to employ competent persons, &c.

8.—The Contractors shall at all times during the progress of the said works provide and employ constantly upon the said works, and also in the supervision of materials provided in Europe, such or so many competent and responsible foremen to inspect, superintend, and direct the same, as the Engineer shall from time to time require and approve, to whom application may be made and direction given in all matters touching the works hereby contracted for, and also such number of experienced and in all other respects proper and fit agents and overlookers for the efficient conduct of the works, as shall in the opinion of the Engineer be adequate for the due completion of this Contract.

Contractors to pay workmen in the manner approved by Engineer.

9.—The Contractors shall pay all workmen employed by them in or about the works at periods approved by the Engineer, and in manner sanctioned by the Engineer and in accordance with the usages of the country.

Railway to be completed within 2 years and 9 months.

10.—The whole of the said Railway and Works with their accessories, as contemplated or implied in the Contract and Specification, and including such modifications thereof as may be made under the Contract and Specification, shall be completed within Two years and Nine months from the date of this Contract. But that portion of the Railway from Pérádeniya to Gampola Station shall be completed within Two years from the date of this Contract. Provided always that if the act of God, war, insurrection, rebellion, non-possession of land, or any extraordinary and unforeseen circumstances which may in the opinion of the Consulting Engineer be beyond the control of the Contractors, shall, in such Consulting Engineer's opinion, cause unavoidable delay, it shall be in his power to extend the time of completion. In the event of the whole of the works, or that portion between Pérádeniya and Gampola, not being respectively completed in all respects fully fit for traffic within the respective periods above-named, or within such further or extended period or periods as the said Consulting Engineer shall name in writing, the Contractors shall forfeit and pay to the Government the sum of Rupees 5,000 for every Calendar month or part of a month after the expiration of such period or periods in which the whole of the works, or the said portion between Pérádeniya and Gampola, may not be

completed, such monthly sum to be paid and recovered as and for liquidated damages, and not in the way of penalty, and it is agreed that the Government shall be at liberty to deduct or set off the same from or against any monies to be paid to him under this Contract.

RAILWAY CONTRACT.

NÁWALAPIṬIYA BRANCH.

11.—The Contractors shall execute all the works hereby contracted to be executed under the immediate inspection and control of the Engineer, and in such order and manner as the Engineer shall direct, and in so doing shall comply with all local acts, usages and laws.

Contractors to execute works under the control of Engineer.

12.—The Contractors shall not enter upon or occupy or use any lands, whether required for the Railway and works or for the temporary purpose thereof, without the previous sanction in writing of the Engineer.

Contractors not to occupy land without sanction of Engineer.

13.—The Contractors shall take all necessary precautions by fencing, lighting, watching or otherwise, to protect the public from injury, and the adjoining lands from trespass, during the progress of the said work.

Contractors to fence, &c.

14.—The Contractors shall not, in the execution of any of the works or otherwise, injure or permanently interfere with the free use of any public or private road or footpath further than may be indicated and allowed by the Engineer, and in constructing the said Railway and works across public roads or across any other roads or paths, and in every other case where any such injury or interference shall unavoidably or otherwise happen, the Contractors shall observe and be bound by the directions relative to the crossing of roads, streets and highways, of any law or usage in the said Island, and will be solely answerable for every such injury, obstruction, and interference, and shall save harmless and indemnify the Government from all losses, expenses, claims, and demands on account thereof, and in carrying any materials, or otherwise passing across, over or under any road or path, whether permanent or temporary, every necessary precaution shall be taken by the Contractors to avoid injuring or interfering with the use of the same, and they shall save harmless and indemnify the Government from all losses, damages, expenses, claims, and demands on account or in consequence thereof, or in consequence of any injury to the owners or occupiers of land, or other parties from the failure of any of the works herein contracted for, or from delays in the commencement or completion thereof respectively, or from trespass.

Contractors not to interfere permanently with public or private roads, &c.

15.—The Contractors shall make good any damage to the roads, whether public or private, drains, canals, bridges, culverts, dams, and water-courses, lands, buildings and properties generally arising from any cause contingent upon the execution of the said Railway and works hereby contracted for, and shall take upon themselves all the liability of the Government in respect thereof.

Contractors to make good damage done to private property.

16.—The Contractors shall be bound to contribute to the upkeep of roads used by them, either by tolls or such mode of contribution as may be usual in the country, or in the absence of law or usage, as may be fair and reasonable considering the use made by them of such roads.

Contractors to contribute to the maintenance of roads.

17.—Any roads made by the Contractors for the purpose of carrying on the works shall, if so desired by the Government, become their property without any rate or charge being made in respect thereof by the Contractors.

Roads made by Contractors to become Government property.

18.—The Contractors shall make full compensation and satisfaction as shall be legally claimable to all owners, lessees, or occupiers of land, buildings, water-courses, and property adjoining or near to the site of the works to be done under this Contract, and which shall be taken, injured, crossed, or otherwise temporarily used or occupied by the Contractors, for all loss or damage to be by such owners, lessees or occupiers, or other persons respectively sustained in or by the construction and execution of the said Railway and works, or by the neglect or omission of the Contractors, and shall indemnify the Government in respect thereof.

Contractors to make compensation to owners of property for damages done.

19.—The Contractors shall pay all royalties and other sums of money which shall be due or payable in respect of any patented articles or designs which shall be used by them in the construction of the Railway and works.

Contractors to pay all royalties, &c.

20.—The Contractors shall at all times indemnify the Government against all penalties, fines and payments whatsoever which they shall be required and compelled to pay or make by reason of the non-performance or non-observance of all or any of the engagements herein contained on the part of the Contractors; and if at any time the Government shall be called upon under any law or usage or otherwise to pay any sum or sums of money by way of penalty, fine, compensation, or otherwise for or in respect of or by reason or on account of the breach, non-performance or non-observance by the Contractors of any of the covenants herein on their part contained, or on account of any misfeazance, neglect or trespass on their part, or liabilities of theirs incurred or arising in carrying out the said Railway works and their accessories, the Contractors shall thereupon, on demand, repay to the Government the full amount of all such penalties, fines and payment, including all costs and charges, damages, and expenses attending the settling and ascertaining and payment thereof, or of defending any action, suit or other proceeding in respect thereof; provided nevertheless that no such payment shall be made or action defended without reasonable notice beforehand given to the Contractors, to the intent that they may have the opportunity of compromising and settling the same.

Contractors to indemnify Government against penalties and fines.

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Government of Ceylon to have power to repay themselves by deductions from any monies paid by them by way of penalties or fines.

21.—It shall be lawful for the Government from time to time to deduct and repay themselves out of any monies which shall or otherwise would be payable by the Government to the Contractors, the full amount of all monies which shall have been so paid by them, and against the payment of which the Contractors shall be liable to indemnify or reimburse the Government, and the repayment thereof shall be due to the Government under any of the covenants herein contained; and the Government may make such deductions from the monies payable to the Contractors under this Contract, or at their option sue for or otherwise recover the amount so due.

Contractors to cause peace to be preserved.

22.—The Contractors shall at all times during the progress of the said works, take all requisite precautions, and use their best endeavours for preventing any riotous or unlawful behaviour by or amongst the labourers, workmen and others employed in the works, for the preservation of the peace and protection of the inhabitants, and the security of the property in the neighbourhood of the works.

Contractors not to sub-let or assign Contract without license.

23.—The Contractors shall not assign this Contract, nor shall they sub-let the works thereof to any extent or in any manner beyond what in the opinion of the Engineer shall be necessary and customary, and no sub-Contract for the execution of the said Railway and works hereby contracted for, nor any assignment of this Contract, shall exonerate the Contractors from their liability under these presents.

Contractors not to dispose of materials.

24.—The Contractors shall not sell or otherwise dispose of or remove, except for the purposes of this Contract, any sand, stone, clay, soil, ballast, earth, or other materials of any kind or description whatsoever which may be obtained from the excavations, embankments, or from any lands in the possession of the Government, and shall not sell or otherwise appropriate any buildings or produce (other than trees and brushwood) upon the site of the works at the time of delivery of possession of the land, but the same are and shall be deemed the property of the Government, if they so desire.

Contractors to furnish Engineer with statement of mode of executing works.

25.—The Contractors shall from time to time, as and when required, furnish the Engineer with a statement in writing of the arrangements he proposes to adopt for the execution of this Contract, and in case such Engineer shall at any time or times consider any alteration in the same desirable, the Contractors shall be bound to conform thereto.

Contractors to accept drawings as correct.

26.—The Contractors shall accept all drawings as correct, and shall execute all bridges, tunnels and other works as shewn on the plans, drawings and sections from time to time to be furnished to them, and in case of any discrepancy in the respective drawings between the figured dimensions and the measurements taken from the respective scales, the former shall in all cases be considered as correct and binding upon the Contractors, and they shall provide at their own expense copies of such plans, sections and working drawings as they may require.

Government not to be responsible for accuracy of lands staked out.

27.—The centre line of Railway and the extent of land taken or to be taken in respect of the Railway and its stations and works has been or will be staked out, but the Government will not be responsible for the accuracy thereof, nor of the sections shewing the surface of the ground, but the Contractors shall set out the respective works, and the responsibility of completing them in conformity with the provisions of this Contract shall rest with them.

Centre line to be set out with modifications within reasonable time; when set out, Contractors to maintain clearing, mark pegs, &c.

28.—The centre line, as proposed by the Government, where not already set out, shall, together with such modifications thereof as may under the Contract be made, be set out by the Engineer either at once or within a reasonable period after application made by the Contractors for the purposes of the work; but when once set out, it shall be the duty of the Contractors to maintain all clearing marks, pegs and bench marks; and in case the Contractors shall desire to make any alteration or deviation in such line, they shall, either at once or within a reasonable period after application made by the Engineer, set out and mark out on the ground such deviations as they may desire to make, and prepare plans and sections of the same, with designs of works of art applicable to the proposed changes of route, for the consideration of the Engineer. The Contractors to find all pegs, stakes and clearing necessary for the use of the Engineer in setting out the line, or in checking surveys and levels of deviations, and checking the setting out of the works of art and the periodical measurement of work executed and materials supplied. The setting out of all works of art to be done by the Contractors, who are also to be responsible for the accuracy of the setting out, even when done by the Engineer.

Modifications suggested by Contractors to be set out at their own cost.

Contractors to be responsible for the correctness of the drawings, &c.

29.—The Contractors shall take upon themselves the responsibility of the sufficiency of each and every work as drawn or specified, and the correctness of the quantities thereof, and whether the provisions of this Contract for the permanent completion of the respective works are adequate or otherwise, that is to say, whether the numbers of works of art be sufficient, whether the depths of the foundations and the dimensions generally of any of the bridges or any other erections, or the slopes of the cuttings, size of drains or of waterways, of bridges, viaducts, or culverts, as shewn on any drawings or specifications furnished to them, shall be sufficient or not; and in case any of the same shall during the execution or maintenance of the works appear in any respect inadequate, or in case any additional precautions whatever may appear requisite in the opinion of the Engineer for the due and substantial completion of the respective works specified, the Contractors shall execute the

same at their own cost and charge, without being entitled to any addition to the amount of the Contract, it being further understood that no extras are to be allowed except as hereinafter mentioned.

Contractors to make alterations, deviations, &c., if required.

30.—The Contractors shall from time to time make any alterations in the Railway and works which the said Engineer shall think necessary, whether in the way of additions, deductions, or deviations, and they shall, when ordered by the Engineer, omit any works herein contracted for or any part of them, or execute any new or extra work; and such alterations and additions or omissions shall not vitiate or affect this Contract.

Alterations made by order for the purposes of stability, completeness, &c., not to be paid for as extras.

31.—Under no circumstances will any extra payment be allowed in respect of any of the additions or alterations contemplated by Article 21 of the Specification.

Station and extra works.

32.—No work will be allowed to be taken into account as additional to the guaranteed Contract amount, without written instructions from the Resident Engineer to the Contractors defining such work as work additional to the Contract. Provided always, that if the Contractors, on being ordered to execute any work, consider that it ought to be treated as liable to payment as additional work, they may, prior to the commencement of such work, represent such case in writing to the Resident Engineer, and on his refusal to admit such work as additional work, the Contractors shall within a month send a statement to the Consulting Engineer of such claim for his consideration and decision, giving at the same time a copy of such statement and claim to the Resident Engineer for his observations thereon. Failing compliance with this condition, the Contractors shall be absolutely barred from raising any claim in respect of additional work.

Value of alterations how estimated.

Disputes as to extra work to be settled by Consulting Engineer.

33.—The amount of work claimed by the Contractors as an extra shall be ascertained by admeasurement at the time of execution, and the value thereof, if allowed as an extra, shall be paid for according to the Schedule of Prices annexed hereto. In case of dispute between the Contractors and Resident Engineer as to value, the same shall be determined by the Consulting Engineer, on the certificate of the Resident Engineer, and such certificate as regards quantity, extent, time, mode of execution and other particulars necessary to enable the Consulting Engineer to decide, shall be final and binding as to all matters therein mentioned, and the award of the Consulting Engineer shall be conclusive and without appeal.

All beasts of labour, plant and materials, to be property of the Government.

34.—All beasts of labour, plant and materials brought or left upon or near the side of the works, or imported into or shipped to Ceylon by or by order or on account of the Contractors, to be used and employed on or for any of the purposes of the said works, shall become and be considered as the property of the Government, subject to the agreement next hereinafter contained for the benefit of the Contractors, and the same or any part thereof shall on no account be taken away, used or disposed of by them or any other person whomsoever, except for the purposes of the works, without the license and consent of the Engineer to be given in writing; but the Government shall not be answerable for any loss or damage of or to the said materials, beasts of labour, engines, or tools.

Upon completion of works Contractors may remove beasts of labour, plant and materials.

35.—Provided always, that upon the completion of the said Railway and works hereby contracted to be done, such completion to be certified as hereinafter mentioned, and upon payment by the Contractors of all such monies, if any, as shall be due from them to the Government under any of the covenants herein contained, and on the due performance of the said covenants, such of the said beasts of labour, plant or materials as shall not have died, or been used, or converted in the said works, and shall remain undisposed of and in the custody of the Government, shall be delivered up or relinquished by them to the Contractors for the purpose and upon the condition of their removing the same immediately at their own costs from the works and premises of the Government. Should the Government, however, then desire to retain possession of the said beasts of labour, plant or materials, or any of them, they shall be at liberty so to do, paying for the same such price as may be fixed by arbitration by two arbitrators or their umpire appointed in the usual manner.

If Engineer not satisfied with plant, other to be provided.

36.—If the Engineer shall at any time or times consider the number of workmen or beasts or the amount or character of the plant or materials employed or provided by the Contractors in, upon, or for the purposes of the said works, to be insufficient, inadequate, or improper for the due advancement of the works towards completion, or that the several and respective works are not progressing with due diligence and despatch, then and in every such case it shall be lawful for the Engineer immediately to give notice in writing to the Contractors to dismiss any of the agents, overlookers, and workmen, and to remove any unsuitable men, beasts, plant or materials, and to require the Contractors to appoint, in lieu of such persons, other fit and proper agents and overlookers, and to employ other workmen or to provide other beasts, plant and implements, and also to make such additions to the agents and overlookers or men employed, or to the number or amount of the beasts, plant, and materials, or change in their character, as the Engineer may reasonably think necessary or expedient either until the completion of all or any of the said works, or for a limited period as by such written notice or notices shall be required. And in case the Contractors shall not thereupon, or within such period as may be thereby required, in all respects comply

In default Engineer may provide other men and materials.

with the same, then and in every such case it shall be lawful for the Government or their Engineer, on account and at the costs of the Contractors, to remove unsuitable agents, men, plant, or materials, and at the like cost to provide and employ such additional agents, overlookers and workmen for such time, and to purchase and provide such additional or other beasts, engines, plant, and materials, respectively, as he may think necessary, and to pay such additional agents, overlookers, and workmen such wages, and to pay for such additional beasts, plant, and materials respectively, such prices as the Engineer may think proper, all which wages and prices respectively, if paid by the Government, and any extra expense the Government may be put to, shall be thereupon repaid to them by the Contractors, or the Government shall be at liberty to retain or deduct the same out of any money or other sources of payment which shall be then due or shall thereafter become due from them to the Contractors by virtue of these presents or otherwise, or from the sale of any of the above beasts of labour, plant, and materials which the Government under the circumstances may possess themselves of, and the Government may make such deductions at their option from all or any of the sources of payment herein referred to.

If Contractors or any of them fail to execute works to the satisfaction of the Engineer, or in case of Bankruptcy, Government may at their option take the works into their own hands or determine the Contract.

37.—If the Contractors, or any of them, be declared Bankrupt or take or attempt to take the benefit of any Act of Parliament for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, or if the Contractors, from any cause whatever (other than such a cause as the Consulting Engineer certifies to be an unavoidable accident or default on the part of the Government), fail to complete and deliver over the said Railway and works to the Government by the time in that behalf fixed by or under this Contract, or any extension thereof as herein provided, or if the Contractors in the judgment of the Consulting Engineer fail to proceed with due despatch in the execution of any of the works, or in any other respect fail in the due performance or observance of this Contract, then and in every case, if the Consulting Engineer certifies that it is in his judgment proper for the Government so to do, the Government may thereupon take possession of the works, and of the Contractors' plant, beasts and materials provided for the work, and employ such persons as they may think fit, either by contract or by measure and value, or otherwise as the Consulting Engineer certifies to be proper to proceed with and complete the works, and maintain the same, and in other respects to fulfil the obligation of the Contractors under this Contract, and may use for such purposes the Contractors' plant, beasts, and materials so taken possession of, or it shall be lawful for the Government at their option in such and the same cases, by notice in writing under the hand of any authorized officer or their Secretary, to be delivered to the Contractors or left for them as aforesaid, absolutely to determine this Contract.

In case the Government takes the works.

38.—If the Government elect to proceed with the works, a valuation of the Contractors' beasts, plant, and materials so taken possession of shall be made by the Engineer, and the Government shall give to the Contractors credit for the value thereof as certified by the Engineer, and shall debit the Contractors with all sums actually paid to them under this Contract, and with all the payments, costs, damages, and expenses made and incurred by the Government in and about the completion and maintenance by the Government of the Railway and works, and the fulfilment in all respects of the Contractors' part of this Contract; and the Consulting Engineer shall after the completion of the Railway and works and the maintenance thereof, certify whether on the balance of the accounts under this Contract between the Contractors and the Government there is any and what sum due from either party to the other; and the Government or the Contractors, as the case may be, shall on demand pay to the other party the amount of the balance so certified to be payable.

In case the Government determines the Contract.

39.—In case the Government elect to determine the Contract, they shall pay to the Contractors for such works as shall have been done by them proportionally such sum as the Consulting Engineer shall consider to be sufficient, such Consulting Engineer being at liberty in fixing the amount to take into consideration what will be the proper compensation for the loss which the Government may have sustained by such default; but all materials, beasts and plant provided by the Contractors for the purposes of the work shall remain the property of the Government, who shall be at liberty to use, apply and dispose of the same respectively for the purposes of the work hereby agreed to be executed until the completion thereof, when the same shall revert to the Contractors, without any allowance for the losses, wear, tear and injury they may have sustained, under and subject to the like provisions as are hereinbefore contained, in contemplation of the works being completed by the Contractors.

Credit to be given to the Government for damages, penalties, &c.

40.—In the accounts between the Government and the Contractors, credit shall be given to the Government for all damages, penalties and expenses payable according to this Contract by the Contractors to or for the Government as being payments made by the Government to the Contractors in part of the sum to be paid to them by the Government, according to this Contract.

Contractors to re-execute faulty works

41.—If at any time during the progress of the works, or previously to the completion of the same, or during the period of maintenance thereof, the Engineer shall consider any materials to be unsuitable, or any part or parts of the said Railway and works to have been unsoundly or imperfectly executed, or not made of proper materials, or not performed in a workmanlike manner, or if any accident or damage to the said works from any cause shall occur before completion thereof and expiry of the period of maintenance thereof, then and in every such case the Contractors shall cause all such materials and the

works which shall be so injured or damaged, or mentioned or referred to by the Engineer as being so unsound or imperfect as aforesaid, to be forthwith removed if and as occasion shall be, and to be executed or reinstated properly and of proper materials, and in all respects according to this present Contract to the satisfaction of the said Engineer, without any extra charge whatsoever; and in the event of the Contractors neglecting for seven days after notice in writing given to them by the Engineer, requiring any of the matters mentioned in this clause to be done and performed, it shall be lawful for the Engineer to do and perform the same in the stead of the Contractors, but at the Contractors' costs and risk.

Contractors to maintain works for three years after completion.

42.—The Contractors shall at their own expense for the space of three years, to be computed from the time when the Railway shall have been completed, and the Engineer shall have given his certificate of completion thereof, uphold and maintain in good and perfect repair (and where necessary renew) in sound and substantial condition the whole of the Railway and works hereby contracted for, with all and all manner of necessary reparations, amendments and renewals whatsoever, and make good all derangements of the said Railway and works, from whatsoever cause arising other than civil war, rebellion, earthquake or volcanic eruptions, and will find and provide all necessary materials for those purposes, and will keep, maintain and leave the same in good repair and working order to the satisfaction of the Engineer. The Contractors, their agents and workmen, engaged on the upkeep and maintenance of the Line, shall be subject to, and strictly conform to, the Rules and Regulations for working the traffic of the Railway.

Contractors to take to materials provided at a price to be determined by arbitration.

Permanent materials taken to be considered work executed and materials provided by Contractors, but temporary buildings material and plant to become property of Contractors on completion of the work.

43.—The Contractors will take to such materials and plant as are already provided, at such price as shall in case of difference be settled by two arbitrators (one to be chosen by the Government and one by the Contractors) and their umpire in the usual manner, and the total amount of such valuations shall be debited to the Contractors as monies paid to them on account of the Contract. Permanent materials so taken to shall be considered as work executed and materials provided by the Contractors under this Contract, and any materials or plant so taken to, which may on the completion of the work not have become part of the Railway or its proper accessories, shall be the property of the Contractors.

Valuation of work to be made without reference to its cost.

The valuation of such permanent materials shall be determined without reference to their original cost, but solely with reference to their value to the Contractors in the execution of the Contract at the time of valuation and their then actual condition.

Valuation of plant, &c., taken to by Government on completion of work.

The valuation of the plant and of the materials referred to above, and of everything taken to by the Government on completion, shall be based on the market value at the time of the valuation, a due allowance being made for depreciation, when such depreciation would in any way affect the purchaser.

Contractors may use any part of Railway while in construction for temporary purposes.

44.—The Contractors shall be at liberty at their own risk to use any part of the Branch Railway while in construction for the temporary purposes of the said Railway and works, subject to the rights of the Engineer, at any time prior to the Railway being finally accepted, to reject any part thereof, and any of the works which may have been damaged by such Contractors

Plant and materials purchased in Europe to be submitted for approval of Consulting Engineer.

45.—All plant and materials manufactured in Europe and shipped by the Contractors, shall before being removed from the places at which they are prepared, be submitted for the inspection and approval of the Consulting Engineer, or some agent named or approved of by him; and the Contractors shall give him 10 days' notice before removing such plant and materials for shipment, so as to enable him to make his inspection.

Shipments at Contractors' risk.

46.—All articles so shipped for Ceylon shall be so shipped and shall be transmitted to the works at the expense and risk of the Contractors, and if any such articles be lost, abstracted or damaged, the Contractors will make good or replace the same to the satisfaction of the Consulting Engineer.

Contractors to pay freight, &c.

47.—The Contractors will pay all the expenses of freight, and insurance of all plant and materials manufactured in Europe and shipped for Ceylon, and all other expenses of and incidental to the delivery thereof at the works; and the Consulting Engineer shall add the expenses of freight and insurance to the value thereof in certifying the amount to be paid for the same.

Gross amount to be paid for construction.

48.—The Government shall pay to the Contractors for and in respect of the said Railway and works, matters, and things herein contracted to be executed, and done, and completed, and in respect of materials and articles to be provided and used by the Contractors for the purposes of such Railway and works and undertakings, and in respect of all other matters to be done or performed by the Contractors under the powers of this Contract, exclusive of maintenance, the gross sum of Rupees 19,07,176 $\frac{1}{10}$ths, subject to any addition or diminution thereof, if any, under the provisions of this Contract; and this Contract is to be considered as a guaranteed Contract at that amount, subject as aforesaid for a Railway of a perfect and complete description, with all proper accessories except land, and such sum shall include and cover contingencies of every description.

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Monthly payments to be made in Rupees, subject to deductions of 10 per cent. to form a guarantee fund.

Advance by Crown Agents to be made at the rate of 1*s.* 11*d.* to the Rupee.

Contractors to furnish returns of the number and description of his agents, foremen, &c.

Schedule of payments to be prepared prior to commencement of works.

49.—The said sum shall be paid in such proportions as shall in manner hereinafter mentioned be certified, subject to a deduction of ten per cent. to be held and retained in hand by the Government as a guarantee as herein-mentioned, and which per-centage so to be deducted as aforesaid, is hereinafter referred to as the Guarantee Fund. All payments shall be made in Ceylon in Rupees, except such payments as are herein authorized to be made by the Crown Agents in London, which shall be made in sterling at the rate of one shilling and eleven pence to the Rupee.

50.—The Contractors are to furnish on demand periodically, or from time to time, such returns as may be required by the Engineer of the number and description of agents, foremen and workmen of all sorts in their employ, and of the materials and plant shipped, and shall produce such vouchers for the same as shall be reasonably required.

51.—A Schedule for payments shall, prior to the commencement of the work, be prepared by the Resident Engineer and the Contractors, under the direction of the Consulting Engineer, and subject to their decision in case of difference; such Schedule being however subject to correction hereafter, if decided to be necessary, by the Consulting Engineer.

Progress measurements to be made monthly, and Engineer to give certificate of value of work done on the 1st of each month.

52.—At the latter part of every month the Assistant Engineers, jointly with the Contractors' agents, shall prepare progress measurements of the work done and materials supplied during that month, and on the first day of the next succeeding month the Chief Resident Engineer shall, after having been furnished with such progress measurements, prepare an estimate of the value of the work executed and materials supplied, included in such progress measurement. This estimate will, for the purpose of the monthly certificate, be based on the prices of the Schedule above-named.

For purposes of monthly certificate permanent materials on site to be valued.

53.—For the purposes of the monthly certificate, all the Contractors' permanent materials not manufactured in and shipped by the Contractors from Europe, shall be deemed to be provided when the same respectively are deposited on or near to the site of the works.

Monthly certificates to be considered provisional and approximate.

54.—Every monthly certificate which shall be given by the Engineer shall be regarded as only provisional and approximate, and all payments made on such monthly certificate shall be regarded as being open payments, and shall respectively be subject to the revision and settlement of the Resident Engineer.

Engineer to be at liberty to revise monthly certificates.

55.—In the event of the Engineer deciding that from any circumstances the monthly measurements or estimates previously made do not truly represent the proportion of work done having reference to the total value of the Contract, and the work remaining to be executed by the Contractors, the said Engineer shall have power from time to time to correct the total result by adding thereto or deducting therefrom such sums as after communication with the Contractors or their principal agent he may deem to be just and fair, and such addition or deduction shall be credited or debited (as the case may be) to the Contractors at such time as the Engineer may think fit; the certificates of the said Engineer shall, except in cases of unavoidable delay, be given on the first day of each month, and the money payable thereon, after making the deductions contemplated by the Contract, shall be paid to the Contractors or their agent within a week of the granting of such certificate.

Engineer's certificate to be given on 1st of each month, and money due to Contractors to be paid within one week.

Value of materials shipped (not including plant) with cost of freight, &c., at Schedule prices, to be paid to Contractors by Crown Agents, such payments to be subjected to deductions of 10 and 5 per cent.

56.—When any materials manufactured in Europe, and shipped by the Contractors for Ceylon (but not including Contractors' plant and materials), are inspected and approved as required by this Contract, the Consulting Engineer shall certify the value thereof at such value or price as will accord with the Schedule for payments for the time being, including the expenses mentioned in Article 47, but making the deductions on account of the guarantee fund, and repayment of advances as provided for in Articles 49 and 58 of this Contract, and on the presentation by the Contractors at the Office of the Crown Agents in London of any such certificate with the Contractors' invoices, bills of lading, receipts for freight and policies of insurance (effected in some Office approved of by the Crown Agents) of the articles so shipped, duly assigned or otherwise transferred to the Government, the amount so certified shall, after three clear days from the day of presentation of the said documents at the Office of the Crown Agents, be paid to the Contractors by a cheque or order on the Bankers of the Crown Agents in London, payable at sight.

Government to advance on expenses of sending out Staff to an amount not exceeding Rupees 10,000.

57.—In order to assist the Contractors, the Government will make to them payments on account of the Contract sum to such an amount not exceeding in the whole Rupees 10,000, and in such proportions as the Resident Engineer from time to time certifies, to be payable for the expenses of agents and staff shipped from Europe at the expense of the Contractors and landed in Ceylon, and under engagements with the Contractors for at least one year to work in the execution of this Contract. The Government will also from time to time make to the Contractors an advance to such amount as the Consulting Engineer shall think reasonable on the value of the Contractors' plant and temporary materials (not

included in the provision for payment contained in the 56th Article of these presents) shipped by the Contractors for Ceylon, and certified by the Consulting Engineer as requisite and proper for the execution of the Contract works, such last mentioned advance not to exceed Rupees 10,000, and to be made from time to time on presentation at the offices of the Crown Agents in London of the certificates of the Engineer, the Contractors' invoices, bills of lading, receipts for freight, and policies of insurance.

Crown Agents to advance on Contractors' plant on certificate of Consulting Engineer to an amount not exceeding Rupees 10,000.

58.—The various amounts so advanced in England on account of Contractors' plant and temporary materials, as well as the sum charged to the Contractors for plant, materials and buildings of a temporary nature taken to by them in Ceylon, shall be repaid to the Government by setting off against the same and deducting a sum equal to 5 per cent. on all monies from time to time certified by the monthly certificates to be due and payable in England and Ceylon respectively to the Contractors under this Contract, until such advances are repaid. The whole of the Contractors' plant on which advances shall be so made shall be and remain the property of the Government until entirely redeemed by the deductions above-named, and all permanent materials when certified for or taken into account are to be the absolute property of the Government.

All advances on plant and temporary materials to be repaid by the deduction of 5 per cent. on all monies paid to Contractors; plant to remain property of the Government until advances have been repaid.

Guarantee Fund.

59.—The deductions of 10 per cent. will continue to be made until the Guarantee Fund amounts to Rupees 15,000, and then 5 per cent will be reserved until the total of the Guarantee Fund amounts to Rupees 30,000. One-half of the Guarantee Fund will be released on the certificate of completion of the whole of the Railway works to the satisfaction of the Resident Engineer, and the remainder will be retained as a security for the due fulfilment of this Contract as hereinafter mentioned, until the whole Railway shall have been opened for twelve months. The Guarantee Fund will from time to time be invested by the Government in the purchase of Imperial or Colonial Government securities at their option at the cost and risk of the Contractors, and the securities thus purchased shall, when finally handed over to the Contractors, be taken and received by them in full satisfaction of so much of the Guarantee Fund as may have been originally laid out in the purchase of the same, notwithstanding any alterations that may have taken place in the market value of such securities.

Investment of Guarantee Fund.

Government to be at cost or profit of remittances for investment.

Should the Government deem it advisable to remit to England for investment any or the whole of the deductions made in Ceylon on account of the Guarantee Fund, the profit or loss arising from difference of exchange or otherwise on such remittance shall accrue to or be borne by the Government.

Interest on investments to be paid to Contractors.

Both principal and interest of the Guarantee Fund as and when respectively payable to the Contractors, shall be paid to them wheresoever the investments then stand, whether in England or Ceylon, and such interest as shall from time to time accrue in respect of any such investment shall be paid to the Contractors as and when received by the Government.

Guarantee Fund shall be applied to make good defective works, &c.

60.—The said Guarantee Fund shall be applied in or towards making good any defect or unsoundness which shall be certified by the Engineer as existing in the Railway or works hereby contracted for, or in the material used in the formation or construction thereof, and any default or neglect of the Contractors in relation to the premises, and also in making good any breach of covenant on their part.

Government to pay Contractors Rupees 2,250 per annum per mile for maintenance of railroad.

61.—In addition to the said Contract sum the Government will pay to the Contractors for maintaining and upholding the Railway and sidings, stations, works and accessories in accordance with this Contract during the three years of maintenance, at and after the rate of Rupees 2,250 per annum for every mile run of main line executed, and in proportion for any less distance, according to length, such sum to be payable monthly on the Engineer's Certificate, in like manner as provided in respect of the gross Contract sum.

Government to provide land for site, or line of Railway, &c.

62.—The Government will, when and so often as the Contractors shall reasonably require, provide for and give them possession free of expense, and at such times as the Engineer may deem requisite for the proper execution of the works, so much of the land and property to be taken for the site or line of the Railway and the permanent works of the same, and for side cuttings and spoil banks as they may by notice in writing require. Unless such notice shall be given by the Contractors, and shall describe the quantity and situation of the land required, any interruption or delay of the Railway and works arising from or occasioned by such non-delivery of the possession of the land or property as aforesaid, shall not be deemed a breach of any of the covenants herein contained, and the Contractors shall not be entitled to any extension of time in respect of such interruption or delay.

Appointment of Consulting Engineer.

63.—The Government will forthwith appoint a competent English Civil Engineer to be the Consulting Engineer in the matter of this Contract, and will from time to time, in case of his ceasing to be their Consulting Engineer, appoint another such Civil Engineer in his place, provided however that if the Contractors shall within fourteen days after personal service on them of notice in writing from the Government of each such appointment, or within eighty days after service of such notice on their agent, object to the person so named as Consulting Engineer, it shall be lawful for the Contractors to state their objections privately

RAILWAY CONTRACT.

NÁWALAPITIYA BRANCH.

and confidentially to the President for the time being of the Institution of Civil Engineers; and on the certificate of such President that such objection is reasonable, the Government will thereupon nominate some other competent English Civil Engineer as Consulting Engineer, and so from time to time until the Consulting Engineer is finally appointed. The Government shall have power from time to time, if they think fit, to cancel and vary such appointment, subject to such right of objection on any new appointment as aforesaid.

No breach on part of Government to annul Contract.

64.—No breach or non-observance on the part of the Government of any of the agreements herein on their part contained shall annul these presents, or discharge the Contractors from the observance and performance of the several covenants on their part hereinbefore contained, but compensation for damage, if any, shall be made to the Contractors, or an extension of time at the option of the Consulting Engineer given them for such breach or non-observance by the Government, such compensation or extension of time to be fixed by the Consulting Engineer.

Disputes to be referred to Consulting Engineer.

65.—In case, and so often as any dispute shall arise between the Government and the Contractors concerning or relating to the said works hereby contracted for, or any of them, or any covenant, engagement, matter or thing herein contained, or the construction thereof except as to the value of the plant, and materials and works already done and taken to by the Contractors on the commencement of the Contract, and as to the value of the plant and materials, if any, to be taken to by the Government on the completion of the works, the subject of every such dispute shall in every case, except where otherwise provided, on the demand in writing of either party, be referred to the arbitration and award of the Consulting Engineer.

Decision of Consulting Engineer to be final.

66.—The decision of the said Consulting Engineer as such arbitrator upon all matters referred to him shall be final and without appeal.

Consulting Engineer to be at liberty to make several awards

67.—The arbitrator shall have full power to make, if he think fit, several awards instead of one award, and every such award though not on the whole matter shall be conclusive so far as it extends, and as if the matter awarded on were the whole matter referred.

68.—The arbitrator shall have full power to proceed in the absence of both or either of the parties, after giving to both parties such notice as the arbitrator thinks sufficient of his intention so to proceed.

69.—The arbitrator shall have full power to inspect the accounts of both parties and examine on oath, affirmation, or on statutory declaration in lieu of oath, the Contractors and the officers, agents, servants and witnesses of the parties respectively.

70.—The costs of reference and of the award shall be in the discretion of the arbitrator.

71.—As far as the same are applicable, and not hereby varied, the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1854, with reference to the settlement of disputes by arbitration, shall apply to the arbitration agreed to in these presents.

IN WITNESS whereof the said persons, parties to these presents, have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Signed, and Delivered by the said HENRY T. IRVING, Colonial Secretary, DAVID REID, F. D. MITCHELL, and PALLONJIE PESTONJIE, in the presence of

RICHARD F. MORGAN,

H. COCKBURN STEWART.

HENRY T. IRVING,
Colonial Secretary.

DAVID REID.

F. D. MITCHELL,
By his Attorney DAVID REID.

PALLONJIE PESTONJIE,
By his Attorney DAVID REID.

## NA'WALAPIṬIYA BRANCH RAILWAY.

### GENERAL SPECIFICATION AND SPECIFICATION OF RAILS AND FITTINGS.

1.—The Contract to be an absolute guarantee to complete the Railway and works, with all accessories of every description, at a given sum, and without extras of any sort; contingencies of every description which may arise being borne by the Contractors, subject to no increase or diminution of price, excepting as is explained in the Contract.

2.—The Colonial Government will provide the land, the rolling stock, and the telegraph; they will also hand over to the Contractors such plant, materials, and other things in their possession as will be available for the Railway on the terms named in the Contract.

3.—They will allow to the Contractors, subject to the approval of the Engineer, the use without charge of the permanent rails for the construction of the line, provided such permanent rails be only used where the road bed is properly formed, the Contractors being bound to restore these rails to the Government in the work straight and in perfectly good order. The Contractors will have to provide temporary rails for tips, &c.

4.—If desired by the Contractors, the Government will allow the use of one locomotive engine, fifteen waggons and one brake van, for the purpose of ballasting. The Contractors must keep the engine, waggons and brake van in perfectly good order, and will be charged such sum for the use of the engine, waggons and brake van as in the opinion of the Engineer will fully cover the cost of their depreciation.

5.—The whole of the works and materials are to be of the best character in every respect, and the work in all its details is to be executed to the entire satisfaction of the Engineer appointed by the Government for that purpose, any omission in the specification not being admitted as a ground for the omission of any work, or any necessory to the work which in the opinion of the Engineer may be necessary to produce a perfect Railway, complete in all respects, and equal in character to the existing Railway from Colombo to Kandy, including at the same time all special provisions which may be necessary to meet local requirements or the effects of a tropical climate.

6.—All rails, fittings, iron girders and other things provided in England are to be subject to the approval in all respects of the Engineer who may be appointed by the Government for that purpose.

7.—The order and manner in which the work is to be carried on shall be under the absolute control, so far as work in England is concerned, of the Consulting Engineer, and so far as work in Ceylon is concerned, of the Resident Engineer.

8.—Twelve miles of the Railway shall be properly fenced in, equal to 24 miles of fencing, along those portions of the Line as shall be determined upon by the Engineer. The fence shall be 4 feet 6 inches high, and consist of five galvanized wires, supported on wrought iron posts, and be of a kind and description approved of in England by the Consulting Engineer.

9.—All proper gates, lodges, approach roads, diversions of roads, level crossings, day and night signals, gradients and quarter-mile-posts and other accessories shall be provided as part of the guarantee contract.

10.—All necessary drains are to be provided, both in side drains, catch-water drains, culverts, cross drains, &c. The amount of waterway to be provided in culverts, bridges, flood arches, &c., shall be such as the Engineer may consider to be necessary, but if by any error in judgment an inadequate waterway should have been sanctioned, and the error should be discovered while the works are in the Contractors' possession, they will have to make the necessary increase at their own cost.

11.—The line to be a single line, of a gauge of 5 feet and 6 inches, the formation width to be made and maintained to 20 feet or to a greater width, if it should be found necessary, for the purposes of drainage. In excavations in rock or other hard material the Engineer may, at his discretion, allow a formation width of less than 20 feet, provided that the Contractors shall be bound to increase such width at their own cost, at any time during the construction or maintenance of the works, if required by the Engineer.

12.—The slopes of the earthworks shall be such as, in the opinion of the Engineer, may be necessary for the safety and security of the works. The slopes of all embankments, except those composed entirely of stone, are to be pin-sodded. All necessary provision and protection shall be applied to prevent injury to the works by floods, or by rainfall, or the wash of drainage, or atmospheric influences.

13.—The bridges, viaducts, flood openings, culverts, and all works of art shall be of a permanent nature, but no more expense will be required on the works of art than is necessary to produce solid and permanent structures.

14.—The masonry may be of rubble, well bonded and bedded, but not necessarily coursed; ashlar work will not be required to parapet walls, &c. The best mortar in all cases to be used, excepting where dry walls may be allowed for supporting banks. Cement may be required by the Engineer where he thinks it necessary.

15.—Brickwork to be composed of sound well burnt bricks, set in mortar consisting of one part freshly burnt lime and two parts clean sharp sand well mixed together. Face joint to be neatly pointed with specially prepared mortar.

16.—Timber will not be allowed for any of the structures, excepting for station buildings or to the limited extent shewn in the drawings of girder bridges. Where flat tops may be found economical or desirable, they shall be of wrought iron plain beams for small spans, and wrought iron warren girders for 40 and 60 feet spans.

17.—In all cases where iron, either wrought or cast, is used, it must be fully protected from rust or injury by paint, boiled oil, or tar, according to the discretion of the Engineer.

18.—All ironworks or other materials sent from Europe must be of the best description as to materials, construction and workmanship, and must bear such tests as the Engineer may think fit to prescribe. The Contractors shall provide all necessary assistance and implements where they are made or prepared.

19.—All timber used for girder beds, or planking of girder bridges, to be of the best description of native hard wood or teak, and subject to the approval and sanction of the Engineer.

20.—Where tunnels may be made, they shall be efficiently lined, where necessary, with bricks or masonry, well bounded and bedded, and shall have a clear width of 16 feet, and a clear height of 18 feet above rail surface.

21.—The general character of the structures will be such as is shewn and described in the drawings and reports exhibited to the Contractors with this Specification, but these are not to be regarded as contract drawings in any way which should limit the guarantee nature of the Contract, nor is the Government in any way bound by the quantities or rates in the Estimates, and if any alteration of line or levels, or additional structures of any sort, larger or increased number of openings or greater dimensions or increased quantities, either in earthworks or works of art, or things not named in the reports or estimates, are found to be necessary for the stability and completeness of the work, and as such at any time ordered by the Engineer, the Contractors shall execute such additional work without extra charge.

22.—The sleepers to be provided for the permanent way shall be 9 feet long by 10 inches, by 5 inches, roughly squared. The number of sleepers shall be, on curves of 12 chains' radius or under in the proportion of 8 sleepers to every 21 feet of rail, 4 of which shall be hard wood, either Ironwood, Millille, Mee, Teak, or other suitable hard wood approved of by the Engineer, and 4 shall be of the best Baltic fir, thoroughly creosoted under a specification for sleepers and preparation to be settled by the Consulting Engineer. The number of sleepers on curves of larger radius and on the straight portion of the Line shall be in the proportion of 7 sleepers to 21 feet length of rail, 2 of which shall be hard wood, and 5 shall be creosoted Baltic fir, as above described.

23.—The ballast to be broken stone, or well cleaned cabook gravel or river ballast, 2½ yards cubic to the yard run; coarse clean sand may be allowed for the bottom ballast to one-third of the total depth.

24.—The rails and fittings are to be according to the Specification hereunto annexed, marked N. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

25.—The Line is to commence at the Pérádeniya Station at the point marked A. on plan, and to terminate in Náwalapitiya at the point marked B., shewn on plan.

26.—The Contractors will not be finally bound to the route laid out or to the works as designed, but they may, subject to the general conditions herein-named, submit to the Engineer such alterations or deviations as they may desire, provided always that it shall be in the absolute discretion of the Engineer to refuse such alterations or deviations if he considers they would in any way affect the permanent stability or efficiency of the works; and provided also, that any deviation proposed shall not involve worse conditions as to curves or gradients, or otherwise interfere with the value of the Line for traffic purposes.

27.—The Contract is to include the laying, wherever required, of 140 chains of sidings, including rails, fittings, sleepers, ballasting, points, crossings, switch boxes, guard rails, and switch locks.

28.—It is also to include the erection of Station buildings and workshops, providing and fixing of turn-tables, traversers, weighbridges, cranes, water tanks, all earthwork at stations beyond that necessary for the single line of Railway, as well as the signals, approach roads, drainage, fencing, and other accessories elsewhere named or implied.

29.—During the execution of the works the Contractors will be bound to maintain everything in perfect order and condition at their own cost, making good all failures which may have arisen from any cause whatever. Diversions of public roads made necessary by the Railway works shall, after being opened to public use, be maintained and upheld by the Contractors (for a period not exceeding 12 months) until, in the opinion of the Engineer, such diversions shall have arrived at a fair average condition, as compared with the unaltered portions of such roads.

30.—From the time when any length of the Railway is completed and opened for public traffic, the Contractors shall for a period of three years, and to the satisfaction at all times of the Engineer, completely maintain and uphold the line and works, slopes, fencing, drainage, and all the appurtenances of the Railway and works executed under this Contract, including the sidings and stations. Such maintenance and upholding are to include reproduction, whenever necessary, and the providing of all rails, sleepers, fittings, and materials of every description, and the making good of damage or failure of all sorts from any cause whatever according to the ordinary construction of Contracts in this country or India for the complete maintenance and upholding of Railway.

N. No. 1.—*Specification referred to in Clause 24 of the General Specification.*



NA'WALAPIṬIYA BRANCH.

## SPECIFICATION FOR RAILS.

The weight will be 72 lbs. per yard. Weight.

The form will be the Vignolle's or Contractor's form, with an adequately broad base, according to the template already adopted, and to which the rails must be accurately rolled.

No rails will be received varying more than 1 lb. per yard from the weight determined on. Variation in weight.

The lengths of rail to be 21 feet, but with such proportions of 18 and 15 feet as may be from time to time ordered. No variation from the lengths determined on exceeding $\frac{1}{8}$th of an inch will be allowed. Length.

The entire method of manufacture of the rails, as well as the quality and mode of preparation of the iron used therein, shall be such as the Engineer shall decide or fully approve, as calculated in his opinion to produce rails of first rate quality and description. Method of manufacture.

Each rail is to be made from a pile not less than 9 inches high by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and containing not less than one-third of its whole weight of No. 2 iron. The disposal and dimensions of the bars forming the pile will be hereafter determined by the Engineer.

All these bars are to be of uniform section, and in whole lengths; no short or irregularly shaped pieces, scraps or rough ends of bars, being used.

The rail pile is to be rolled at a welding heat into a bloom of about half the original sectional area, which, being again raised to a welding heat, is to be rolled into the rail.

The manner of making of the No. 2 iron to be used in the pile must be such as is approved by the Engineer. Each slab or bar must be worked at two heats, and the pile from which it is formed must be of large size and contain only perfect bars.

The Engineer is to have the power of altering the arrangement of the rail-pile or the general method of manufacture during the progress of the Contract in any way he may consider expedient, it being however understood that he shall not increase the proportion of No. 2 iron used.

The quality of the finished rails, as regards toughness and strength, shall be such as is satisfactory to the Engineer, who shall have power to test the same at the Contractors' expense, in any manner he may think fit. Quality of finished rails.

The whole of the rails must be of uniform section throughout, and perfectly true and straight, and any that are bent or warped in the manufacture must be straightened by pressure and not by hammering. They shall moreover be perfectly sound and free from splits, cracks, flaws, scoria, imperfect welds, or defects of any kind, and the ends shall be cut accurately, true and square Perfection of manufacture.

Each rail is to be stamped on the side distinctly, with the maker's name, the month and year of the manufacture, and the initials of the Railway. Marking.

The rails shall be punched and drilled with such holes and in such positions as the Engineer shall hereafter determine, either for holding down the rails, for fishing, or for any other purpose. Holes.

Any variation of more than 1·32 of an inch from the correct sizes or positions of the holes will render the rail liable to rejection.

All labour and assistance, tools, gauges, apparatus, &c., which the Engineer may require for the purpose of testing, inspection, weighing, or gauging the rails, or for otherwise satisfying himself of the due performance of the conditions of the Contract, shall be provided by the Contractors free of charge, either at the works or at the place of shipment, or both, as may be required by the Engineer. Testing apparatus and labour.

The Contractors will be required to enter into a guarantee to supply, free of charge, new rails to the extent of any which may be certified by the Engineer to have failed, from defective quality or manufacture, at any time not exceeding three years from the time when the portion of Railway on which they are shall have been opened for public traffic.

N. No. 2.— *Specification referred to in clause 24 of the General Specification.*

## SPECIFICATION FOR FISHING PLATES.

The fishing plates are to be 13·16 inch thick, of a section to fit the underside of the head and the upperside of the flange of the rail, and with recessed face to hold the nuts of the bolts. Section.

A correct template will be furnished to the Contractors, and the plates, when finished, must exactly correspond therewith.

They are to be 18 inches long, and must be sawn off square, without burs or deformities at the ends. Length.

They are to be perfectly straight and smooth on every surface, free from twist, and of uniform section throughout. Perfection in form.

The description of pile for rolling the fishes, and the kind of material used therein, shall be such as are satisfactory to the Engineer, and must be specially sanctioned by him. Material.

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NAWALAPITIYA BRANCH.

Holes.
Oiling.
Patent right.

The quality of iron in the finished plates shall also be subject to his approval, and they shall be submitted to such test as he may think necessary.

Each plate must be pierced with four round holes, of such dimensions and placed in such positions as the Engineer will direct. These holes must be clean and true, square through the plate, and exactly in the centre of the width, free from burs on either side and perfectly accurate in size and position. The manner of making the holes shall be such as the Engineer shall approve.

Every plate is, after the holes are made, to be heated and immersed in boiled linseed oil.

The patent right upon the fishes must be paid by the Contractors.

N. No. 3.—*Specification referred to in clause 24 of the General Specification.*

## SPECIFICATION FOR FISHING BOLTS AND NUTS.

General description.

The fishing bolts shall be $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long from the underside of the head, which shall be square; the nuts shall be square.

The bolts and nuts must exactly correspond both in make and dimensions with patterns to be deposited with the Engineer, and duplicates of which will be furnished to the Contractors.

Material.

The iron is to be of a strong fibrous quality, equal to "best" Staffordshire, and shall be specially subject to the approval of the Engineer.

Method of manufacture.

The method of manufacture, whether by machinery or by hand, shall be such as the Engineer shall approve.

Workmanship.

The bolts are to be made from square iron, swaged down, and the heads are to be worked out of the solid, and not welded on.

The workmanship and finish must be fully equal to that of the patterns. The forging is to be perfectly sound, square and true, especial care being taken that the internal faces of the head and nut are exactly square with the axis of the bolt.

The thread is to be Whitworth's standard, to be cleanly cut, and to hold full to within two inches of the head. The nut is to fit so tight upon the bolt that it cannot be moved without a spanner.

The bolt, when screwed, must pass freely up to its head into a hole 15·16 of an inch diameter.

Packing.

The bolts and nuts are to be well oiled and packed in good strong casks, well secured and fit for a sea voyage.

N. No 4.—*Specification referred to in clause 24 of the General Specification.*

## SPECIFICATION FOR FANG BOLTS, NUTS, AND WASHERS FOR JOINT SLEEPERS.

The fang bolts shall be $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long from the underside of head, which shall be square and shall fit into the cast iron washers.

The nuts shall be square.

The bottom washer shall be cast iron, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches square and one inch thick. The top washer shall be wrought iron, 2 inches square and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and tapered to fit the section of the flange of the rail

Material.

The iron is to be of a strong fibrous quality, equal to "best" Staffordshire, and shall be specially subject to the approval of the Engineer

Method of manufacture.

The method of manufacture, whether by machinery or by hand, shall be such as the Engineer shall approve.

The workmanship and finish must be fully equal to that of the patterns. The forging is to be perfectly sound, square and true, especial care being taken that the internal faces of the head and nut are exactly square with the axis of the bolt.

The thread is to be Whitworth's standard.

The bolts and nuts are to be well oiled and packed in good strong casks, well secured and fit for a sea voyage.

N. No. 5.—*Specification referred to in clause 24 of the General Specification.*

## SPECIFICATION FOR DOG SPIKES AND BASE PLATES FOR INTERMEDIATE SLEEPERS.

The spikes are to be 6 inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square, with a wedge point. The head to be $\frac{11}{16}$ deep, and to project $\frac{1}{2}$ inch over the flange of the rail, with ears of $\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{11}{16}$ projecting $\frac{1}{8}$ at each side of the head.

The spikes must correspond in make and dimensions with patterns to be deposited with the Engineer, and a duplicate of which will be furnished to the Contractors.

They shall be made from iron of a strong fibrous quality, and so tough that the head, when hammered cold, shall bend, and not break off with a brittle fracture.

The head is to be worked out of the solid, and neatly formed. The workmanship generally is to be fully equal to that of the pattern.

The spikes to weigh $\frac{9}{10}$ lb. each, or 2,500 to the ton.

The spikes and base plates are to be packed in strong casks, well secured.

The base plates shall be 9 inches long by 3 inches by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

A correct template will be furnished to the Contractors, and the plates, when finished, must exactly correspond therewith.

The iron shall be of a strong fibrous quality, equal to "best" Staffordshire iron.

## N. No. 6.—SPECIFICATION FOR STATION BUILDINGS AND WORKSHOPS.

The Station buildings and workshops shall be built in accordance with the drawings furnished by the Engineer, and shall be of the best materials and workmanship, and shall be equal in these respects in every way to the existing terminal station buildings at Colombo and Kandy.

## SPECIFICATION.—*Clause* 21.

The following list of drawings shew the description of works to be done and executed in and for the construction of a branch line to the Ceylon Government Railway, extending from the Station at Péradeniya to a point at the town of Náwalapiṭiya, and to be called the Náwalapiṭiya Branch.

These drawings are given for the information of intending Contractors, and are to be accepted in the terms of clause 21 of the General Specification.

The tender for the execution of the works is to be based generally upon them; subject to such deviations or alterations as may, in the progress of the work, be deemed necessary by the Engineer.

No. 1. Is a plan of the Railway, shewing centre line.
2. Permanent Sections taken along centre line of Railway.
3. Cross Sections.
4. Sections of Cuttings and Embankments.
5. Galgedde Oya Viaduct.
6. Nanoo Oya and Ooloopane Oya Bridges.
7. Gelle Oya Bridge.
8. Do. do. shewing solid Girders in 2 spans.
9. Harokale Oya and Kirepane Oya Bridges.
10. Bridge over Gampola road and Unambuwe Ella.
11. Ten-feet Girder Bridge.
12. Type drawings of Culverts. Rail openings and cross drain.
13. Minor Road Bridge, 15 feet span.
14. Bridge under Kiripane Street, 15 feet span.
15. Tunnels.
16 & 17. Permanent way, shewing details of ballasting and arrangements of sleepers and fastenings.
18. Gampola and Náwalapiṭiya Goods' shed.
19. Do. do. Booking Offices and Waiting Room.
20. Náwalapiṭiya Passenger Station.
21. Do. Engine Shed.
22. Water Closet and Urinals.
23. Weigh Bridges.
24. Turn-Table.
25. Do.
26. Horse and Carriage Dock.
27. Level Crossings' Gates.
28. Pillar Water Tank.

VII.

# CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to Report upon the Bill, "An Ordinance to adjust Customs Duties to the Currency of Rupees and Cents."

**Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.**

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

1871.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of a Meeting of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, held at the Council Chamber, on Wednesday the 1st November, 1871.

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"Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill:

" 'An Ordinance to adjust Customs Duties to the Currency of Rupees and Cents.'

" The Hon'ble G. VANE, Acting Auditor-General.

" The Hon'ble H. W. GILLMAN, Acting Treasurer.

" T. B. STEPHEN, Esquire, Principal Collector of Customs.

" G. D. B. HARRISON, Esquire,
" A. WISE, Esquire,
" D. WILSON, Esquire,
} Unofficial Members."

# CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.

## REPORT.



YOUR Sub-Committee have compared the Schedules annexed to this Ordinance with those of that No. 17 of 1869, for which they are proposed to be substituted; and find that the alterations are only such as to remove unpayable fractions of cents from the Tariff; and that the fraction is taken off all Grain (except Paddy), and taken in favour of revenue in regard to other articles for which adjustments are needed. This causes a net loss to the revenue of Rs. 1,304.

The rate of 2*d*. per ton for certain Port Dues has been reduced from its equivalent, 8⅓ cents, to 8 cents. This involves a loss to revenue of Rs. 1,640. This and the loss previously mentioned make a total loss of Rs. 2,944, as estimated from the Returns for 1870.

Your Sub-Committee consider that the adjustments proposed may be adopted.

Council Chamber,
Colombo, 10th November, 1871.

G. VANE,
H. W. GILLMAN,
T. B. STEPHEN,
G. D. B. HARRISON,
A. WISE,
D. WILSON.

VIII.

# REPORT

ON

# DOCK ACCOMMODATION

AT

# COLOMBO.

BY R. TOWNSHEND, Esq., M. Inst. C. E.,
SUPERINTENDENT OF PLYMOUTH BREAKWATER.

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
CEYLON.

1871.

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# DOCK ACCOMMODATION

AT

# COLOMBO.

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No. 1.

From Mr. TOWNSHEND to the Hon'ble the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

DOCK ACCOMMODATION.

Report and Drawings.

Colombo, Ceylon,
4th November, 1871.

SIR,

HIS Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson having early in June last requested the Secretary of State for the Colonies to send out to Ceylon an Engineer experienced in the construction of Harbour Works, Docks and Basins, &c., with the view of examining and reporting on the best mode of providing good Harbour accommodation at Colombo, and on the proposed "Paumben" cutting or canal.

I have the honor to state that, on the recommendation of Colonel A. Clarke, R.E., C.B., Director of Works to the Admiralty, and with the entire concurrence of the Lords of the Admiralty, I was selected for this important duty, and in accordance with the terms of my engagement with the Crown Agents for the Colonies, I arrived in Colombo on the 7th August last, and immediately placed myself in personal communication with His Excellency, from whom I received full instructions as to the order for carrying out my professional investigations, giving preference to the Paumben Channel.

Crown Agents to Mr. Townshend, 4th, 5th, 21st July, 1871.

These investigations being now completed, I have the honor to request you will be good enough to lay before His Excellency the Governor, for his consideration and further instructions, the accompanying Report, with Drawings, &c., designed for Dock accommodation at Colombo; observing that a report on the Paumben Channel will be submitted on the completion of the survey and borings now well in hand.

I have, &c.,
R. TOWNSHEND, M. Inst., C.E.,
Supdt. of Plymouth Breakwater.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

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Enclosure No. 1 in No. 1.

REPORT on Dock Accommodation.

Colombo, Ceylon,
4th November, 1871.

SIR,

HAVING in accordance with verbal instructions from His Excellency Sir H. Robinson, Governor of Ceylon, made myself fully acquainted with the various features and peculiarities of the shore bordering the town of Colombo, its roadstead, tides, currents, and prevailing winds, with a view of submitting a plan for providing Colombo with good Harbour accommodation, I now have the honor of placing the result of my professional labours before you, for his consideration.

Report.

In dealing with this important question, and in order to do justice to the schemes put forward by various gentlemen of this locality for meeting if possible the commercial wants of Colombo, I divided, for clearness, the several designs under two heads, viz.:—

1. *Breakwaters.*
2. *Docks and Basin Accommodation.*

Under the first there are four schemes, viz.:—

By Captain Graham of Galle, with description and drawing, 22nd January, 1871. A. 1.
By Captain J. Donnan, Harbour Master, Colombo, with description and plan. B. 2.
By Mr. J. J. Grinlinton, with Memo. and plan. C. 3.
By Captain A. B. Fyers, R. E., Surveyor-General, Report, with two drawings and Estimate, D 4, D 5. D. 4.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

DOCK ACCOMMODATION.

Report.

E. 5.
F. 6.
G. 7.
H. 8, H. 9, H. 10, H. 11, H. 12, H. 13.

Under the head of *Docks and Basin, &c.*, there are the following:—

A design for Docks with Railway communication, &c., by Fredrick A. Franklin, Esq., plan only.

A block plan of proposed Harbour and Docks at the mouth of the "Kelani Ganga," by Lieut. C. Woodward, R. E., and Mr. Home.

Mutwal Dock and Basin, designed and submitted by D. Wilson, Esq., of Cline Lodge, and drawing marked G. 7, G. 8, G. 9 and G. 10.

The Lotus pond and Lake scheme, with protecting Breakwater into the Harbour entrance Report with eight drawings, H. 8, H. 9, H. 10, H. 11, H. 12, and H. 13, illustrating the method for constructing the works.

I do not propose, neither do I think it necessary, to enter into a lengthened topographical description of the Harbour and Roadstead of Colombo, inasmuch as the eight designs before enumerated represent, almost in consecutive order, the main features of the coast line of the port, if I may so call it, of Colombo; that is to say, the shore line starting from the south-west shore of Galle face, site of Mr. Franklin's dock, round the north length of the Fort, then past the "Leyden Battery" to the Lotus pond, and so on to Mutwal point, thence to the mouth of the Kelani river, terminating on the shore of Hendele, west of the Leper Hospital. These define, I think, with sufficient accuracy, the whole length of available ground suitable for the object in view. Seaward lies an exposed roadway fraught with perils to commercial enterprize, where it blows for five months from the north-east or south-west. The disturbing influences of the prevailing wind are ever obstructive to free communication between the shipping in the roadstead and the merchants depôt on shore—especially so when loaded barges have to cross the bar in a south-west monsoon.

Shore line.

There can be no question, in my mind, but that the shallow waters girding the sandy shores of Colombo offer but few advantages of any kind for establishing Dock accommodation.

Bar.

The sand bar that projects from near the Custom House point in a northerly direction, is about half a mile long by 200 yards wide, tapering off from six to twenty-two feet depth of water over it at low water. This accumulation of calcareous sand, mud, alluvium, and silt, is no doubt partly the produce of littoral movement, caused by the unceasing action of the waves and currents acting for a long time and in one direction on a sandy coast; and these, when held in a state of suspension, are borne along by currents until they subside in the more sluggish eddies formed under the protection of the most westerly point of the Fort: and by opposing currents meeting in the line of existing bar. I think it will be admitted that there are but very few harbours throughout the world free from bars or sand banks. They generally arise from the above cause, or from the turbid waters of large rivers which, on reaching the open sea-wave, deposit their debris, but only when hydrostatic action merges into quiescence.

Tides.

The average rise and fall of the tide on the coast is only about two feet vertical—thus constituting another of the impediments to the formation of sub-marine works.

Wind. In Capt. Fyers own Report, 5 lbs.

I am informed by Captain A. B. Fyers, R. E., Surveyor-General, that the pressure of the wind, as recorded in his Office, has never exceeded 5 lbs. on the square foot. This fact goes far to rob the south-west monsoon, when blowing on this coast, of many of its reputed terrors; nevertheless, I have observed that it is sufficiently heavy in its effects to cause without doubt greater disturbance in the roadstead and harbour than the north-east monsoon.

Waves.

Captain J. Donnan, the Harbour Master of Colombo, states, that so far as he has been able to judge, after many years' experience, the greatest height of the wave of oscillation rolling into the harbour, has only reached a vertical elevation of about eight feet. It is fair to suppose that the ground swell or wave of translation, so prevalent on the coast, should lend its weight to the latter, and thus increase its destructive action. Judging from the size of the loose boulder rocks laying below and about the north-west point of the Fort, I feel confident that the rollers breaking thereon are by far less destructive than those experienced every year on the Plymouth Breakwater.

Wrecks.

It has been stated, and I see no reason to doubt its truth, that during the last twenty years only five vessels have been wrecked on these shores through stress of weather, from which I infer that though the south-west monsoon creates very great inconvenience to the mercantile world for about five or six months in the year, it is nevertheless not so destructive in its action as I was led to expect.

Material.

Before proceeding with my remarks on the several designs submitted to His Excellency for the improvement of Colombo Harbour, I have to point out the poverty of the neighbourhood in producing suitable materials for constructing a Breakwater, or works of that class at favorable prices. Neither is quarrying and dressing hard stone one of the acquirements of the native labouring population.

Stone where to be found.

By recent explorations into the interior, in company with Captain A. B. Fyers and Mr. Grinlinton, I have satisfied myself that good stone is to be had, and in sufficient quantities, for meeting all demands, at Ganegalla near Kaduwella on the banks of the Kelani river, about twelve miles distant from the Fort of Colombo. There are also two or three other rock formations close by—at Putually and Gonewalle, some three or four miles to the northward. Again, about one and a half miles from Heneratgoda Railway station, there is a very large hill of granitic rock called Asgeriya, the apex of which is

224 feet above the level of the sea. It is surrounded by numerous enormous boulders, which, as they lie, afford favorable means for breaking up into suitable proportions for Dock construction. Of the stone producing districts I give preference to the last named, believing as I do, that by laying down a short line of rails from the proposed quarry to Heneratgoda station, stone could be conveyed from thence to the Colombo Railway terminus, and afterwards to the Lotus pond or Fort, by another temporary line of rail to be laid across the Lake in the direction of Slave Island, or as may hereafter be determined. In this arrangement, I have assumed that the Government will be willing to meet this suggestion for the conveying of stone by Railway in a liberal manner, and that the quantity of stone so conveyed per day may meet the required demand. The probable quantity of stone of every description required for the Breakwater, as designed by Captain A. B. Fyers, R.E., amounts to about 307,000 cubic yards, which at thirteen and a half feet to the ton is equal to 614,000 tons.

DOCK ACCOMMODATION.

Report.

Transit.

Stone, quantity required.

I may here state that I have made a charge of £12,000, in my estimate for Breakwaters, to meet the cost of laying down three miles of old temporary rails as described.

Should, however, there be any insuperable objection to this Railway arrangement on the part of the Government, Captain Fyers proposes to construct a temporary narrow guage line from Gonegalle crossing the Kelani river at Kaduwela, and thence in the direction and through the Cinnamon gardens *via* Turret Road and Colpetty, and thus gain the coast line, from whence there is a straight line of about two miles to the Fort. The whole distance may be given as twelve miles, and the cost estimated, when completed, at £69,000. This includes Waggons, Trucks, Locomotive Engines, and all other requisites necessary for working the line. But it is to be hoped that this expense and great loss of valuable time may be avoided by utilizing the existing railway.

Temporary line of rails from quarries to Colombo 12 miles.

Lias, or hydraulic lime, Portland and Roman cements, are all imported.

Lime and Cements.

A fair quality of Brick is produced in the Island, and they can be made equal to the demand.

Bricks.

"Laterite" or Cabook is, as it is well known to be, a product of disintegrated gneiss, and is extensively used for building purposes in Ceylon. It is asserted by many, that, if anything, it becomes indurated when immersed in sea water. So far as my observations go from repeated visits to the sea side, I have come to the conclusion that such is the case, and that its application as rough or backing to sea walls and breakwaters is worthy of consideration. I should not hesitate to make the experiment when the water faces were of stone.

Cabook.

With the exception of one or two of the native woods, all timber used in the construction of Jetties immersed in salt water should be creosoted to the extent of at least 10 lbs. of creosote to every cubic foot of timber, to prevent the destructive attack of the "Teredo Navalis" and the "Limnoria Terebrans."

Timber.

I regret to say, notwithstanding repeated explorations in various directions round the environs of Colombo, that good clean sharp gravel is not to be procured; hence the assumption that good concrete in any form can be satisfactorily manipulated and employed in the proposed Harbour works must be considered for the present as fallacious.

Gravel.

Shingle from the sea shore is not obtainable; otherwise it would prove a valuable adjunct to gravel, if the latter can be found.

Shingle.

Béton blocks for foundation are generally made by hand labour. They are composed of one measure of Portland cement to eight measures of sharp sea sand, shingle, and quarry spawls, the latter ranging from half a pound to twelve in weight. The mass so formed should be allowed three or four months to dry and become thoroughly indurated, after which it is fit to be used. For further details, see Appendix.

Béton.

The difference between the component parts of concrete and Béton is but small, and may be explained thus. The first has more Portland cement in it in proportion to gravel, sand and broken stone; the nodules of the stone being broken as small as those used for macdamizing roads, and the proportions being as six and seven to one.

Having thus early touched on a few of the leading features bearing upon the question of providing Colombo with Dock and Harbour accommodation, I shall now proceed to comment on each of the schemes set forth in this Report.

The Breakwater designed by Captain Graham is in length about 1,700 yards, has a sectional area sufficiently capacious to ensure stability, but the introduction of 16 inch diameter cast iron cylindrical piles of 40 to 50 feet in length, is open to much objection, inasmuch as the erecting and holding them in place by chains until the lower courses of Béton blocks are in place, must prove a very difficult task in so open a roadstead, exposed as it is to the heavy breakers driven in by S. W. monsoon. The wrought iron horizontal tie rods would serve to secure the more exposed of the Béton blocks during construction, but otherwise they could be dispensed with. I do not think the opening for which the short jetty at D on the plan as proposed, will be generally used by the fishermen. The proposed jetty at E with Light-house may serve to intercept the accumulation of sand on this shore. The suggestion for reclaiming that portion of the shore near the Custom House and Harbour Master's jetty would improve the wharf space very much. I estimate the whole cost of Breakwater and Jetties, &c., at £892,000. If constructed, it would doubtless afford much shelter to shipping when anchored within

A. 1. Breakwater by Captain Graham.

DOCK ACCOMMODATION.

Report.

B 2. Breakwater by Captain Donnan.

C. 3. Design for Breakwater, &c., by Mr. Grinlinton.

its protecting influences; but I consider a Breakwater alone of this or any other form would not meet the object now in view.

I am informed, that the design and construction of Captain Donnan's Breakwater, thrown out from the rocky point off the Batenbury Bastion, is in all respects similar to that proposed by Captain Fyers—excepting as to length, being 240 yards longer. Such being the case, and having to comment on the latter project, any further remarks now would be superfluous.

Mr. Grinlinton's scheme for Harbour accommodation is almost embarrassing in its wealth of conception, (see Drawing C. No. 3,) embracing as it does breakwaters, jetties, piers, railway, graving dock, patent slip, reclaiming land, with the necessary retaining walls, &c., and I am really unable to distinctly separate the Breakwater proper, from the works thrown out from the land side. I must therefore take the design as a whole. With all deference, I think the whole arrangement is pregnant with difficulties. In the first place, sand accumulations would inevitably take place between the various jetties so arranged along the whole shore, and the Breakwaters north and west. In a few years this would be seen to an alarming extent—ultimately shallowing the water so as to exclude even the small native craft.

I have hitherto understood that Mr. Wilson of Cline Lodge was the originator of the Mutwal design for Docks, and as I have hitherto been in constant communication with that gentleman on all matters bearing upon the scheme, I shall continue to refer to it as his project; confining my remarks to that portion of Mr. Grinlinton's drawing tinted pink—excluding the two lines of tramway—the one leading to the Kelani river, and the other to the Railway terminus, as also the graving dock and patent slip. Thus pruned, I am enabled to arrive at an estimate for the Breakwater, jetties, piers, coast railways, &c., which in the aggregate exceeds *One million One hundred thousand* pounds. It is therefore (irrespective of other reasons) needless to say I cannot give my support to this design.

D. 4. Breakwater by Capt. A. B. Fyers, R. E.

The scheme for a Breakwater at Colombo Harbour by Captain Fyers, R.E., is clearly explained in his Report, which is accompanied by plans and sections shewing details of construction, &c.

Viewing this as the most feasible of all the Breakwater designs submitted to His Excellency, I propose to comment on such portions only as seem to me to require answering, passing over the first, second and third paragraphs.

I cannot but think, that Captain Fyers' observations on the supposed effects of converting the "Lotus pond" and a part of the Lake into Docks, somewhat premature. I have hitherto believed that a body of water 20 to 30 feet in depth, was less likely to throw off mephitical gases than shallow water. My experience of the sickness resulting from the shallow lakes round Colombo during the last two droughty months, August and September, confirms me in this opinion. As well might people object to the substitution of the Thames embankment for the filthy abominations—the accumulation of ages which marked the site before. How is it that in London, Liverpool, Bristol, and other great Ports, where acres of Basins, Docks, and the like abound, the inhabitants living on their banks do not feel any the worse for their contiguity? Certainly my experience points to quite a different result from that anticipated by Captain Fyers. Larger works accomplished at Sheerness, Chatham, Woolwich, Portsmouth, Devonport, and Keyham, are standing instances of town mud and marshland, being rendered healthy by substituting deep water docks, in lieu of shallow stagnant, fever engendering ponds.

Par. 6.

I am of opinion that, however effective a Breakwater may prove in an exposed roadstead, it cannot, by any means afford the quite safe accommodation of a well arranged Basin and Docks immediately connected with Railways, roads, and inland navigation, springing or terminating on its very wharves, where valuable goods may be safely shipped from the adjoining shore at all times, and all hours of the day.

A Breakwater and Railway as projected will, during storm, suffer at least from heavy drenching spray, and which I think will prove not only an impediment to labour, but also damaging to goods so exposed to its influence on so narrow a surface. The working of two lines of rails will require the greatest attention by the authorities and the good humour of the rival shippers, whose interests may prove to be diametrically opposite.

Passing over that portion of Captain Fyers' Report, namely from paragraph 7 to 16, without entering into a discussion on its merits, I do so knowing from long experience that the system he advocates is correct in theory as well as in practice, and that it is especially applicable for the roadstead of Colombo.

The most suitable form of construction to be adopted for sea defences must be governed by local circumstances, especially if the store of stone is far distant, expensive, and limited in quantity.

When there is abundance of cheap, hard material, situated close to the sea as at Holyhead, the advocates of Pierre-perdue and long sea slopes, naturally adopt this method, as they assert it requires less mechanical skill to execute than a Breakwater with upright walls; but they at the same time ignore the fact, that when so constructed, the sea face is far more liable to disruption than the close set vertical wall of Béton blocks. Every succeeding year proves this on the Plymouth Breakwater.

It is now well understood by Engineers and scientific men, that in the case of a wave of oscillation, the upright wall receives the least amount of actual impact, the only pressure being due to the difference between the extreme height to which the wave rose on one side and the depression which a similar wave formed on the other. When water shoals, the wave rears up; increases in height; the mass of water thus collected is thrown into the forepart of the waves and becomes destructive.

When a wave strikes a vertical wall in deep water, it rises to twice its height, and is reflected back on its water. It is stated that the greatest force which a wave can exert is at the moment when the crest breaks over into the hollow as on Galle face beach during the S. W. monsoon, or on the sea slope of a Pierre-perdue built Breakwater.

In 1861, I had the honor of submitting to the Director of Works a design for a Breakwater for the open Roadstead of Barbadoes in the West Indies, on the vertical wall principle; and I have since then successfully executed repairs to the damaged outer slope of Plymouth Breakwater on the same plan—the result being highly satisfactory. It has stopped all large stones 8 to 10 tons in weight travelling over the Breakwater during a S. W. gale, some hundreds of which had to be recovered yearly at considerable expense.

I think the direction given to the proposed Breakwater has been judiciously selected; but I am of opinion that the sectional area at the Light-house, and where the depth of water is 39 feet, is very deficient in its width. I question the necessity for building Béton blocks up to 20 tons each; it is a great weight to handle and set in a sea way. The storm wave, as stated by Captain Donnan, scarcely ever exceeds 8 feet in height, which goes far to support my opinion. At all events if used on the sea face there is no necessity for applying such masses on the Harbour face.

The parapet is too low, and would not exclude the spray of the sea in stormy weather, but this is easily remedied afterwards.

I am glad to find that Captain Fyers writes with much confidence on the effect his Breakwater would have in intercepting the sand travelling in a S. W. monsoon, and that no silt will enter inside it during the N. E. monsoon. I much fear that a sandy shored harbour like Colombo, even under the above conditions, will still deposit in every quiet corner its maritime alluvium.

Par. 23. Water carriage.

A description of the method proposed to be adopted for obtaining a supply of stone for this Breakwater is scarcely likely to be adopted on further consideration The process is precarious and slow; the size of barges must be limited probably to 12 or 15 tons; the exit and entrance to the Kelani river intricate, and at times impassable. At all events I am no advocate for this arrangement, as it would in all probability occupy fifteen years in constructing such a work.

It has already been shewn that large blocks of stone can be procured in sufficient quantities near Kaduwela, close to the Kelani river. But its conveyance to Colombo must be by a railroad, and so also must the spawls and smaller stones required for building the Béton blocks be carried. The total quantity likely to be required may reach over 614,000 tons, as already stated.

Par. 24.

The site selected for making Béton is spacious enough and would be very convenient for the works in the Harbour; probably in all respects the best situation that could be found.

Par. 27.

The following extract from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, 1858-59, gives a few particulars as to the weight of Béton blocks.

"The French Engineers in the construction of the new mole at Algiers found by experience, that blocks of 10 metres cube, or about 22 tons English, were requisite to withstand the shock of the waves. At Marseilles and at Cette, the Béton blocks weighed 25½ tons, but at Casses, in a more exposed situation, with very deep water outside, and a long fetch of sea, the outer face of the mole required blocks of 20 metres cube (about 45 ! tons English.")

This goes far to prove the imperfections of the Pierre-perdue system as it reaches the surface; whereas, if it had been possible to deposit stones of half that weight in close courses, well bonded together, the effect would have been very different; the interstices of the former unstable seated blocks being at least 30 per cent., whilst on the other hand the well-bedded block has its joints reduced to a minimum, and foot, per foot, of wall, far the heavier of the two.

It may not be out of place to give an instance bearing upon this important point, the actual result of experiments conducted under my superintendence. About five years ago a storm passed over Plymouth Sound of a very destructive character, the wind being south-west, with a long reach of sea rolling in and breaking over the Breakwater with destructive effect, causing damage to the outer sea slope to the extent of £20,000. It was supposed, that if heavier stone had been used that the breach could not have been made. Under this impression, orders were issued by the Director of Works to the Admiralty, to make two large circular-sided concrete blocks with flat bed, twenty-five tons each, and place them at low water level on the sea face of the Plymouth Breakwater, spaced about 50 feet from each other, and so test their stability against every storm. This task was duly performed, and as a further experiment, I placed a similar formed monolithal lime-stone block, weighing *thirty-five tons*, a few yards from the others, all exactly in line and seated

DOCK ACCOMMODATION.

Report.

D. 4. Breakwater by Capt. A. B. Fyers, R. E.

Plymouth Breakwater: cost £1,446,000.

on levelled beds prepared for their reception. The next heavy storm swept the two concrete blocks of twenty-five tons weight clean over the Breakwater, with two hundred other stones of ten to eleven tons each. The thirty-five ton block was upheaved and carried inwards fifty feet, when it got jammed up with dislodged boulders; and there it lies a practical example for young Engineers of the inutility of applying large masses unsupported by judicious combination of material.

It may as well be stated that Plymouth Breakwater, commenced in 1812, contains about 3,967,000 tons of stone, and up to the present time has cost £1,446,000. Its top surface is only three feet above high water level.

A Breakwater for Colombo Roadstead on this principle would not answer. To ensure an undisturbed surface within the Harbour so protected, the whole structure, from end to end must be finished at least twenty feet above high water level, to prevent the wash of the sea pouring over during stormy weather; thus as it were assimilating in bulk to that of Plymouth, and probably but little less in cost.

In case, however, of a preference being given hereafter to a Breakwater, before that of good Dock accommodation on shore, of which I shall deal with bye and bye, I do not hesitate to say that, with certain additions and amendments, to which I have already referred, Captain Fyers and Captain Donnan's design for a Breakwater for Colombo, is the best and most economical of the three submitted to me for investigation. The few prices quoted for Béton blocks, and rough quarried rock for Pierre perdue foundation, are fair, but by no means excessive. In fact, unless very favourable terms can be made with the Railway for the conveyance of a large supply of stone along the existing line from the Henaratgoda station, to the Fort of Colombo, at say 1½*d.* per ton, the estimated cost of £500,000 will be exceeded.

Total cost £616,000.

According to my views of such works, I estimate that the proposed vertical Breakwater will cost £616,000.

*Dock and Basin Accommodation.*

Before I proceed to discuss the merits or demerits of the several Plans put forward for supplying Colombo with Dock accommodation, I think it will serve to make my remarks thereon clearer, if I state, now, a few of the leading conditions I have from the first day of investigation laid down for my guidance.

1st. That the depth of water at the Harbour entrance shall not be less than five fathoms, or 30 feet.

2nd. That this depth shall decrease, as it approaches the entrance connecting the proposed Basin with the Harbour, to 27 feet.

3rd. That the depth of 27 feet shall be preserved throughout each Dock or Basin.

4th. That should the character of the ground selected be of sufficient solidity to afford hopes of avoiding the great expense of building retaining walls to sides of Basin, slopes of three quarters to one shall be adopted; in this case jetties are to be erected round the Basin at such intervals as shall best suit the interests of the public.

5th. That borings shall be made in such places and to such depth as may be ordered.

6th. That soundings shall be taken where required.

7th. That the damaging effect of prevailing winds, currents, &c., be guarded against, so far as the selection of site for the Harbour entrance will permit.

8th. That preference shall be given to the best site for Docks nearest to the seat of business in Colombo.

E. 5.—Docks.

A design for a Dock with Railway communication, &c., by Frederick A. Franklin, Esquire, with Drawing as marked above, stands first on the list, and calls for but brief notice.

The site selected for an entrance from the sea is near the old south gate of Fort, (since removed) at the most northern part of Galle face road. I have no written description to guide me as to the reasons why this site was selected, but I have no scruples in remarking that the selection is decidedly objectionable, from its engineering difficulties, its exposed entrance, situated on a sandy sea-shore, fully exposed to the South-West monsoon for five consecutive months, and to the silt accumulating action of the North-East monsoon. The vicinity of the Drunken Sailor rock immediately seaward, and right in the line of entrance, is an obstacle not to be got rid of. For these and other reasons not now necessary to discuss, I must record my veto against its adoption, and at once proceed to

F. 6.—Docks at mouth of Kelani river.

A Block Plan of proposed Harbour and Docks at the mouth of the Kelani Ganga by Lieut. C. Woodward, Royal Engineers, and Mr. Home, (a tracing F. 6.)

If I am astonished at the boldness displayed by the designers selecting the mouth of a river like the Kelani with its shifting sand barrier, its floods, and sea-shore with a bar and breakers fringing its very channel, I am, I confess, little less astonished on looking over this comprehensive scheme, and its vast proportions, designed with a view to give Colombo Dock accommodation. I trust, I may be pardoned if I do not go further into details, for the following reason. In my mind there is a fatal objection to its adoption, and that is, its great distance, three miles from the present seat of business. I fully believe

that an entrance so designed, even if once constructed, could not be kept always clear of sand accumulation. With the Kelani river on one hand, and a shifting sand bank on the other, the rate of deposite would be such as to defy all reasonable dredging at its entrance, and to prove a perpetual obstruction to the navigation of large ships attempting its passage.

DOCK ACCOMMODATION.

Report.

G. 7.—Mutwal Docks.

Next comes the *Mutwal Dock*, and Basin, designed by D. Wilson, Esquire, with general drawings and sections of borings taken by N. Westaway, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers.

In dealing with this important subject there is no question, but that on the judicious selection of a site for a Harbour entrance, hinges the whole question of Dock accommodation for Colombo, and in this selection lies the Engineer's greatest difficulty.

The Mutwal scheme, possessing so many natural advantages as to space, shelter, superior foundation for any superstructure, has nevertheless a seaward boundary of rocks on which the South-West monsoon lashes with great fury, and though this defect may be neutralized in a great measure by the erection of a Breakwater on its west side, provided with a small Light-house, as shewn on drawing G. 7, still there remain other difficulties arising from too close proximity to the mouth of the Kelani river with its turbid stream setting across the proposed entrance, and in all probability depositing sand and mud within the sheltered part of its embouchure. It is supposed, however, that by the projection of a short pier on the east side that this defect will be in a great measure reduced.

From the conformation of the rock bound coast, I anticipate great difficulty in blasting and removing the rock to the prescribed width and depth, which can only be done by diving bell and helmet divers, at a very great cost of time and money.

In a nautical point of view, with the wind from the South-West, the approach from the harbour would require the greatest care, so that the entrance may not be overshot. Should this occur, the fate of a ship would be inevitably sealed, for beyond doubt she would soon drift into shoal water, or be lost on the rocks that abound in the neighbourhood of the entrance to the Kelani river.

It is to be feared that during the North-East monsoon egress from the proposed entrance to the canal would be very difficult, if not impossible, for a sailing ship to accomplish, unless a steam tug be employed.

Channel from Harbour.

It would be necessary to dredge a channel sufficiently wide from the Harbour to the entrance, as well as to remove rocks down to the prescribed depth.

I estimate that this portion of the work would cost £242,389, exclusive of £10,200 required for purchasing a powerful steam dredge, barges, boats, and all other plant necessary for performing the work in question.

Break-water.

The two breakwaters on either side of the entrance, I estimate, will cost £65,299, the stone material being provided from the excavations of the canal designed for connecting the entrance with the docks.

Canal.

From the entrance just described, to the marsh selected for Basins, the distance is about 836 yards lineal, passing immediately through Mr. Wilson's private grounds and house, which it is impossible to avoid. The width of the proposed Canal I have given as 80 feet, with wharves on either side of 50 feet, making the whole 180 feet wide. I doubt however very much if 80 feet is wide enough to allow two of the largest P. and O. ships to pass each other, although for general trade it is sufficient. The depth of cutting is very great, if viewed from the surface to the floor of the intended canal. The area of the Canal so drawn, including Mr. Wilson's house and grounds, is about 23 acres.

The nature or geological character of the ground through which excavations have to be made, is clearly shewn on the sections. There is a very large quantity of hard gneiss rock to be blasted and removed, with a good quantity of cabook. These materials will be utilized in the proposed Breakwater and boundary wall, and the surplus, if any, sold. The amount for completing this, including road, bridges, purchase of land, &c., is £124,684.

On plan G. 7 the proportions and form of Basins are given, the area being 60*a*. 3*r*. 2*p*. In making the excavations care is to be taken to prepare the sides to a slope of three quarters to one; hence retaining walls will not be required. It is intended to throw out inexpensive wood framed jetties on piles from the wharves to the toe of the slopes, for the better communication with the shipping. The depth of water will be 27 feet at low water. The borings indicate rock, clay and cabook, all of which possesses the best qualities for supporting weight.

Pumping and keeping this large area free from water during the execution of the work will be expensive.

That portion of the marsh extending beyond the high ground is to be filled up from the excavations to the height of seven feet above high water line, making due allowance for subsidence. This will in all probability cover two hundred acres.

It is very desirable to maintain free communication with existing inland navigation, and I propose that proper openings be provided for this special service. The probable expenditure for this portion of the work amounts to £401,561. This, and all before mentioned Estimates, include the purchase of the ground and all other expenses to which a work of this magnitude is liable.

Wharves.

Capacity of Docks for berthing Ships.

No. of Ships.

The eight thousand feet run lineal of wharfage round the Dock affords ample space for berthing at least sixteen of the largest of the P. and O. Company's Steam Ships. If moored in pairs, thirty-two ships would find accommodation, and probably three or four

DOCK ACCOMMODATION.

Report.

G. 7.—Mutwal Docks.

smaller traders moored in the centre as the pressing necessities of a prosperous commerce might require.

That portion of the wharf projecting into the Basin is intended to give extra wharfage for two large ships, and from which coaling can be more efficiently performed than elsewhere.

As I before stated, the unavoidable length of the entrance Canal, nearly half a mile, will prove, I fear, a perpetual impediment to rapid transit between the Harbour and Docks. Had I given it greater width, so as to allow two of the largest of the Steam Ships to pass each other, I should have added considerably to the estimate.

I consider that the distance (about two and a half miles) between existing commercial depots and Custom House Offices in Colombo, and proposed Docks at Mutwal, is so great that it would necessite the erection of a new set of public and private offices, storehouses, and all other appliances for the due performance of business. To estimate such an eventuality at the present moment would perhaps be deemed premature, but whatever the amount may be, it should in all fairness be charged against the proposed works at Mutwal.

Credit has been given for assumed value of stone and cabook raised on the whole site of operations, and sold to the extent of £75,332. This amount I have deducted from the several subdivided estimates in this Report, leaving a grand total for the Mutwal Docks, of £874,133.

Estimate for Mutwal Docks.

I am fearful however that this manner of dealing with the supposed value of the stone and cabook supposed to be sold, is open to a different construction, on the score that the amount may not be fully realized.

The probable time for completing a work of this magnitude depends so much upon circumstances—upon the ability of the Resident Engineer, and the skill, forethought and resources of the Contractor, that it is very difficult to arrive at a positive conclusion. In England five years would suffice, in Ceylon the time would not be less than seven.

Lastly, I come to the design for Docks on the site of the Lotus pond and Lake, with protecting Breakwater for Colombo; the six drawings in connection with which scheme are marked H. 8, H. 9, H. 10, H. 11, H. 12, H. 13.

The site referred to is so well known, that any lengthened description from me is almost superfluous. On reference to the general plan it will be seen that the garden of the Racket Court and a portion of the Lake is on the eastern side—the south is bounded by an imaginary line through the same lake touching the road leading to Slave Island,—the west boundary crosses the cleared ground lately occupied by the old forts; and the north is open to the turbulent waters of Colombo Roadstead. The whole area so circumscribed is an open space clear of all houses and other impediments whatsoever, if I except Roads, and even these communications can be diverted with little, if any, loss to the public.

There is however, a small triangular piece of land close to the Road leading to the Custom House, and almost adjoining the Leyden Battery, recently sold by the Government, that will be required, and must be re-purchased, in order to provide space enough for constructing the Harbour entrance to the Docks.

It may, I venture to think, be readily inferred from previous remarks on the preceding designs, that I have given this great question my very best attention, and that I have, to the best of my ability, thoroughly investigated all and every site mentioned, with strict impartiality—seeking only for facts and truths to guide me in reporting to His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon, the best, the cheapest, and most practical site for providing Colombo with the best Dock and Harbour Accommodation its exposed coast will admit of.

Fully alive to the deep interest taken by all the leading merchants and gentlemen of Colombo as to the conclusions I may have arrived at, I think I may venture, ere I proceed further with this Report, to remark, that I see no great engineering difficulties to prevent me naming the Lotus pond site as the best adapted under all circumstances for the future field of labour in the construction of a well digested scheme for providing Colombo with Dock accommodation.

Lotus Pond and Lake site.

The project I now have the honor of submitting, contains two Basins opening one into the other, as shewn on the general plan H. 8. The proposed Harbour Entrance is to be on the northern side, from whence on either hand a Breakwater and rubble Jetty are to be thrown out, the former to protect ships entering, the latter to intercept littoral movement and sand deposit. The water space between the two is not to be less than two hundred feet. Within this space the sand and silt, &c., is to be dredged out to a depth of 27 feet below low water, and to 30 feet at the north Entrance, so that large sailing ships making for the port may safely round to within the protecting influence of the Breakwater and there anchor, or proceed into the Docks. By this arrangement, the following advantages are secured (1st) Deep water Entrance round Light-house Pier always accessible in spite of S. W. Monsoon. (2) Protection to the anchorage now used by Native vessels; (3rd) The shelter afforded by the Town, and Custom house point. The construction of at least one-half of this Breakwater during the S. W. Monsoon can be proceeded with without difficulty, which cannot be said of a Breakwater thrown out from Batenbury Bastion.

Width of Entrance. Channel 200 feet.

Dredging I estimate at £136,592 18*s.* 6*d.* Plant for Do. £40,200 0*s.* 0*d.*

DOCK ACCOMMODATION.

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The foundation for the Breakwater is to be of large masses of rough undressed rock thrown into the sea "Pierre perdue," but within certain limits, and brought up to a uniform surface within twelve feet of low water mark, leaving the outer and inner slopes at the angles given on the drawing H. 10.

Drawing H. 10. Béton Blocks, weight.

From this base a superstructure is to be raised (see drawing H. 10) composed of large rectangular Béton blocks weighing from eleven to fourteen tons, as may be ordered by the Engineer. The hearting within is also to be of rubble stone carefully applied as backing to the Béton blocks. The whole mass to finish at a level of six feet above high water.

On the west, or sea face, a substantial breast work of Béton is to be raised to the width and heights shewn finally; this is to be surmounted by a parapet of similar material, thus affording ample shelter for parties employed on the Breakwater.

Pier head.

As the northern end terminates in deep water, I have given the Pier head additional width and strength, carrying the high parapet round at such elevation as will, it is hoped give complete protection, so much needed on a work so exposed.

Light-house.

A small Light-house is shown, with vaulted rooms beneath for stores, &c., the whole of the walls to be built of cabook in an inexpensive manner. On the top a suitable metal Lantern is to be placed and provided with a light of such power as the Harbour Master may recommend.

Breakwater near Leyden Bastion.

The south end of the Breakwater starting from near the Leyden Bastion, is of a different and less expensive form, to that at the more northern end. In consequence of the shallow water extending nearly a quarter of a mile from the shore, and from being always sheltered from the S. W. monsoon by the configuration of the shore westward, I am enabled to carry up the "Pierre perdue" foundation to nearly low water level, from whence the vertical walls spring.

Master Attendant official Resident Officer.

Should it be determined hereafter to adopt the scheme for Docks on site of Lotus pond, &c., with its Breakwater skirting the foot of Leyden Bastion, I would venture to suggest for consideration, (if not seriously interfering with the contemplated revision of the defences round Colombo,) that, offices with official residences for the Master Attendant could be advantageously erected thereon, with Signal Staff, Lock-house, and other appliances necessary for conducting his future multifarious duties. An officer of this class should always live close to the Harbour, and Docks, under his charge.

As I have prepared detailed plans and sections for this important division of the proposed works, which it is hoped are sufficiently clear to illustrate my design, I shall proceed to explain how I intend to deal with the entrance to the "Lotus pond."

Cost of Breakwater £174,190 1*s.* 6*d.*

Rubble Pier. £15,056 16 0

Having in my remarks on Captain Fyers' design for a Breakwater, explained the reasons for adopting the vertical sided Breakwater in preference to one constructed with long sea slopes, I need not now enter further on the question. My estimate for the Breakwater is £174,190 1*s.* 6*d.*, and for the inner Rubble Pier £15,056 16*s.* For total, see abstract of Estimate at the end of Report.

Entrance into Lotus Pond Dock. How to be constructed.

As in the case of Mutwal, the excellent Borings furnished by Captain Fyers' orders, proved of the greatest assistance to me in determining the best site for forming an entrance to the Lotus pond.

I submit two drawings, shewing how this special work is to be conducted, the method of getting in the invert, walls, and foundations for the Swivel Bridge intended to span the entrance.

Drawing H. 12.

A semicircular dam is to be driven from any convenient level of the excavated ground into the cabook clay beneath, and if found necessary, the joints between the piles to be caulked. Suitable shores, walings, struts, and braces are to give support to the piles. Outside the piles a puddle clay trench is to be deposited, so as to prevent percolation from the sandy beach. When thus prepared, the excavation is to commence, and be executed to the widths and depths shewn in the drawings. The water is to be excluded or removed by one of Gwynne's patent centrifugal 6 inch diameter pumps worked by a portable engine of not less than twelve horse-power.

The solidity of the ground and favourable results of the Borings give great promise, that the invert and the side walls will all be founded either in cabook or stiff yellow clay, both of which are very suitable.

On admitting the water into the Docks.

When these operations have been satisfactorily carried out, the cabook invert formed, with the masonry, and walls above, finished, the excavation removed from the whole area of Docks,—then, and not till then, is the dam to be taken away, first by the removal of as much of the earth around it as safety to life permits; then, open out a gap between the piles, and gradually fill the docks with water from the sea. Dredging by spoon and bag must follow to such depth, as will allow the remainder to be dredged by the Steam dredger. When the cabook is encountered, and is of a very stiff nature, a few charges of powder is to be employed, under the direction of a careful diver.

I am quite certain in my own mind, backed by long experience with works of this class, that in competent hands there will be no difficulty in executing this part of the work in such singularly favorable ground whereon to found the walls of a deep entrance.

Wooden platforms to Entrance.

With a view to meet the irregular indentation at coping level, caused by the disparity of the Batter or slope between the more vertical wall of the masonry, and the flatter slope

DOCK ACCOMMODATION.

Report.

given to the Excavation sides of Docks, I have filled up each of the four corners of the Entrance with timber platforms on piles as shewn on drawing H. No, 11; and thus, by its uniformity, greater freedom is given to men whilst passing ropes or hawsers, to vessels passing through the entrance.

Swivel Bridge, &c.

I have thought it advisable to defer recommending a Swing or Swivel Bridge, which is very expensive when employed on a large scale as in this instance. I am desirous of ascertaining the result of a new fashioned wrought iron Rolling Bridge of very simple construction and very economical, recently put up by the Director of Works to the Admiralty at Portsmouth. I intend to supply the particulars on my return to England.

Docks.

Passing from the Harbour Entrance, I have only to explain how the sides of the Dock, or Basins, are to be finished.

Retaining walls.

By adopting a system of slopes round the external margin of the excavated Basin, the expense attending all deep retaining walls to sides is avoided. For instance, a retaining wall 35 feet vertical height, with an average thickness of eight feet, at £25 per foot run, if applied to the collective length (8,000 feet) of the proposed dock for Colombo, would cost £200,000.

Slope side of Docks.

The slope recommended, if the ground be found suitable, and judging from the borings taken in this lake, may be set on an average at three quarters to one.

Depth of water.

The depth of water in the Dock is to be 27 feet at low water.

Coping line.

The coping or ground line to Dock and of adjoining wharves, is to be not less than seven feet above high water mark.

Piers between Basins.

The two Piers dividing the inner, from the outer Dock, are to be formed out of the best of the cabook excavations. They will be found of immense benefit when so constructed, as they will afford especial facilities for transporting ships into or out of the inner Dock. They are to be provided with proper landing steps.

Area of Docks.

| A. | R. | P. |
|---|---|---|
| 60 | 2 | 23 |

The area of the outer Dock is about twenty-three acres, and three roods, and the inner Dock thirty-six acres, three roods, and twenty-three perches; making a total of water surface of sixty acres, two roods, and twenty-three perches.

Jetties.

It is contemplated to erect round the Docks at approved intervals, short timber framed jetties resting on piles, in order to afford facilities for shipment of goods, &c.

Surplus excavation taken to Lake.

It is supposed that the surplus excavation from the Docks will fill up and otherwise absorb at least two hundred acres of the Lake. In this case care must be taken to provide and maintain communication with the inland canals and streams that now supply its water.

Connection with existing Canal navigation.

New public Road.

On the completion of the filling in, and after the ground shall have had time to consolidate, a good public road can be formed from near the Railway Terminus, skirting Pettah and so on in the direction of the Ceylon Rifle Parade ground; thus giving the populous district of Slave Island a shorter road to the Railway station; and though it makes a slight detour from the present road to the Fort and Galle face, the extra distance does not exceed a few hundred yards.

Proposal for a site for Clarke's Patent Hydraulic Lift Dock.

At some future period, supposing the proposed plan of Docks carried out, the necessity for a dry Dock for repairing ships will follow as a natural sequence. With this conviction on my mind, and in anticipation, I have set apart in the south-west angle of the inner Dock a space of ground for the erection of one of Clarke's Patent Hydraulic Lifts, connected with its Engine-house, work-shops, &c., which I doubt not will at some future day meet the wants of this establishment.

There is another feature looming in the distance, connected with this design, and though at the present time it may seem of little moment, it may nevertheless be the means of drawing Men-of-War to Colombo, where urgent repairs can be readily made by the Government Factory, now not many yards from the east wall of proposed inner Dock.

Warehouses, Coaling Depôt, &c.

As to the site to be selected for Coaling Depots, Warehouses, Offices and other similar adjuncts, to a Harbour establishment of this magnitude, time and experience will better decide.

I may safely remark, and I trust without presumption, that I have honestly given each and every one of the feasible designs set before me by His Excellency my best consideration; that I know from close examination and long experience with Dock and Harbour construction, the merits, and demerits of all. Therefore, under these well founded impressions, I, as a Civil Engineer, confidently assert, that what is known as the "Lotus Pond" and "Lake" site for Docks, is superior to all others of its class, both in facility of execution—in its more sheltered position, giving the greatest accommodation in proportion to the outlay of construction,—and from being close to the Offices and Establishments of the principal Merchants of Colombo. Its proximity to the Railway Terminus and Inland Navigation must not be overlooked.

Total of Estimate £720,000.

Its estimated cost, £720,000, may exceed that for a Breakwater of a certain class; but on the other hand it unquestionably affords valuable facilities for shipping goods at all *times of the day*, for prompt coaling in the worst weather, for executing urgent repairs of all kinds to machines. Such cannot be said of an exposed Breakwater under the most favourable circumstances.

The probable time over which so large a work would extend before completion must be governed in a great measure by the facilities afforded in the conveyance of stone by the existing Railway, by favorable weather, Engineering ability, energetic Contractors

with ample plant, and resources, operating on each subdivision of the work simultaneously. At least six years would be required for this service, as the Breakwater works *could* not be completed in less time.

As all steam machinery, iron work, cement, tools, &c., must be procured from England for this or any other work, early steps should be taken in providing the same.

In compiling my Estimates, I have nearly in all instances applied English prices and method of executing the work, excepting in such instances where native labour offers superior advantages. I have satisfied myself, after allowing fairly for all carriage hire, certain plant, and contingencies, that large rubble stone can be obtained, conveyed, and deposited in foundation for Breakwater, at 10*s.* per cubic yard, assuming that the Railway charge per ton does not very much exceed 1½*d.* per ton per mile. Also, that the Béton blocks can be made, and set, for 2*s.* per cubic foot; which rate includes general plant for shore purposes, with cost of setting, etc. £2,000 has been set apart for a small Lighthouse. Cast iron Bollards, Mooring Rings, &c., have been included in the Estimate. For five large 15 ton Derrick cranes, Plymouth pattern, £900 is set down; and £3,100 for a large Barge with Derrick crane, machinery, &c., for setting lower courses of Béton in advance of shore work. I have taken 15 per cent. for contingencies on the amount for the Breakwater only. The rubble stone deposited in the Jetty I have set down at 8*s.* per cubic yard, its sheltered position on the completion of the outer Breakwater giving unusual facilities for construction. Under the head of Plant, I have provided for a powerful Steam Dredge, complete in all respects for working, at £9,600. For fifty Hopper barges, £2[illegible],000. One small Steam Tug, £5,000, and four Diving dresses, with suitable apparatus for working, at £600. Dredging out a channel is estimated to cost 1*s.* 9*d.* per ton; and in 30 feet water 2*s.* per ton, the latter with 15 per cent. added, and where cabook clay is met with, 3*s.* 6*d.* per ton with 10 per cent.

Under the head of Docks, the execution, conveying and depositing, is supposed to cost 1*s.* 11*d.* per cubic yard.

A Swivel Bridge, with foundations for entrance to Lotus pond, is valued at £11,600. Drains, and levelling wharves, &c., at £2,383 6*s* Ten iron capstans £500. Cast iron Bollards £9[illegible]4. One of Gwynne's patent centrifugal pumps at £700, with the probable cost of working and keeping it in repair for 1825 days, £2737. Cabook boundary wall where required, £2140; alteration to existing roads £4,000. The sum of £12,000 is intended to meet the cost of a temporary line of rails from Quarry to junction at the Henaratgoda Station; and the proposed branch from the Railway Terminus, to the Lotus pond. In all cases, except those just mentioned, 10 per cent has been added to the respective amounts of each section of the proposed works as contingencies.

The cost of proposed Jetties round Docks is not included in this Estimate. This is a question that may be dealt with hereafter, when better acquainted with the wants of the commercial public occupying these Docks.

The building of all Storehouses, Warehouse, Coal Depots, and the like, have also been excluded for similar reasons.

The following is an Abstract of the amounts applicable to the various works herein before described.

| | £ | d. | s. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Breakwater ... ... ... | 174,190 | 1 | 6 |
| Inner Rubble Pier ... ... ... | 15,056 | 16 | 0 |
| Dredging, &c ... ... ... | 136,529 | 18 | 6 |
| Plant for dredging ... ... .. | 40,200 | 0 | 0 |
| Docks, Swivel Bridge, Entrance, &c. ... ... | 341,930 | 0 | 0 |
| Temporary line of rails from Quarries to Henaratgoda Station, and from Railway Terminus to Lotus pond, Colombo ... | 12,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | £720,969 | 16 | 0 |
| say £720,000. | | | |

It will be noticed that I have not, as at Mutwal, given credit for surplus cabook, believing that what with Piers, Boundary walls, &c., that the quantity raised will be absorbed on the works.

Arriving in Ceylon early in August, with scant instructions from home as to the extent of the duties I had to perform; and in addition to this a perfect stranger to Colombo, it may naturally be inferred, that the aspect of its unsheltered sea-girt shore did not inspire me with hopes of bringing my professional labours to a favourable conclusion. But an early interview at Kandy with His Excellency Sir H. G. R. Robinson, the Governor of Ceylon, did much to cheer me on my task.

The various schemes for Dock accommodation to which I have referred in this Report, were produced and explained to me seriatim; at the same time I received definite and clear instructions from His Excellency, as to the order of investigating each project; giving preference to the Paumben Channel.

It is now pretty well known, how this onerous duty has been performed amidst conflicting opinions; but it is not known to the public how deeply I am indebted to His Excellency for his undeviating support; his sound and valuable advice on all and every

DOCK ACCOMMODATION.

Report.

occasion, coupled with the facilities promptly given for access to all documents, plans, or drawings, likely to assist me in my inquiries. These are indeed but a few of the many favours conferred, and which must ever make me a heavy, but, I trust, a grateful debtor to His Excellency.

I now most respectfully beg leave to offer my best thanks for this, to me, a most fortunate combination of circumstances, which, whether, as guest of His Excellency, or as temporary professional servant of the Colonial Government, met with undeviating condescension and support.

The gentlemanly and courteous attention of H. C. Stewart, Esquire, Private Secretary to the Governor, has been to me at all times that of a friend and a judicious adviser, and for which I beg to proffer my best and grateful thanks.

To those Gentlemen authorised to give effect to Sir Hercules Robinson's instructions, and from whom I have, ever since my arrival at Colombo, received prompt and reliable assistance, I beg to render also my best thanks.

To the Hon'ble H. T. Irving, the Colonial Secretary, and to Captain A. B. Fyers, R.E., Surveyor-General, upon whom I had to draw largely for facts and figures, which it is almost superfluous to add, were given generously, clearly, and without stint; I am under obligations which call for grateful acknowledgement.

Mr. Grinlinton, in the Surveyor-General's Department, has ever shewn a willingness to assist me in every possible way consistent with his official duties. Whether in the office, or in the jungle, his ready advice and great local knowledge, very much facilitated my investigations.

I beg to thank Captain Donnan, Master Attendant of Colombo, for his ever ready assistance on all occasions. His nautical acquaintance with the Port, ever freely imparted, gave confidence to many of my decisions on matters appertaining to the rough uncompromising shores round Colombo.

I have &c.,
R. TOWNSHEND, M. Inst. C. E.,
Superintendent of Plymouth Breakwater.

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# APPENDIX.

*Béton Blocks.*

1 Portland Cement
2 Sharp Sand
4 Shingle
2 Quarry splinters from ¼lb. to 12lbs.

9

1 Portland Cement
2 Sand
2 Shingle
6 Broken lime stone

11

THE relative proportions of Portland cement, sand, shingle and quarry lumps, &c., constituting the best material used for making Concrete or Béton Blocks, are now so well understood by every Engineer, that a lengthened description from me becomes unnecessary. At the same time, it is as well to point out the cost of making this artificial conglomerate, both at home and abroad.

At Alderney (1867) the prime cost of a cubic yard of Béton was 13*s.* 6*d*, or 6*d.* per cubic foot; the proportions of the mixture being as per margin.

For the foundation of a Fort near Plymouth Breakwater, founded in six fathom water, two sorts of Concrete blocks were used; No. 1, contained 1 of Portland cement, 2½ of sand, and 6½ shingle; the total being 10. No. 2 as per margin. The cost being about 6*d.* per cubic foot.

More recently, as at Kurrachie, and Manora Breakwater, the proportions were at first those of Alderney, and cost 8 annas per cubic foot. In 1871 the proportion of cement to other materials was reduced to twelve instead of one to eight as formerly—thus reducing the cost from eight annas to six annas per cubic foot—including allowance for plant and all expenses. Time alone will prove whether this alteration in the proportions is likely to produce a lasting material.

All the before-mentioned prices have reference only to machine made concrete, which when manipulated in large quantities is less costly than hand labour.

There is in the possession of Captain A. B. Fyers, R.E., a short but clear explanation of the machinery in use for the manufacture of Concrete blocks for the Manora Breakwater, signed by Mr. W. H. Price, C.E., Superintendent, Kurrachie Harbour works, dated 29th March, 1871. Engineering Journal 31st March, 1871, has published these particulars, with explanatory engravings.

R. T.

DOCK ACCOMMODATION.

Report.

No. 2.

REPORT on the Design submitted by Mr. WILSON, for protecting the Entrance to the Canal leading to the proposed Docks.

Colombo, Ceylon,
November 6th, 1871.

SIR,

SINCE my report on the Colombo Dock accommodation was written, Mr. Wilson has placed before His Excellency the Governor, another design for protecting the entrance to the canal leading to the proposed Docks, which terminate in the Madampitaya marshes, thus abandoning the former site selected by him. See drawing G. 7, accompanying my report. Tracing marked A. Tracing marked B.

It is supposed that by throwing out two Breakwaters, as shown on tracing marked A, (herewith) that deep water is gained a shorter distance from the shore than elsewhere, causing a great reduction in the amount of dredging and blasting rock, as estimated for in front of the original entrance. No doubt such would be the case; but as this scheme has its entrance open to the N. N. W. sea-wave, I consider its adoption highly injudicious.

I have in company with Captain Donnan and Mr. Wilson, again visited the shore round Mutwal point, and pointed out to those gentlemen the above serious defect.

Mr. Wilson, after consulting with the Master Attendant, admitted the fact.

A third scheme has been placed before me, and on a much larger scale, and consequently more costly.

On tracing B, dated 3rd instant, a semicircular Breakwater is sketched over one of an angular form (for selection). Away on the north side, another pier is thrown out, with a view to keeping the sand out from the Kelani river; hence, not only is the old site of entrance enclosed, but also the new one, situated at the back of Mr. Newman's residence. The collected lengths of the proposed Breakwater being about 1232 yards lineal.

With all deference to the Master Attendant's opinion, I cannot but think the third scheme B. is, if anything, more dangerous to vessels entering this Harbour during South-West monsoon, than that at A. If by any untoward accident a ship failed to answer her helm, or sails, when rounding to, she would either drift on to the Mutwal rocks, or into the cul-de-sac formed by the rocks and the new pier on the north side. These are but a few of the difficulties to be encountered when operating on a lee shore.

Of course, works so designed would add considerably to the Estimates already prepared.

I beg it to be understood, that I do not concur with either of the above schemes.

I have, in my report of the 4th instant, stated what in my opinion is the best site for Docks for Colombo.

The few weeks I have now to spare before leaving for England, must be devoted to a report on the Paumben Channel; a sufficient excuse, I trust, for declining to enter again upon similar projects.

I have, &c.,

R. TOWNSHEND, M. Inst., C. E.
Supt. of Plymouth Breakwater.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

*P. S.*—I enclose copies of a correspondence which I have had with Captain Donnan on this subject, since writing this letter.

R. T.

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Enclosure No. 1, in No. 2.

Copy.

Colombo, Ceylon,
6th November, 1871.

Enclosure No. 1 in No. 2.

SIR,

WITH reference to the last scheme for protecting the proposed Harbour Entrance to the Mutwal Docks, said to be designed by Mr. Wilson and yourself; I am authorized by His Excellency the Governor to ask you to reply, in writing, to the three following questions, viz —

*First* —Whether the entrance as now designed, and said to be approved by you, is a safe one for sailing ships to enter or depart from, night or day, during the N. W. or S. W. Monsoon seasons?

DOCK ACCOMMODATION.

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*Secondly.*—Relatively speaking, is the proposed Breakwater Entrance at Mutwal, superior, or equal, to that designed by me for entering the Lotus pond at Colombo; plans of which you have been shewn by me?

*Thirdly.*—Are the soundings shewn on the enclosed tracing, correctly copied from your Chart of the Harbour?

I need hardly say, that very much depends upon these nautical questions being answered, as they in a manner govern the question of Docks, or no Docks, at Mutwal.

I have, &c.,
R. TOWNSHEND, M. Inst. C.E.,
Supt. of Plymouth Breakwater.

Captain Donnan,
Master Attendant,
Colombo.

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Enclosure No. 2, in No. 2.

Copy of Reply.

Master Attendant's Office,
Colombo, 6th November, 1871.

SIR,

IN answer to your letter of this date, requesting my reply to three questions submitted in connection with the last scheme for protecting the proposed Harbour entrance to the Mutwal docks, I have the honor to state:

*First.*—I consider the entrance as now designed, safe for sailing ships to enter by day light, during the S.W. and N.E. monsoons. Departure could only be effected by the aid of a powerful Steam tug, during the early months of the N.E. monsoon, when the strong W.N.W. or long shore winds prevail, and during the S.W. monsoon it would also be necessary to tow ships into a safe weatherly position to make sail from.

In regard to night work, I believe no prudent commander would risk entering during that time, and departure would prove impracticable.

I may here add, that I assisted Mr. Wilson in designing the proposed entrance, on the supposition that Mutwal is the only practicable place for the formation of Docks, and that the difficulties of the entrance would have to be submitted to; and in this point of view only, I approved of the design. I may also add, that I have always been of opinion, that if Docks were insisted on as the only scheme of Harbour improvement that would satisfy the wants of Colombo, the Lotus pond and Lake form the most natural and feasible site for them.

*Secondly.*—Relatively speaking, the proposed Breakwater entrance at Mutwal is not, in my opinion, equal to that designed by you for entering the Lotus pond at Colombo.

*Thirdly.*—There is a slight difference in the position of the soundings shewn on the enclosed tracing as compared with my Chart of the Harbour, but not such as to affect any deductions to be made from them.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES DONNAN,
Master Attendant.

R. Townshend, Esq., M.I.C.E.,
Supt. Plymouth Breakwater,
Colombo.

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IX.

# SURPLUS FUNDS ORDINANCE.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to Report upon the Bill, "An Ordinance to apply a portion of the Surplus Revenues of past years to Works and Services of acknowledged public utility."

**Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.**

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

1871.

X.

# REPORT

ON THE

# PAUMBEN CHANNEL.

BY

R. TOWNSHEND, Esq., M. Inst. C. E.,
SUPERINTENDENT OF PLYMOUTH BREAKWATER.

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

COLOMBO:
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# REPORT

ON THE

# PAUMBEN CHANNEL.

From Mr. TOWNSHEND to the Hon'ble the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

PAUMBEN CHANNEL.

Report.

Colombo, Ceylon,
26th November, 1871.

PAUMBEN CHANNEL.

SIR,

IN the last paragraph of my letter of the 4th instant, I stated that a Report on the Paumben Channel would be submitted for His Excellency the Governor's information, on the completion of the Survey and Borings then in progress.

This task having been satisfactorily accomplished, and the plans forwarded to me by Captain Fyers, R.E., I am now in a position to report as to the feasibility of the several schemes put forward by various persons, at various times, for the establishment of a short route to India.

In studying this important subject, I beg to say I have carefully perused the following Reports bearing on this great question:—

1.—Memoir on the Survey of Paumben Pass and Adam's Bridge, by Captains Powell and Etheresey, 1837. — Appendix C.

2.—Copies of all Reports and Information respecting the Deepening of the Paumben Passage, the Navigation of Palk's Straits and the Gulf of Mannár.—Published by order of the House of Commons, 13th August, 1859. — Appendix A.

3.—Copy of all papers existing in continuation of the last Reports presented to the House of Commons, shewing the progress of the works of deepening the Paumben Channel; the minimum depth in the Pass at low-water spring tides; the number of Vessels, square-rigged or otherwise, and the amount of tonnage which have passed through annually since the last Returns were presented.—Published by order of the House of Commons, 22nd July, 1869. — Appendix B.

Of these Reports, those signed by A. T. Cotton, Lt.-Col., convey the greatest amount of detailed information; in fact, they almost exhaust the subject up to that date. — Col. Cotton's Report, 16th January, 1854.

Captain C. Biden, Master Attendant, Madras, in his Report No. 212, 20th May, 1854, enters fully into the whole question of navigation through Palk's Straits to the northern entrance of the Paumben Channel, and from Cape Comorin along the Coast of Tinnevally to the southern entrance of the Paumben Channel. — Capt. C. Biden's Report, 20th May, 1854.

It would be presumption on my part to criticise the argument advanced by Captain Biden on the intricacy of the navigation on each coast; but with Lighthouses erected at the several points mentioned by him, and with good reliable charts, surely any efficient Captain would carry his ship safely through a channel infinitely less dangerous than the entrance to Calcutta, and to several rivers on the coast of England.

The effect of the North-east monsoon at the northern entrance to the Paumben Channel may at times interfere with ships entering; but with a wide, deep, funnel-shaped entrance converging inwards, it is supposed that the difficulties referred to will be mitigated, and that the construction of a costly Breakwater in 6-fathom water will not be required. — N.E. Monsoon. Northern entrance.

As for the west entrance, which I shall more fully refer to hereafter, Captain Biden admits, that the coral reefs, shingle islets, and banks, serve to protect the western channel during the South-west monsoon, and that ships may anchor in safety in smooth water under their lee. This is an important fact, and it is well to remember that not one of the many schemes put forward possesses such a natural Breakwater. — S.W. Monsoon. Western entrance.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

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Report.

Making due allowance for lapse of time since Captain Biden wrote his Report, and for improvements made in steam navigation, I think the remarks in the 13th and 14th paragraphs are so pertinent to the present question, that I do not hesitate to transcribe a great portion of them.

67 Miles.

"The distance from the middle banks, which intercept the safety of navigation in Palk's Straits to a safe anchorage off the northern entrance to the Paumben Pass, is, on a south-west course, 67 miles.

50 Miles.

"And the course and distance from Cape Comorin to a safe anchorage, under the shelter of islets in the vicinity of the eastern entrance to the Paumben Channel, would be, first, to clear the dangers off the coast of Tinnevally and Tutacoreen, as will be seen on the Chart E. by N. ½ N., 50 miles.

75 Miles.

"Thence to a safe anchorage under the lee of the above-mentioned islets and shoals, 75 miles.

10 Miles.

And the distance through the Paumben Pass, and to a safe anchorage on either side of it, is about 10 miles. Thus, the whole distance from the entrance to Palk's Straits adjacent to the Bay of Bengal, to Cape *Comorin*, is 202 miles."

202 Miles.

* * * *

"A light on Cape Comorin would, however, enable Steamers to enter the Gulf of Mannár at any hour of the night; and as their approach to the dangers off the eastern entrance of the Paumben Channel would be indicated by regular soundings of from 12 to 7 fathoms, and as the light I have recommended on the Island Ramisseram would be another guide, it may so happen that a safe anchorage could be reached before daylight, and then, if the state of the weather and the set of the current would allow immediate operations for the passage of the Channel, Steamers could (with only the loss of a few hours) get through Palk's Bay and Straits before sunset, and proceed on to Madras and Calcutta."

I have made it my business to consult some of the P. and O. Company's Officers on the foregoing subject; and they do not hesitate to say, that if the coast voyage thus described be systematically lighted, and the proposed narrow passage and channel at Paumben well buoyed, in conjunction with prominent and well-defined landmarks, the navigation from Cape Comorin through Paumben Channel into Palk's Straits would not be attended with unusual difficulties.

With these preliminary remarks on the sea approaches to Paumben Channel, I now proceed to explain briefly the course taken in the performance of the duty assigned to me,—namely, examining and reporting on the best site for a canal between Palk's Bay and the Gulf of Mannár.

On the 24th August, 1871, in accordance with arrangements made by His Excellency the Governor, I had the honor of accompanying him, with other scientific gentlemen, in the Ceylon Steam vessel "Serendib" to Paumben, from whence various excursions were made to Tonitory Point on the Coast of Madura, to the Paumben Channel, to the Island of Ramissaram, to Adam's Bridge, Talaimanáru, and the Mannár Channel; the three first named places being on Indian territory.

Survey of Paumben Pass by Capts. Powell & Ethersey, 1837.
Appendix C.

Of Paumben Pass and Adam's Bridge, the description given by Captains Powell and Ethersey in 1837 (a copy of which is attached to this Report) is so clear, that to go over the same ground would be an act of supererogation, excepting so far as may be necessary to explain the changes made in the improvements of Paumben Channel since 1837.—Not less instructive is the description of Paumben Channel given by Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Cotton, Chief Engineer, in his Report of the 16th January, 1854.

Chart of Adam's Bridge, &c.

On the accompanying Chart of Adam's Bridge, lettered I., I have indicated, by blue, red, and yellow lines, the sites selected at various times for a deep navigable channel between the Gulf of Mannár and Palk's Bay, with a view to shorten the sea voyage between Aden and Madras by about 360 miles.

This remarkable strip of land is well known in the nautical world through the improvements made of late years to the Paumben Channel. It is situated in Latitude 9° 15′ 30″ N. and Longitude 79° 14′ 11″ E. On the south and south-west side, the Gulf of Mannár spreads its broad oceanic waves from Point Comorin skirting the shores of Madura, Adam's Bridge, and terminating on the north-west shore of Ceylon. Palk's Straits is on the north-west side, that is from Point Calimere on the mainland of Madura and Tanjore, and on the east by numerous Islands dotted along the shores of northern Ceylon, that is, from Point Pedro to Mannár.

The total distance between the mainland and Ceylon is divided as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| "From Point Ramea in the Ramnad Province, to Paumben, at the west end of the Island of Ramissaram ... ... ... | 1¼ miles. |
| "Across the Island of Ramissaram ... ... ... | 13 " |
| "Adam's Bridge ... ... ... ... | 25 " |
| "Across the Island of Mannár ... ... ... | 13½ " |
| "From the Island of Mannár to Ceylon" ... ... | 0¾ " |
| TOTAL— | 56 |

The following is the programme of inspection approved by His Excellency the Governor, who accompanied us in the "Serendib," to the sites indicated on the Charts, and I need [illegible] enquiries, viz:—

Suggested by Sir James Elphinstone and Capt. Donnan.
Tinted blue on Chart I.

1. Indian Ship Canal across Tonitory Point, with a Harbour of 16 square miles—to cost only £90,000! Site known as the Single Brab.

2. Paumben Channel.
3. Line suggested by Sir William Dennison across Ramissaram Island.
4. Near Godunder Rama pagoda, about nine miles south of Paumben, near a Lagoon.
5. Across west shore of Talaimanáru, Mannár Island.
6. The Mannár Channel.

PAUMBEN CHANNEL.

Report.

2. Original selection.
3. Sir W. Dennison, 17th October, 1862.

*No.* 1.—*Site.*

Under the guidance of Captain Donnan, Master Attendant, Colombo, I landed in company with Mr. Harrison and Captain Phipps, on Tonitor Point, some nine miles west of Paumben Pass, and carefully inspected the ground in the line of the Single Brab, the latter being in the line of proposed canal. 25th August, 1871.

The general feature of the coast is low and sandy, with occasional layers of sandstone cropping up on the beach. The surf, at the time of our landing, was sufficiently high to create a difficulty in leaving.

From the beach the land gradually rises, with undulating sandy surface, to a height of probably thirty-five feet vertical above mean sea-level. Sand-hills abound, between which patches of jungle, scrub, &c., are met with. The distance across from shore to shore is about two-and-a-half miles, and is, so far as the eye can see, covered with sand. But whether there is beneath this surface a stratum of rock or coral, I know not.

The total distance across the peninsula, starting from five-fathom water on the south-west side to five-fathom water on the north-east, terminating in Palk's Bay, measures on the Chart about seven miles. The latter entrance would be fully exposed to all the fury of a North-east monsoon. But the south-west entrance, from being within sand banks, and the small islets of Moosel, Moolee, Kittoriummen, and others situated some six miles seaward, is in a lesser degree affected by the South-west monsoon.

Between these sand-banks and the shore there is a sheet of water with varying depth of from 3½ to 5 and 6 fathom water, and which Captain Donnan pointed out as the completely protected harbour of sixteen square miles in extent. But to reach this, it would be necessary to dredge through one of the lowest of the sand-banks barring the entrance, and over which there is at present about twelve feet water. The cost for the whole of this great scheme has been estimated at £90,000; but it is incomprehensible to me how such a small sum has been arrived at.

I fear very great misconception exists in the Colony as regards the real cost of Harbour Works. The greatest mischief is often done, through such misapprehension, to a really promising scheme.

In the "Engineering Journal," Vol. XI., No. 279, May 5, 1871, page 325, there is an article headed "An Indian Ship Canal." "The proposition to construct a ship canal, connecting the Gulf of Mannár with Palk's Strait," &c., had "been brought under the notice of the Secretary of State for India, by a deputation from the East India Association." "The estimated cost for the work is £90,000." Indian Ship Canal, from Engineering Journal, 5th May, 1871. See Appendix D.

I therefore infer that Captain Donnan's scheme is, in fact, that said to have been brought under the notice of the Indian Government.

Having personally visited the site, and noted the immensity of its proportions,—the difficulties to be encountered in carrying out all the works to a final conclusion,—I can without much hesitation assert, that the estimate of £90,000 is wholly inadequate even to meet the expenses of *one-tenth* of the contemplated work. Dredging and clearing an entrance through the sand-bank alone, would cost one-third of the estimated amount. Without a correct survey of the ground, and levels, borings, and soundings, no estimate can be safely compiled.

It is a question with me, looking at the singularly exposed position of the outer sand-bank, whether deepening a channel by steam dredge is practicable. The perpetual motion of a ground swell would, I fear, seriously interfere with the safe action of the ladder and buckets of the length necessary for securing a deep entrance, say of 30 feet below low-water. Further, unless this sea entrance can be perfectly made in width and depth, the whole scheme must fall to the ground. With such unfavourable impressions on my mind, and believing that if an estimate were carefully compiled, the cost would be near £1,750,000, it appears to me a waste of time to pursue this project further.

*No.* 2.—*Paumben Channel.*

For the present, I pass over No 2., which will be fully dealt with hereafter, and form the principal subject of more lengthened explanation, shewing the superiority of this over other sites.

*No.* 3.

This line across Ramissaram Island was selected, I am informed, by the late Sir William Dennison in 1862, as offering many advantages not possessed by other schemes.

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Report.

On reference to accompanying drawing J., recently surveyed by Mr. Stoddart and Assistants from the Surveyor-General's Department, the site so selected is shewn by dotted lines from I. to J.; it is situated about 2¼ miles from Coonducam Point, or 3¼ miles east of Paumben.

The distance across, measuring from high-water line on each shore, is only 2¼ miles, and the five-fathom, or thirty-feet soundings on the north and south extremities of the proposed channel, are but three miles apart.

16th November, 1871. See Mr. Stoddart's Report, Appendix F.

The soundings recently taken shew that the five-fathom line runs somewhat in a parallel line with the south shore. The soundings in Palk's Bay regularly increase as you leave the shore—that is, from five to seven-fathoms, and so on.

I am informed, that during the North-east monsoon there is less sea on this part of the north shore than at other sites more to the westward, in consequence of the protection gained through the conformation of the land and high ground at "Paroovadum," on which the Temple of Ramissaram stands.

I believe this assertion to be in a great measure true, and that one of the great difficulties attending a sea entrance on the north side would be so far reduced as to give hopes of establishing an easy access to the Canal at this point. But, as regards the southern entrance leading in from the Gulf of Mannár, the case is very different. Immediately in front of the southern entrance the soundings taken shew, if any thing, a decrease, varying from 30, to 27-feet water. Here the heavy rollers from the sea, under the influence of the South-west monsoon, are thrown on the coast with destructive effect, leaving but slight hopes of constructing a permanent entrance into the proposed channel, on so exposed a coast, unless an expensive stone Breakwater, of about a mile in length, were constructed, so as to interpose between the entrance and the South-west monsoon, and yet leave sufficient space between the two for an anchorage, as shewn on the annexed drawing. This artificial sea defence is unavoidable, and its cost of construction would not be far short of a million of money.

See drawing J.

Breakwater.

The cost of this channel, *i. e.*, from the Gulf of Mannár to Palk's Bay, has been estimated on the same conditions as those laid down for the Paumben passage, namely, with entrances 500 yards wide, converging landwards to 70 yards, with a depth of water in mid-channel, of 26 feet, and at the entrances of 30 feet.

I must not omit to draw attention to the cogent arguments adduced by Captain Donnan in the concluding part of his letter directed to F. W. Bois, Esquire, Honorary Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Colombo, under date 20th April, 1870.

See Appendix E.

I willingly endorse his opinion as to the probable filling up of any exposed entrance on the south-west coast of Ramissaram. The wash from a south-west gale would cause the sandy banks to fall in and with other silting up tendencies, which would seriously interfere with the passage of large ships, even when protected by a Breakwater. The idea looks well on paper, but I fear, for reasons already stated, that its adoption in preference to the old Paumben Channel, would in the end prove an expensive mistake.

*No. 4 Site.—See Chart II.*

Drawing. No. 6, I.

The line across Ramissaram Island near Godunder Rama pagoda, 13 miles east of Paumben, has been surveyed, and borings taken with soundings of the shores into five-fathom water. Although the distance across the strip of land (but a few feet above high-water level) is only some twelve hundred yards, the peculiar formation of the coast on the south-west side, with a heavy surf ever breaking on its exposed shore, and the shallowness of the sea coast along Palk's Bay for five to six miles seaward, opposite the proposed north-east entrance, must destroy all hopes of ever adopting this site for a canal. Besides, the south-west entrance, unless protected by a Breakwater, built in seven-fathom water, could not be entered during the South-west monsoon.

*No. 5 Site.*

A ship canal at Talaimanáru is also impracticable, in consequence of the extent to which shallow water extends on either side, and the danger which would be run by any ship making its entrance during a South-west monsoon. Even then the protection of an expensive Breakwater would be required.

*No. 6 Site.*

Mannár Channel is only mentioned, to record the utter impracticability of cutting a ship canal through its long tortuous and narrow course, terminating at each extremity in a shallow sea-board. The length in all would be 18 miles, between the Pearl Bank on the south-west and the Maldive Bank on the north-east, over which there is but two-fathom water for a long distance.

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Having now described the several sites at which it has been proposed to form a Ship Canal from the "Gulf of Mannár to Palk's Bay," and having briefly dealt with the causes that render most of them totally unfit for such a great work, I will proceed to describe the probable advantages to be gained by adopting the line of the present Paumben Channel *No. 2*, as herein before mentioned.

No. 2, Paumben Channel selected: reason for.

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Report.

Mr. Stoddart to survey, &c.

It having been deemed advisable to obtain a series of levels, borings, and soundings in the direction of the proposed new canal, with such other reliable information as will materially assist in giving value to this Report, an application was made to His Excellency the Governor, to sanction the necessary outlay, which was promptly conceded. Accordingly, early in September last, Mr. Stoddart, from the Surveyor-General's Office, with an efficient staff of assistants, proceeded to Paumben in the Colonial Steam Ship "Serendib," and there carefully fulfilled his instructions, wisely collecting such other particulars of the coast as he thought were likely to prove beneficial to this enquiry. To his zeal and ability I am greatly indebted, as also to Mr. Riedy, local resident Agent at Paumben. The information so collected, and the drawings correctly laid down, are at the present moment invaluable. The position and depths of the old channel are carefully recorded.

The various elaborate calculations hitherto made of the cost of blasting, dredging, and removing rock by convict labour in the old channel, to the depth of twelve feet, have been, I fear, the source of much misconception as to the relative expense of similar work executed in thirty-feet water.

The difference between the work performed by steam power and hand labour is explained in a letter from Captain F. G. Hankin, Superintending operations Paumben Channel, to Captain G. M. Payal, Acting District Engineer, Madura, dated Paumben, 12th November, 1862. At first, I confess, the result of his calculations surprised me; but when I found that the steam dredge employed was old, and ill-calculated for the task, even under the most favourable circumstances, and was also idle for two months, during which time the pay of the sick engineer and crew went on, the cause for surprise ceased, and the comparison of cost became of doubtful value.

Dredging by engine-power cost 3*s.* 4½*d.* per cubic yard, as against 2*s.* 11*d.*, the stated cost of convict labour. My experience of works of this class goes to prove the contrary. But as it is not now a question of dredging in 12-feet water, but in 30-feet, I shall for the future adopt such figures as experience dictates, and these shall be from actual work performed removing rock in over 30-feet water, making due allowance for a current running, it is said, at the rate of six miles per hour.

Current six to seven miles per hour.

Tides and Current, Gulf of Mannár.

The currents in the Gulf of Mannár are stated, according to the West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, to be subject to considerable variation, particularly about the changes of the monsoon, when the current is the strongest; but, generally speaking, they set with the monsoon.

The height of tides at and about Paumben Passage ranges from sixteen to thirty inches, or about two feet vertical on the average.

It is well understood that in a certain depth of water the Helmet divers perform more and better work than men working in a Diving Bell, but for the lower portion of the proposed channel the Diving Bell in a strong current would, from its greater weight, produce better results. The precarious mode of clearing and charging holes, blasting rocks, &c., by native divers in 12-feet water, must give way for the more effective manipulation of the Helmet divers. I only wonder so much has been accomplished by this means.

Proportions of proposed canal.

Average width, 70 yards

Width of entrance to channel, 500 yards.

In determining the proportion of the proposed canal, I have assumed that the width should not be less than 210 feet at high-water level, and the depth of water in the main channel 26 feet, as in the Suez Canal, deepening to 30 feet at each sea entrance. The width of these embouchures to be 500 yards, gradually contracting to 70 yards, as shewn on plan J. The sides of the cutting must be sloped from top to bottom to such angle as the nature of the material will permit.

Buoyed.

When completed, the whole line of navigation thus formed should be well buoyed on either hand. Where required stone obelisks should be built out of the rubble rock excavated.

New Lighthouse.

Paumben Lighthouse 97 feet above high-water mark, seen 11 to 12 miles off. Beacons.

Floating light.

Steam Tug.

A Lighthouse, exhibiting a revolving light, to distinguish it from Paumben light, should be erected on the island of Ramissaram near the Godender Rama pagoda, as suggested by Captain Biden, and all the old Beacons in the Paumben Channel should be renovated and made conspicuous. At or near the horse-shoe bend it may be necessary to establish a small floating light.

A powerful Steam Tug, provided with boats, hawsers, and towing warps, should be stationed at Paumben, to assist ships through the canal.

Winds.

The North-east monsoon sets in about the middle of November, and lasts until April. The South-west monsoon is said to prevail for the five months of summer, and the North-east for the winter months.

Only 150 working days per annum at each end.

The progress of the works for the contemplated channel would necessarily be governed accordingly,—that is to say, there are only 150 available working days in the year for deepening the channel at the respective entrances.

Under the assumption that the foregoing data afford sufficient basis for compiling prices, and approximately estimating the probable cost, I shall at once proceed to that end.

English mechanics and workmen employed.

To carry on works of this importance in a rapid but safe manner, I am of opinion, that it will be necessary to call in the services of experienced English divers and mechanics, and employ the best machinery for dredging. Probably twelve well-trained Helmet

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Report.

Divers. Diving Bells.

divers would be found sufficient, each provided with a complete waterproof dress, helmet, air pump, and all things for performing their sub-marine work in a satisfactory manner. In addition, at least six Diving Bells, with air pumps and all other fittings necessary for working the same, should be employed in deep water, and where the current runs the strongest. Each bell must be slung from the prow of a large vessel, which is to be provided with efficient overhead traveller-crab winches, for lowering and lifting the bells at all times with facility when moored over their respective sites of operation.

Cranes.

At least ten Derrick cranes will have to be provided for lifting purposes, afloat and on shore, Plymouth Breakwater pattern.

Boats, Barges, &c.

As for small craft, boats and barges, &c., these may be found on the spot in sufficient numbers.

Workshops.

Workshops for repairing engine-works, making jumpers; sharpening tools, mending broken chain, &c., will of course be constructed on shore, to the extent required by the Engineer conducting the operations.

Depots, Coal and Wood.

Coal and wood depots ashore and afloat will of course be secured at such points of the works as may best suit the service.

Officers' Residences.

A perfect arrangement of Officers and workmen's dwellings must be provided on shore, with reading and billiard rooms, and other reasonable means for agreeably occupying their leisure hours, when off duty. I may urge, that this accommodation is indispensable if Englishmen are to be employed on so isolated a place as Paumben, devoid of all attractions of scenery and amusements,—to which must be added a tropical climate and all its depressing influences.

Coolies.

Coolies should be employed as labourers where necessary. Those who may exhibit aptitude for mechanical work should be selected and encouraged, especially in the blasting and diving business, as performed by the English workmen.

Convict labour.

Convict labour, if employed, will of course be confined to the present management, but co-operating with the general scheme of operations, as may be approved by the Resident Engineer.

Three Steam Launches.

It will be found necessary and economical to provide the new establishment with three small Steam Launches, strongly built, covered in from the sun and rain. Of these useful adjuncts to harbour works, I have had great experience; especially at Plymouth, where they abound, of all sizes. I would suggest that the larger one, say 50 feet in length by 10 feet beam, and drawing about 3 feet 3 inches a foot, and driven by a pair of Messrs. Yarrow and Hedley's (or any other maker's) Engines of 5½ inches cylinders, which would give a speed of about 8 to 9 miles an hour in fair weather, be appropriated to the conveyance of workmen. This size is calculated to carry over eighty people, with their tools and shifting plant, and at the same time tow other boats astern. The crew comprises Captain, one third-class Engineer, and two boys. The consumption of fuel, 8 cwts. per day of twelve hours; fresh water, 350 gallons per day. Probable first cost in England, £550.

The two smaller Steam Launches should be 40 feet in length by 8 feet beam, and of proportional power, to secure a speed of 8 miles per hour; the draught of water aft being 3 feet, and at the bow 12 inches, for beaching on sandy shore. Protection from the sun and rain to be secured. One of these Launches to be fitted up for the Resident Engineer and principal Officers, the other for Foremen afloat. The cost of each of the above pinnaces, about £350 in England.

In a place like Paumben, with Harbour Works in progress, and spreading over a wide channel of six miles in length, the assistance of these small steam boats would prove invaluable to the Officers and men, and their services would prove economical by the work performed, and time saved.

*Steam-Dredging Machine.*

I am of opinion that at least two powerful Steam-Dredging machines should be provided, of sufficient power to work long bucket-ladders constructed to dredge to a depth of upwards of 30 feet below low-water level.

The hull of each of the Dredges to be of ample proportions and tonnage, with water-tight compartments; the whole to be of great strength to resist strain from torsion in a seaway. They must be provided with incline double shoots, crab winches, self-acting gear, wherever required for lifts, ladders, anchors, &c., also stern and head moorings, side warps, anchors, buoys, boats, deck cranes, &c., and all other appliances that may be required for the perfect working of each machine.

The capacity of each dredge bucket should be such that, at ordinary working speed, 600 tons of sand and broken rock coral, &c., can be lifted per hour.

One of the dredges should be provided with suitable set of float pipes for discharging the sand and rubble on adjoining wharves, if so required.

The type of dredge I would recommend should be similar to the screw dredge "Greenore" built by Messrs. Simons & Co., of Renfrew. It is said that it has cut a channel of a mile in length and 400 feet in width, through the bar at the entrance to Carlingford Lough, Ireland, notwithstanding tide and channel swell. This bar is composed of boulder stones, varying in weight from three to four tons, and so cemented together, by marl and blue plastic clay, as to resemble masonry.

It is reported, this dredging vessel in six working days removed 17,650 tons, and on one day no less than 4,660 tons. If therefore the proposal for making a deep channel through Paumben Pass is to be realized, this great work must be carried out on a totally different basis to that hitherto followed.

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From the foregoing remarks it will be seen that, if proper means be taken in the selection of men, and machinery, that the completion of a Ship canal at Paumben, connecting the Gulf of Mannár with Palk's Bay, is only a question of time and money.

In connection with the Steam Dredges, Hopper Barges, capable of holding at least one hundred tons each, will be required for conveying away the sand to the depositing ground: the number to be regulated by the capabilities of the dredgers to fill.

Hopper Barg

A Steam Tug must be employed for towing these Barges to and from the dredgers.

Steam Tug.

As there will be a large quantity of surplus sand-stone rock brought to the surface, care should be taken to convey this material to that part of the shore near the Custom House Flagstaff, to be there deposited as a foundation for a small Pier, which should be projected from the land into the channel, so as to secure at this extremity six feet of water at low-water. The facilities thus afforded, for landing or shipping small stores, during the progress of the works, and otherwise facilitating the business of the establishment, must be seen at a glance.

Pier built from surplus Rock.

All rock, excepting that mentioned above, should be deposited on either side of the new channel to not less than five feet above high-water mark, and it should be packed together, so as to afford stability to certain warping Bollards, to be provided, and fixed, for the better tracking of native ships through the channel.

Depositing ground for rock.

The sand, if not landed, must be conveyed away to a depositing spot selected by the Engineer, and this selection should be at least six miles from the site of dredging.

Deposit ground for sand.

Appendix F.

I beg to add a few more observations on the opinions Mr. Stoddart has given in his Report, in order that there shall be no misconception as to my views on the best site for a Ship canal; observing that the depths and widths he has given for a canal are according to my instructions.

I will commence with paragraph 4, in his Report.

On the general plan marked I, the line through the old passage may be recognized by following the letters, A, B, C, D, to K, and is that which I recommended to be carefully examined, taking borings, soundings, &c.

Line I. J. represents the late Sir William Dennison's scheme for a Ship canal.

The short line from C to E in blue lines is that recommended by Mr. Riedy, the Immigration Agent, and Mr. Stoddart

Par. 6.

The suggestion made by Mr. Daviott, the Master Attendant at Paumben, to dredge from G to deep water at H, is not at all necessary, as Mr. Stoddart properly remarks, that by the inner course, nearly half a mile from the shore, whether sailing east or west, there is a deep channel of 30 feet leading into the open sea.

Pars. 7 and 8.

The borings have so far proved satisfactory, shewing that the presence of rock and coral formation is far less in quantity than originally anticipated.

Pars. 9 and 10.

Mr. Stoddart proposes to avoid the Horse Shoe Bank altogether, by adopting the straight line from C to E (blue lines) because it would shorten the channel by ¾ mile.

No doubt the distance from sea to sea would be shortened, but at the same time, by adopting this line two sharp bends have to be made, which would very much increase the difficulties of the navigation through waters so rapid as those flowing through Paumben Channel. I think that the water running southwards would overrun the entrance at C, scour away the western bank of the new-cut canal, and open up a channel in the direction of the Horse Shoe Bank, which, I contend, is the natural direction for the water to take during a North-east monsoon. Silting up would follow on a shore so secluded as that now selected. I therefore at once state that I do not coincide with this project.

Pars. 13—17.

Line I. J., selected by Sir Wm. Dennison. Having already referred to this design at some length, and as Mr. Stoddart's remarks are, on the whole, clear, and afford a good insight into the peculiarities of the ground, I need only observe that the total quantity of excavation for this channel is only about 95,500 yards less than that for the Paumben Channel.

Par. 20. Refers to the accompanying Tabular Statements A. B. C., which contain the estimated quantities of sand, silt, rock, &c., to be excavated and removed from each of the sites under consideration.

If my arguments against the short line E. C., on drawing J., hold good, I presume they are sufficiently conclusive to throw that scheme on one side. There remains then only Sir Wm. Dennison's line to be considered, and I think it must be patent to all who may study the subject, that though the line across the Island is short, its adoption, without a Breakwater to protect its southern entrance from the South-west monsoon, would be more than an act of imprudence. This canal is really little less in cost to that estimated for the Paumben Channel; and when the cost of a Breakwater is added, I presume it is useless to urge the matter further.

Assuming that the quantities of earth, sand, rock, &c., given in the alphabetical column A. B. C., attached to Mr. Stoddart's Report, are to be relied upon, I have worked out therefrom Estimates for each design, adding the probable expenditure for plant, machi-

PAUMBEN CHANNEL.

Report.

nery, lighthouses, steam tugs, steam dredges, supervision, &c., as already described in this Report. The result is as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. Paumben Channel, of the proportions described in this Report. | | £1,386,786 |
| B. Line E. C., as suggested by Mr. Riedy and Mr. Stoddart—but objected to for reasons given herein. ... ... ... | | £1,278,142 |
| C. Line said to be selected by Sir Wm. Dennison near Ramissaram, from I. to J. on Plan J. ... ... ... | 1,372,810 | |
| Add Breakwater ... ... ... | 1,000,000 | |
| | | £2,372,810 |

I cannot but think, taking all things into consideration, that the results of the above totals are in favour of the line A., which alone is feasible I therefore adopt the line of the old Paumben Channel as the true site for forming a Ship canal between the Gulf of Mannár and Palk's Bay.

Borings, Drawing K.

Recent soundings and borings have satisfactorily proved, to a certain extent, that there is no great depth of rock to be blasted and removed (see drawing K., sections of borings accompanying this Report). With powerful steam dredges as described, all the sand, mud, silt, and other material now lying in the direction of the proposed channel, can be raised and conveyed away. The south end is completely protected by several Islands, and thus deepening the canal at the Horse Shoe Bank can be executed even during the South-west monsoon. This is an important fact.

Making due allowance for prevailing winds, and currents, there are no Engineering difficulties in deepening and widening the Paumben Pass, so as to permit large vessels to pass through it, which cannot be overcome by an experienced Engineer and Contractor.

There only remains to add, that this work might be completed in about six years after commencement.

R. TOWNSHEND, M. Inst. C. E.,
Superintendent of Plymouth Breakwater.

# APPENDIX.



## F.

No. 223.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, 16th November, 1871.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter No. 112 of 2nd September last, and my letter No. 148 of 5th September, I have the honor to forward

1.—One 16-chain Plan of Paumben.
2.—Two 16-chain Plans of Pagoda scheme.
3.—Two sheets of Sections.
4.—One sheet Sections of Borings.
Also a Report by Mr. John Stoddart, the Officer in charge of the operations.

As no copies have been made of sheets numbered 6, 7, 8, 9, I beg to request that they may be returned to me when Mr. Townshend has done with them.

I have, &c.,
A. B. FYERS, Capt., R.E.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary.

---

REPORT to accompany Plans and Sections of Paumben.

1. In accordance with instructions from Government, the surveying party under my command left Colombo on the 9th, and landed at Paumben on the 11th September.

2. The first four days after our arrival were occupied in making a house habitable, fitting up boring apparatus, erecting a temporary jetty, fixing a tide gauge, &c.

3. We then directed our attention to the survey of the existing channel; and in order to fix its position accurately, a short base line was measured along the shore, and a traverse survey continued from the base line to the Port Beacon. From this base and traverse, the positions of the various islands, buoys, beacons, borings, and lines of soundings were established by means of angles of intersection.

4. The present channel may be said to extend from the outer buoy B, north anchorage, to E, Kundagal Gut; but there being only 17 feet of water at B, and 20 feet at E, it became necessary, in order to reach 30-feet soundings, to extend our operations from B to A on the north side, and from E to F on the south.

5. The line from E to F was selected by Mr. Daviott, the Master Attendant at Paumben, who rendered every assistance in taking soundings, &c.

6. In sounding this line however, we found that it ran along a coral reef—the edge of the Shingle Islands—the greater part of the way between E and F: this induced us to try the soundings nearer the shore, where we found deep water on a sandy bottom much nearer Kundagal Gut. The objections offered by Mr. Daviott to this course are, that it is rather close to a lee-shore during the force of the South-west monsoon, and that there will still remain to be dredged a bar, from deep water at G to deep water at H. These objections from a person of Mr. Daviott's experience are worthy of consideration. Nevertheless, I should recommend the inner course, which is nearly half a mile from shore when within shelter of the Shingle Islands.

7. Borings have been made as nearly as possible at the various points indicated by Mr. Townshend, and the Plan and Sections will shew the difficulties that have to be contended with, in widening and deepening the present channel.

8. The only place where rock may be expected is from B to C—a little over $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile—and this but a thin crust of sandstone for a considerable part of that distance. This stratum of sandstone does not seem to extend, in any part of the channel, to a greater depth than 16 feet below the level of low-water, as in all the trial bores we made along the reef we found silting sand below that depth, and bores Nos. 1 and 4 shew that there is no rock to the depth of 30 feet; it may therefore be inferred, almost to a certainty, that the rock cutting will be light.

9. A thin layer of rock may be found on the "Horse Shoe Bank" at D, but I propose avoiding the "Horse Shoe Bank" altogether, by adopting the straight line from C to E.

10. This line, originally proposed by Mr. Riedy, the Immigration Agent, and strongly advocated by Mr. J. W. Robertson, Assistant Surveyor, is recommended, as it would shorten the channel $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile; cut off the sharp, and therefore dangerous, curve over the "Horse Shoe Bank," and as there is no indication of rock along the proposed course, the cutting would be lighter than that of the old channel. Another argument in favour of this deviation is, that the greater part of the cutting could be executed by fixed dredges, without the aid of lighters, as was done in the Suez Canal.

11. A boring was tried on the narrow neck of land near the point C, but we only got down to a depth of 8 feet below sea-level, on account of silting sand.

12. A longitudinal section of the proposed deviation C to E accompanies this. Cross sections have been dispensed with, as the ground is of a uniform level transversely.

PAUMBEN CHANNEL.

Appendix F.

13. Having been informed by Mr. Riedy that Captain Ethersey and Sir William Dennison had at different times proposed a cutting through the Island, we made a survey and section from deep water near the Port Beacon I, direct north to the point J; but as I had no instructions to undertake this work, I did not consider myself justified in going to any expense in boring experiments. I noticed however that rock was visible in several places, but the inhabitants say that this rock is superficial, and that it seldom exists below the level of the sea. This statement is borne out by the appearance of the tanks and wells in the vicinity.

14. The elevations generally are mere sand-hills, and could be very easily removed.

15. The objections to this cutting are, that its southern entrance would be very much exposed during the South-west monsoon, and some people imagine that the northern entrance would be similarly exposed during the prevalence of the North-east monsoon, but I disagree with the last objection.

16. Its advantages are, that it would be only three miles in length from deep water to deep water, two miles of which would be through the land; and there is a nice basin for anchorage on the north side, tolerably well sheltered from the North-east monsoon.

17. Anticipating that the objection to the southern entrance, if the cutting could only be made in the position shewn on Plan, might prove fatal to this project, I beg to state that an equally favourable opening might be made through the Island further to the westward, where the southern entrance would be sheltered by the Cooresuddy and Shingle Islands.

18. The Pagoda scheme, 13 miles east of Paumben, occupied our attention for five days.

19. We tried three borings on the Island at the points indicated on Plan, but could not get to a greater depth than ten feet below low-water in any of the trials, on account of silting sand. We sounded out to the northward a distance of five miles before reaching 30-feet soundings, and we could not put off a boat on the south side at all, on account of the heavy surf.

20. The accompanying Statements A, B, C, shew the quantities to be excavated for each of the schemes at Paumben.

21. In concluding this Report, I beg to add that the work of surveying, sounding, and boring over such a large area could not have been accomplished in the short time we were at it, had we not received valuable assistance from Mr. Daviott, the Master Attendant at Paumben, and Mr. Riedy, the Immigration Agent.

22. Mr. Daviott not only found boats and men for us on the shortest notice, but he assisted in taking the soundings, and in mooring boats for boring, &c.

23. Captain Phipps, the Master Attendant of Tuticoreen, paid us a visit shortly after our arrival, and he was also very kind in offering his assistance. I have therefore much pleasure in returning these gentlemen my sincere thanks for their kindness and attention.

16th November, 1871. J. STODDART.

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## A.

A.

By Old Channel, as indicated by Mr. Townshend.

*See red dotted lines on Plan.*

| Longitudinal distances in yards. | Cubic yards of gravel, sand, and mud. | Cubic yards of Rock. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2,948 | 1,198,000 | ... | Southern entrance.— From 30-feet soundings, opposite the Port Beacon, to have a gradual slope to 26 feet at Kundagal Gut. 500 yards wide at entrance, narrowing to 100 yards at the Gut. Excavations in from 20 to 30 feet of water. |
| 5,324 | 1,891,000 | 47,520 | From Kundagal Gut over the "Horse Shoe Bank" to the junction with the proposed deviation, south of the reef—an average width of 90 yards of cutting, in from 8 to 20 feet of water, the depth to be attained being 26 feet throughout. |
| 748 | 164,600 | 103,180 | Over the reef, averaging 70 yards wide in from 2 to 15 feet of water, the depth to be attained being 26 feet throughout. |
| | 125,160 | 23,840 | North of the reef, widening from an average of 70 to an average of 90 yards, in from 8 to 17 feet of water, the depth to be attained being 26 feet. |
| 748 | 168,300 | ... | North of the outer buoy, averaging 90 yards wide, in from 17 to 23 feet of water, the depth to be attained being a gradual slope outwards from 26 to 30 feet. |
| 1,496 | 848,530 | ... | Northern entrance.—Opening out from 100 yards in width to 500. Present depth 23 to 30 feet. Depth to be attained, 30 feet throughout. |
| 11,836 | 4,395,670 | 174,540 | |

16th November, 1871. J. STODDART.

## B.

By adopting deviation, as shewn by blue dotted lines on Plan.

| Longitudinal distance in yards. | Cubic yards of gravel and sand. | Cubic yards of Rock. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2,948 | 1,198,000 | ... | Southern entrance.—From 30-feet soundings opposite the Port Beacon, to have a gradual slope to 26 feet at Kundagal Gut. 500 yards wide at entrance, narrowing to 100 yards at the Gut. Excavations in from 20 to 30 feet of water. |
| 2,244<br>1,154 | 886,492<br>624,680 | ... | Deviation.—From Kundagal Gut, in a depth of 20 feet, running in to the mud flat. Across the mud flat and spit of land to low-water mark. |
| 431 | 149,436 | 32,670 | From low-water mark to junction with present channel, south of reef. |
| 748 | 164,600 | 103,180 | Over the reef, averaging 70 yards wide, in from 2 to 15-feet water, the depth to be attained being 26 feet throughout. |
| 572 | 125,160 | 23,840 | North of the reef, widening from an average of 70 to an average of 90 yards, in from 8 to 17 feet of water. The depth to be attained being 26 feet. |
| 748 | 168,300 | | North of the outer buoy, averaging 90 yards wide, in from 17 to 23 feet of water. The depth to be attained being a gradual slope outwards from 26 to 30 feet. |
| 1,496 | 848,530 | | Northern entrance.—Opening out from 100 yards in width to 500. Present depth 23 to 30 feet. Depth to be attained, 30 feet throughout. |
| 10,341 | 4,165,198 | 159,690 | |

16th November, 1871. J. STODDART.

## C.

C.

Proposed Channel across Ramissaram.

| Longitudinal distance in yards. | Cube yards below low-water. | Cube yards above low-water mark. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 660 | 1,089,000 | ... | Southern entrance.—From 30-feet soundings, with a gradual slope to 26 feet at low-water mark. Width 500 yards at entrance, narrowing to 100 yards at beach. |
| 3,758 | 2,279,753 | 1,703,300 | The section above low-water is calculated at 100 yards in width, and that below low water to a depth of 26 feet at 70 yards wide. |
| 264 | 297,000 | ... | From low-water mark on the north side, calculated at 100 yards in width, opening out to 300, and from 26 feet a gradual slope to 30 feet in depth. Cutting running from low-water to 24-feet soundings. |
| 264 | 105,600 | ... | 300 yards wide, opening out to 500. Cutting, in from 24 to 30 feet of water. Depth to be attained, 30 feet throughout. |
| 4,946 | 3,771,353 | 1,703,300 | |

16th November, 1871. J. STODDART.

## G.

Appendix G.

*List of Drawings.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Charts of Palk's Straits and Gulf of Mannár, 1838—1845, from Hydrographic Office. | Marked I. |
| Plan of Paumben Pass, surveyed by Mr. Stoddart. | J. |
| Sections of Borings in the Paumben Channel, shewing the strata in natural colours. | K. |
| Section and Plan of the proposed Ship Canal through the Island of Ramissaram, at a point 13 miles east of Paumben. | No. 6. L. |
| Scale of depths of sounding. | No. 7 N. |
| Section across the Island of Ramissaram, 3½ miles east of Paumben. | No. 8 N. |
| Section of proposed deviation, Paumben Pass, from Kundagal Gut to the Reef. | No. 9 O. |

# XI.

# SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL, 1871.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to Report upon the Bill, "An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the Year 1871."

**Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.**

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

1871.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, held at the Council Chamber, on Wednesday the 18th October, 1871.

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"Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill:

"'An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1871.'

"The Hon'ble H. T. IRVING, Colonial Secretary.
"The Hon'ble G. VANE, Acting Auditor-General.
"Captain A. B. FYERS, R.E., Surveyor-General.
"G. D. B. HARRISON, Esquire,
"M. COOMARA SWAMY, Esquire, } Unofficial Members."
"A. WISE, Esquire,

# SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL.

## REPORT.

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL, 1871.

Report.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to report upon the Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1871, have carefully considered the several votes therein proposed. They have also examined the charges contained in the supplementary list which has been referred to them by the Committee of the Council, and they have the honor to report as follows:—

### ESTABLISHMENTS.

#### SCHEDULE A.

The total of the votes required under this Schedule amounts to £2,268 2*s.* 9*d.*,—against, under the same Schedule in the Supplementary Supply Bill of the former year, £2,320 15*s.* 7*d.*

### CIVIL.

#### SECRETARIAT.

£490 is asked for under *Contingencies*, to meet extra expenditure, arising principally from cost of Telegraphic messages with England.

#### PROVINCIAL AGENCIES.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

£65, for pay of extra Clerks required in connection with the Service Tenures Ordinance.

#### SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

*Contingencies.*

£250, to meet cost of tools, instruments, and Office furniture, and also to meet an increased expenditure for the preparation of Title Plans.

£900 was voted for these services in the Supply Bill for the year.

#### CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

£147 8*s.*, to meet the cost of Stamps and Warrant forms, required under the Warehouse Warrant Ordinance.

#### REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

£500 is asked for under the head of Allowances to Registrars of Births and Deaths. It is explained that the payment of these Officers has hitherto been in arrear, in consequence of the first vote for their payment having lapsed before their claims could be sent in and settled. The proposed vote is intended to bring up these arrears.

#### PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Provision is made for the salary, for six months, from 1st July, 1871, of a School Mistress for the Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School at Nuwara Eliya, at £48 per annum.

#### MEDICAL.

A supplementary vote of £207 6*s.* is asked for under the head of *Contingencies*, chiefly to cover cost of Medicines purchased in England, and the per-centage thereon charged by the Colonial Store Department in Ceylon, which had been under-estimated in the original votes for the year.

#### INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

£209 10*s.* is required for the salaries of the Police at the new stations, Mísálai, Pésálai, Muliriyáwa, and Dikoya; and £100 for batta to the Police at the Mannár Causeway, and to the Kurunégala Itinerant Magistrate's force.

## SERVICES, EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

### No. 3.—Revenue Services.

The several votes asked for under this head, amounting in all to £2,012 4*s.*, consist chiefly of Grain Commission and Commutation expenses, which are contingent on collection of Revenue, and do not call for remark. An additional vote of £200 is asked for for the inspection of the Pearl Banks at Aripu. The expenditure will however still be less than that of previous years, as the vote in the Supply Bill for the current year was reduced by £300.

### No. 4.—Administration of Justice.

The Sub-Committee desire to call attention to the item of £2,500, to meet batta and travelling expenses of witnesses attending the Supreme Court; an expenditure which the Sub-Committee understand has been rendered necessary by the removal of a trial for forgery from Jaffna to Colombo. The expenditure of this large sum on the trial of a single criminal case appears to the Sub-Committee greatly to be deplored.

### No. 6.—Charitable Allowances.

An additional donation in aid of the funds of the Colombo Friend-in-Need Society, from 1st January, 1871, of £300 per annum, and two other small donations, require a vote of £306.

### No. 7.—Education.

The Kandy Industrial School having vacated the ground and buildings occupied by them, the sum of £300 was granted by way of compensation for their improvements. The annual allowance of £102 18*s.* 4*d.*, hitherto granted to the School, has been increased from 1st August last to £200 per annum. For these two items, a vote of £383 6*s.* 8*d.* is asked for. An additional sum of £890. 7*s.* 7*d.* is required under the head of "Grants-in-aid;" and £557 9*s.* 1*d.* for School-books from England.

### No. 9.—Police and Gaols.

The Fiscal for the Northern Province applies for £700, for provisions for criminal prisoners, in addition to £1,500 voted by the Supply Bill for the year. This vote is necessary in consequence of the increased number of prisoners employed on the Mannár Causeway.

£16,000 under this head is for expenses of Ceylon Convicts in the Straits Settlements, from 1867 to 1871. It is explained that this is in part a re-vote; the votes taken in previous years on this account having been allowed to lapse, in consequence of no claims having been sent in by the Government of India.

### No. 10.—Rent.

The Inspector-General of Police asks for £150, to meet the cost of hired buildings at several newly-established posts.

### No. 11.—Transport.

The Government Agent, Central Province, requires £250, for travelling allowance for himself, Assistants, Clerks, &c. It is explained, that this additional expenditure is occasioned by the re-settlement of the Commutation in the Badulla District, and the assessment of land for the Náwalapitiya Railway extension.

The Inspector-General of Police also requires a supplementary vote of £100 under this head, for the Superintendent, Western Province, for the new Inspector at Ratnapura, as also to meet the new charge of a Police escort for thirty-six days to the Kataragama pilgrims.

### No. 13.—Director of Public Works.

£209 19*s.* for sundry repairs, is a re-vote; provision having been made for the intended work in 1868, which however was not carried out.

£165, for building an addition to the Public Treasury Buildings, for the purposes of the Stamp Department.

£570, for blowing up the wrecks of two vessels in the Harbour of Colombo.

### No. 14.—Roads, Streets, Bridges, and Canals.

£750, to meet repairs which, it is explained, are urgently required to the Kalutara Bridge.

Under the head of Departmental Charges, an additional sum of £300 is asked for, for cost of taking photographs of the principal buildings and of the various races of the Island; £500 having been provided in 1870.

In voting the latter sum, it was recommended that these photographs should be publicly exhibited before transmission to England, and that a copy of the collection should be retained in the Library of the Legislative Council,—a recommendation which your Sub-Committee have pleasure in repeating.

No. 15.—Miscellaneous Services.

Provision is required to be made for the following expenditure:—

£1,084 0*s.*, for remuneration of Mr. Townshend, Civil Engineer.
£3,000 0*s.*, for probable cost of perforated adhesive stamps, which will be required after 1st January, 1872.
£14,477 6*s.*, a refund of value of lands sold, to be transferred to the credit of the Barrack Reconstruction Fund.
£461 14*s.*, charges incurred in effecting the sale of India Government Notes at Bombay.

£19,023 0*s.*

A supplementary vote of £2,600 is required on account of the cost of taking the Census, in addition to £7,000 voted by the Supply Bill for the current year, on an Estimate of £12,000.

Under the head "Crown Agents," an item of £5,000 is inserted for cost of remittances. This is to cover the nominal loss on exchange at the par of 2*s.* to the rupee. It is believed that the amounts voted in the Supply Bill of the year under the head "Crown Agents," &c., are sufficient to cover this charge, as well as the cost of Stores, &c., for which the remittances have been required; but it is necessary, for purposes of account, to vote, under its proper heading, the full amount of the "Cost of Remittances."

No. 17.—The Colonial Store.

The following amounts are asked for under this head, the necessity for which has been explained:—

£200, in addition to £500 voted in the Supply Bill for the current year, for landing Coal and Stores; £100 for Bookbinders, Tailors, &c.; £50 for Glass, Crockery, Bed and Table Linen, supplied anew to Queen's House, Galle, in lieu of the old articles which have been condemned and sold.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The total amount of the Supplementary Votes proposed by this Ordinance, is ... ... ... ... .. | 60,530 | 7 | 2½ |
| Of this, however, the item of £14,477 6*s.* 6*d.*, for refund of proceeds of sale of Military reserves, is a mere cross-entry; and £5,000 for nominal loss on exchange, is a matter of account, and does not imply additional expenditure. Deducting these two items, together ... ... | 19,477 | 6 | 6 |
| There remains ... ... . | £41,053 | 0 | 8½ |
| And deducting from this the exceptional item for arrears of Convict expenditure at Singapore ... ... ... ... | 16,000 | 0 | 0 |
| There remains, as the ordinary supplementary expenditure of the year | £25,053 | 0 | 8½ |

With these remarks, the Sub-Committee recommend the several votes for the sanction of the Council.

Council Chamber,
Colombo, 29th November, 1871.

Henry T. Irving,
G. Vane,
A. B. Fyers,
G. D. B. Harrison,
M. Coomara Swamy,
A. Wise.

# APPENDIX.

## SCHEDULE.

ADDITIONAL Items, not appearing in the Bill.



| | Provisional and Temporary. | Allowances. | Office Contingencies. | Other Services. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| SECRETARIAT. | | | | |
| *Contingencies.* | | | | |
| £200 to be increased to £400 ... .. | ... | ... | 200 0 0 | |
| PRINTING BRANCH. | | | | |
| To meet current expenses for the remainder of the year ... ... ... | ... | ... | 90 0 0 | |
| REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT. | | | | |
| *Marriages, Births, and Deaths' Registration Branch.* | | | | |
| *Allowances.* | | | | |
| To Registrars for registering Births and Deaths [to be inserted] ... ... ... | ... | 500 0 0 | | |
| MEDICAL. | | | | |
| *Contingencies.* | | | | |
| Cost of Medicines, binding and stitching Books, and petty expenses ... .. | ... | ... | 20 0 0 | |
| Purchase of Medicines and Instruments in England .. ... .. | ... | ... | 61 6 0 | |
| Charges in Ceylon ... ... ... | ... | ... | 126 0 0 | |
| No 3 —REVENUE SERVICES. | | | 207 6 0 | |
| *Agent, Northern Province.* | | | | |
| For inspecting the Pearl Banks at Aripu ... | ... | ... | .. | 200 0 0 |
| *Agent, Southern Province.* | | | | |
| Cost of watching and removing Salt ... | ... | ... | ... | 600 0 0 |
| *Agent, Eastern Province.* | | | | |
| Informer's share on proceeds sale of confiscated Timber ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 245 0 0 |
| No 4.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. | | | | |
| *Fiscal, Northern Province.* | | | | |
| Batta to witnesses attending the Supreme Court | ... | ... | ... | 500 0 0 |
| Travelling expenses of witnesses attending the Supreme Court ... .. ... | ... | .. | ... | 2,000 0 0 |
| | | | | 2,500 0 0 |
| No. 6.—CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES. | | | | |
| *Agent, North-Western Province.* | | | | |
| Allowance to Mrs. Dorothea DeRun, wife of the late Mr. John Christopher DeRun of the Public Works Department, Kurunégala, at £1 per mensem, from 1st October, 1871... | ... | ... | .. | 3 0 0 |
| No. 7.—EDUCATION (EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.) | | | | |
| *Director of Public Instruction.* | | | | |
| Grants-in-aid .. ... .. | ... | ... | ... | 890 7 7 |
| *Contingencies.* | | | | |
| Cost of Books ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 557 9 1 |
| No. 8.—HOSPITALS. | | | | |
| *Agent, Central Province.* | | | | |
| *Small-Pox Hospital, Nuwara Eliya.* | | | | |
| For building a temporary Small-Pox Hospital at Nuwara Eliya ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 12 0 |

| | Provisional and Temporary. | Allowances. | Office Contingencies. | Other Services. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| **No. 9.—Police and Gaols.** | | | | |
| *Fiscal, Eastern Province.* | | | | |
| Provisions and other necessaries to Criminal prisoners ... ... ... | .. | ... | ... | 86 0 0 |
| Escorting prisoners ... ... .. | .. | ... | ... | 4 0 0 |
| | | | | 90 0 0 |
| **No. 10.—Rent.** | | | | |
| *Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.* | | | | |
| Rent of a House occupied as the Government Dispensary at Balaputimódara ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 0 0 |
| **No. 11.—Transport.** | | | | |
| *Treasurer* | | | | |
| Freight on Conveyance of Treasure ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 0 |
| *Agent, North-Western Province.* | | | | |
| Travelling allowance to Clerks, Interpreters, &c., vote of £75 to be omitted and the following to be substituted:— | | | | |
| Travelling allowance to Medical Officers ... | .. | .. | ... | 10 0 0 |
| Conveyance of Treasure ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 0 |
| | | | | 20 0 0 |
| *Police Magistrate, &c., Haldummulla.* | | | | |
| Travelling allowance to Public Officers [£11. 5*s.* to be increased to £56. 10*s.*] .. .. | ... | ... | ... | 45 5 0 |
| **No. 13.—Works and Buildings.** | | | | |
| *Director of Public Works.* | | | | |
| *Alterations and additions to Buildings.* | | | | |
| For certain additions and improvements to the General Treasury . | ... | ... | ... | 405 0 0 |
| For blowing up the Barques "Aquiline" and "Karnack" £330 and £240 ... .. | ... | ... | ... | 570 0 0 |
| **No. 14.—Roads, Streets, Bridges, and Canals.** | | | | |
| *Director of Public Works.* | | | | |
| *For the ordinary and necessary Repairs.* | | | | |
| *Roads.* | | | | |
| For upkeep of the Gampola and Ambagamuwa road between Gampola and Ginigathena Gap | ... | ... | ... | 300 0 0 |
| *Departmental Charges.* | | | | |
| To meet the necessary expenses for causing the ruins at Anurádhapura to be cleared, with a view to searching for ancient Sinhalese Inscriptions ... .. ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 0 |
| **No. 15.—Miscellaneous Services.** | | | | |
| *Treasurer.* | | | | |
| For miscellaneous expenses ... . | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 0 |
| To meet payment for the services of Mr. R. Townshend, Civil Engineer, appointed to report on Harbour accommodation at Colombo, &c.—(vote of £707. 4*s.* 0*d.* to be increased to £1,084) ... .. | ... | ... | ... | 376 16 0 |
| *Agent, North-Western Province.* | | | | |
| For registration of Marriages under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance No. 3 of 1870 ... | ... | ... | ... | 212 0 0 |
| *Agent, Eastern Province.* | | | | |
| For the registration of Marriages under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance No. 3 of 1870 | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 0 |
| *Director of Public Works.* | | | | |
| Remuneration to Corporal Hazaar Sing, late Ceylon Pioneer Corps ... . | ... | ... | ... | 8 2 8 |
| Do. to Nathan Sing and Tarmiel Sing, late Sepoys of the Pioneer Corps ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 7½ |
| | | | | 15 11 3½ |

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL, 1871.

Appendix.

| | Provisional and Temporary. | Allowances. | Office Contingencies. | Other Services. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| *Surveyor-General.* | | | | |
| To meet the necessary expenses incurred by the Officers of the Survey Department, for conducting the boring experiments, &c., at Paumben ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 308 7 9 |
| *The Registrar-General.* | | | | |
| Additional amount required for the taking of a Census of the Island [vote of £2,356. 5s. 4d. to be increased to £2,600] ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 243 14 8 |
| *Crown Agents in London.* | | | | |
| Cost of Remittances ... ... ... | .. | ... | ... | 5,000 0 0 |
| No. 19.—Government Vessels. (Exclusive of Establishments.) | | | | |
| To meet charges for the remainder of the current year on account of the Colonial Steamer "Serendib" ... ... .. | ... | ... | ... | 800 0 0 |
| No. 20.—Refund of Duties, Drawbacks, &c. | | | | |
| *Treasurer* | | | | |
| Refund to the Municipal Council of Colombo the amount of Stamp duty paid on Certificates issued during this year to Proctors and Notaries practising within the Municipality, less 5 per cent. commission ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 74 11 6 |
| Refund to Messrs. J. J. Strachan, & Co., the amount paid by them as Customs duty on 20 Tons of Rock Salt imported by them ... | ... | . | ... | 85 0 0 |
| Refund to the Municipal Council of Galle, the amount of stamp duty on Notarial Warrants, Proctors' Licenses, &c., less 5 per cent. Commission ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 10 0 |
| *Agent, Southern Province.* | | | | |
| Remission granted to D. J. Baresto Amarawera, Renter of the Akuressa Road Toll, in consideration of the losses sustained by him ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 0 0 |
| *Agent, Eastern Province* | | | | |
| Refund to the purchaser, the purchase amount of an allotment of land (E 166 in Plan No. 518) at Challi in Kattukulam Pattu, Eastern Province, the sale having been cancelled ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 1 3 |
| No 22.—Immigration. | | | | |
| *Agent, Northern Province* | | | | |
| Charges for the ordinary watchers and attendants at the Rest-House for Immigrants, and for affording aid to the destitute [£14 to be omitted] ... ... .. | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 0 |

# XII.

# REPORT

ON

# DOCK AND HARBOUR ACCOMMODATION

AT

# GALLE.

BY

R. TOWNSHEND, Esq., M. Inst. C.E.,
SUPERINTENDENT OF PLYMOUTH BREAKWATER.

**Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.**

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
CEYLON.

1871.

# DOCK AND HARBOUR ACCOMMODATION

AT

# GALLE.

Galle, Ceylon,
27th November, 1871.

GALLE HARBOUR.

Report.

SIR,

MY Reports on the Paumben Pass, and Dock Accommodation for Colombo, having been laid before you, for His Excellency the Governor's information, I presume my professional engagement with the Colonial Government may be considered as fulfilled.

It has however been the pleasure of His Excellency to direct my attention to an application laid before him by Messrs. Weir; Delmege, Reid and Co., and other residents of Galle, under date 12th August, 1871,—to the effect—" as to expediency of forming Docks at this place, and soliciting His Excellency's pleasure, in requesting the Admiralty Engineer Mr. Townshend, now in the Island, to examine the locality pointed out in the accompanying plan, and report to Your Excellency on the practicability of the scheme, &c."

In obedience to His Excellency's instructions hereon, I have the honor to report as follows:—

Under the guidance of Mr. Blyth, the Master Attendant of this Port, and Mr. J. F. Churchill, C.E., Provincial Assistant, Public Works Department, my attention was drawn to the locality selected for site of proposed Dock, its entrance, and approach to the west harbour anchorage.

It is, I think, unnecessary for me to enter into a description of Galle Harbour. The Reports submitted in 1869 have almost exhausted the subject.

It has been suggested by Mr. Churchill that the area of the proposed Dock should be about forty acres; a space, in my opinion, sufficiently extensive to meet the requirements of the port for many years to come. But there is still ample room for increased Dock accommodation, should an extension be demanded.

The depth of water is to be 26 feet at low water.

It is contemplated to adopt a slope of, 1½ to 1 for the sides of the Dock up to coping level, which latter is to be 7 feet above high water level.

Wooden Jetties are to be erected on the slopes, projecting into deep water, and at such places as may afford the greatest facilities for landing or embarking goods, passengers, &c.

The contiguity of the existing Custom House, and P. & O. Co.'s Coal sheds, must prove advantageous to the public as well as to the Steam Company.

The Borings taken over the site of proposed Dock and entrance are so far favourable.

The Entrance from the Harbour may be dealt with in the manner I have described for the entrance to the " Lotus Pond Dock at Colombo,"—excepting that a Swivel Bridge will not be required at Galle.

A wide channel from the Harbour to the entrance of the Dock must be dredged out to a depth of 30 feet below low water level, and protected on either side by two stone Piers as shewn on the accompanying Tracing. That is to say, on the North side of the proposed deep channel, a Pier is to be constructed, in the direction of the " Cowdee rocks," passing over the same, and terminating in about four and-a-half fathoms water. The object in view for so long a Pier is principally to intercept any sand accumulation in the new channel; to stop the shore current sweeping round this part of the Bay from east to west; as well as to afford protection to long steam ships entering or leaving the Dock. A second short stone Pier should be built projecting from the Ramparts, about midway between " Schwarle Fort" and the " Sailors Bastion," or nearly in a line with Queen Street, terminating on " Vellicocco Reef" in three fathoms water. Thus

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary,
Colombo, Ceylon.

GALLE HARBOUR.

Report.

shielding the south side of proposed entrance from the heavy rollers that surge over and around these shallow water-covered rocks. It is obvious therefore, that the water space so enclosed must become proportionally tranquillized, and passengers landing or embarking from the old jetties benefitted accordingly.

The width of the entrance between the two pier heads should be about 350 feet, and at entrance to the Dock about 100 feet. Although this scheme does not include a Dry dock or its equivalent, there are nevertheless several sites round the proposed Basin well adapted for the purpose.

The design for Docks now under consideration has the full support of the Master Attendant of the Port, Mr. J. F. Churchill, Civil Engineer, and I believe of every other person interested in the future fortunes of Galle

So far as I am able to judge, after a brief inspection of the Harbour, assisted by Mr. Churchill, whose thorough acquaintance with the whole district has very much facilitated my investigations, I have come to the conclusion, that, there are no unusual Engineering difficulties in the way of constructing Docks of the class proposed by the gentlemen of Galle. There can be no question but that the site selected is the best to be found bordering the Harbour.

As regards material for constructing Piers for protecting the entrance to the Dock, there is abundant stone (of hard Syenite rock) contiguous to the site of proposed Dock.

Large boulders are to be found in the neighbourhood weighing from twenty to a thousand tons, and which may be easily split up into cubes of the required size, and afterwards dressed or left in a scappled state as the character of the work may demand.

Portland and other Cements must be imported.

The mortar as mixed with coral lime is pretty good. Sand of course may be obtained to any extent.

Bricks somewhat more costly than at Colombo.

Labour seems to be plentiful. Mechanics and Artizans must come from England, as well as all machinery, and all mechanical appliances necessary for executing the proposed work. As yet there are no detailed drawings made out; nevertheless, I am able to submit an approximate estimate for His Excellency's information, which may be relied upon. I may state that Mr. Churchill agrees with me on the amounts so produced.

ABSTRACT of Estimated Amounts for Docks at Galle.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Excavation from site of Dock and conveyed away to depositing ground... | 156,971 | 0 | 0 |
| Dredging Channel (£24,305), and stone jetties ... .. | 64,857 | 0 | 0 |
| Plant as per detail ... ... ... ... | 60,030 | 0 | 0 |
| Purchase of land, compensating, and other incidental expenses ... | 4,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Superintendence for say five years ... .. ... | 39,750 | 0 | 0 |
| | £325,608 | 0 | 0 |

I have been urgently requested by Mr. Blyth, Master Attendant, Messrs. Weir, Auber, and other influential gentlemen of Galle, to take into consideration the very great benefits that would be derived, by throwing out a short length of Breakwater from near Utrecht Bastion, thence across the shallow water on to, and terminating at the, Polcatta Rock, a distance of about 1,580 feet, and which I am informed has been estimated to cost only £20,000.

The Breakwater now referred to, is that recommended by the Commissioners on the improvement of Galle Harbour in 1869.

Irrespective of any other great scheme designed to protect the Harbour, I am satisfied, after several visits to the spot, that the formation of a Breakwater between the points indicated, would afford very considerable shelter to ships at anchor in the Western Harbour during the S. W. monsoon.

Capt. Vetch, R.E., and other professional gentlemen conversant with the entrance to Galle Harbour, have long since advocated the erection of a Breakwater on the site just described. I am satisfied, even if it cost £30,000, the money would be well spent.

I have, &c.,

R. TOWNSHEND, M. Inst. C.E.,
Superintendent Plymouth Breakwater.

# XIII.

# SPECIAL JURORS BILL.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to Report upon the Bill, "An Ordinance to provide for the summoning of Special Jurors, to try Criminal Cases before the Supreme Court."

**Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.**

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

1871.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of a Meeting of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, held at the Council Chamber, on Wednesday the 29th November, 1871.

---

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill:

" 'An Ordinance to to provide for the summoning of Special Jurors, to try Criminal Cases before the Supreme Court."

" The Hon'ble R. F. MORGAN, Queen's Advocate.

" The Hon'ble H. W. GILLMAN, Acting Treasurer.

" T. B. STEPHEN, Esquire, Principal Collector of Customs.

" G. D. B. HARRISON, Esquire,
" M. COOMARA SWAMY, Esquire, } Unofficial Members."
" J. A. MARTENSZ, Esquire,

# SPECIAL JURORS.

## REPORT.

SPECIAL JURORS.

Report.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the Ordinance to provide for the summoning of special jurors to try criminal cases before the Supreme Court, beg leave to report as follows:—

They have had submitted to them a letter from the Judges of the Supreme Court, reporting upon the Bill. The Judges consider the measure an excellent one, but that to ensure its practical good working, the number to be summoned to sit as special jurors to try a case should be reduced to nine, and that the right of peremptory challenge should be abolished. It is, they state, an exceptional measure, which need not be brought under the general rules of jury trial. The Sub-Committee having given the subject their careful consideration, consider that it is inexpedient to make any such difference between common and special juries; the provisions as to the two should, in their opinion, be the same, the only difference being that greater intelligence (which the larger property qualification is calculated to secure) will be obtained to try the more important class of cases. The Sub-Committee are not prepared therefore to recommend any change in these respects.

The Judges further think that it would be well in preparing the annual lists of special jurors, not to compel a somewhat inquisitorial examination of the financial position of all who are apparently well off; and they recommend as a preferable course, that some fifty gentlemen of undoubted wealth, intelligence, and respectability, should be selected. The Sub-Committee consider that this would introduce an element of uncertainty which is likely to give rise to dissatisfaction, and that it would be better to prepare and test the lists in the mode prescribed by "*The Administration of Justice Ordinance*, 1868."

The Sub-Committee are of opinion that the provisions of this Ordinance should be extended to all the Provinces, and not confined to the Western and Central Provinces only. If a sufficient number of special jurors with the requisite qualification, cannot be obtained in any Province, no list can be made for such Province.

The Sub-Committee recommend that the qualification of special jurors be reduced from an income of Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 2,000, and possession of property from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 20,000; and further, that no person be liable to be summoned to serve as special juror thirty miles from his residence, without his consent, and that service as special juror out of the term for which a person shall be liable to serve as a common juror, shall excuse a person from serving as special or common juror for the next Session at which he shall be other wise liable to serve under the operation of "*The Administration of Justice Ordinance*, 1868."

R. F. MORGAN.
H. W. GILLMAN.
T. B. STEPHEN.
G. D. B. HARRISON.
M. COOMARA SWAMY.
J. A. MARTENSZ.

Council Chamber,
Colombo, 18th December, 1871.

# XIV.

# VILLAGE COMMUNITIES BILL.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to Report upon the Bill, "An Ordinance, to facilitate the administration of Village Communities, and to provide for the establishment of Village Tribunals."

**Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.**

COLOMBO:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

1871.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of a Meeting of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, held at the Council Chamber, on Wednesday, the 15th November, 1871.

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"Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill:

"'An Ordinance to facilitate the administration of Village Communities, and to provide for the establishment of Village Tribunals.

"The Hon'ble H. T. IRVING, Colonial Secretary.

"The Hon'ble R. F. MORGAN, Queen's Advocate.

"C. P. LAYARD, Esquire, Government Agent, Western Province.

"H. S. O. RUSSELL, Esquire, Government Agent, Central Province.

"G. D. B. HARRISON, Esquire,
"M. COOMARA SWAMY, Esquire,
"J. A. MARTENSZ, Esquire,
"E. J. DEHIGAME, Esquire,
} Unofficial Members."

# VILLAGE COMMUNITIES BILL.

## REPORT.

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES BILL.

Report.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the Ordinance "*To facilitate the administration of Village Communities, and to provide for the establishment of Village Tribunals,*" beg leave to report as follows:—

They consider that the subjects upon which Rules may be framed under Section 6 may be enlarged so as to cover other kindred subjects of importance to villagers. In Article 1 should be included markets, places for slaughter of cattle, sheep, or swine. Article 4 should include not only the care of lands set aside for the purposes of the pasturage of cattle, but lands set aside for any other common purposes. Article 5 should include provision for securing breeding, as well as registering and branding cattle. The Sub-Committee also recommend that fresh heads be inserted, so as to admit of rules being made for the prevention and abatement of nuisances; for the prevention of the use of abusive language; for preventing accidents connected with toddy drawing, and the periodical inspection of the ropes and other appliances used for that purpose; for preventing accidents by the setting up of spring guns; for the prevention of gambling, cock-fighting, and cart racing; and for determining the number of Assessors to be associated with the President in each sub-division for the trial of cases. The Sub-Committee suggest that the title of Councillor should be substituted for that of Assessor.

They think that the power given to the Government to amend rules made by the inhabitants, should not be conferred. The power to disallow rules ought to be sufficient to induce the inhabitants to adopt any reasonable amendments which the Government may suggest; but a power to amend rules made by villagers, and to bring them into operation without further reference to them, is objectionable on principle, and may lead to inconvenient consequences.

The question as to the expediency of empowering villagers to select a Village Committee for administrative purposes, has engaged their serious attention. The existence of a body whose duty it should be to see to the due consideration and maintenance of village affairs, to the observances of rules, and to whom also should be given, when the villagers desire to do so, the right to frame, on behalf of the villagers, the rules which the villagers themselves are authorised to make, will, no doubt, prove advantageous in certain respects. On the other hand, it has been reported that such an agency has been found to be practically useless in Irrigation Districts, and it is feared that it may, in some cases, become an instrument for evil under the present Ordinance. The Sub-Committee recommend that a middle course should be pursued, and that the villagers should be left free to elect such a Committee, as they may deem desirable. This will necessitate the addition of several new clauses to provide for the election of Village Committees, and for other matters relating to them.

The provision in the Draft Ordinance that Presidents of Village Tribunals be subordinate to the Chief Headmen of the division, and subject to their supervision, and that such Headmen be themselves Presidents, and act as such whenever it shall appear proper to them to do so, seems to have given rise to considerable misapprehension. The Sub-Committee appreciate the policy of not allowing the institution about to be created to interfere with the existing system of civil administration in rural districts, but they see no reason for adopting rigid provisions for this purpose in the present Ordinance. The power of appointing Presidents will be vested in the Governor, and it will be for him to exercise such power according to the circumstances of particular Districts. It is understood that the duties which now belong to the Headmen are sufficient to engage their time and attention, and that, in many of the Provinces, new officers will have to be appointed to preside over Village Tribunals.

One important question connected with the Tribunals, is the extent of power to be conferred on Councillors who are to be associated with the President in the trial of causes. The Bill before the Sub-Committee provides that the Councillors are to give their opinion and vote, but that, in case of difference of opinion between them and the Presidents, the opinion of the latter should prevail, and should form the decision of the case. It has been suggested that it would be more in keeping with the spirit and character of the institution, that the opinion of the majority should prevail. The Sub-Committee however fear that the adoption of this suggestion may prove fatal to the success of the measure. The

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES BILL.

Report.

responsibility of the decision should rest with the President—a paid officer, liable to be dismissed, and, if dismissed, incapacitated for employment in the Public Service, unless expressly rehabilitated by the Governor. The mode of procedure which appears to the Sub-Committee to be the proper one, will be that the Councillors should first express their opinion, and that the President should thereupon give his judgment. Both the opinion of the Councillors and the judgment of the President should be entered in the record, in case of any difference of opinion between them.

The Sub-Committee consider that the jurisdiction intended to be conferred on the Village Tribunals with the consent of parties, should be limited to claims not exceeding Rs. 100. It is not desirable that too large a civil jurisdiction should be given to them at first. To the list of criminal cases triable by these Tribunals they would recommend the addition of maintenance cases under the 3rd Section of the Vagrant Ordinance, No. 4 of 1841, where the paternity is not denied. They also recommend that the Tribunal should have power to refer parties to the Court of Requests and Police Court, if the case should appear to them to be one which, from its circumstances, may more properly be prosecuted before such Court. Such power should also be given in civil cases to the Government Agent, and in criminal cases to that Officer and the Queen's Advocate.

The Sub-Committee are apprehensive that the power to punish offenders by employing them on village works will prove one which cannot be effectively carried out by Village Tribunals. It would not be always easy to find work, or, without a staff of executive officers, to enforce the performance of work when found. An offender may not absolutely fail to perform work so as to incur the alternative of imprisonment at the instance of a Police Court; and yet he may set about it in a perfunctory manner, and thus seem to defy the power of the Village Tribunals. Under these circumstances, they would submit for the consideration of the Council, whether it would not be prudent at first to confine the punishment of offenders to fine alone, and imprisonment to follow only as a consequence of non-payment of fine.

Considering that the right of revising decisions is confided to the Government Agent, it is not expedient that cases to which the Crown is a party, or which are brought for the protection of the Revenue, should be left to the Village Tribunals.

The Sub-Committee recommend the insertion of a clause to provide for the enforcement of judgments. Provision should therein be made to enable Police Courts to inflict imprisonment with hard labour on offenders who, being sentenced by a Village Tribunal to perform village works (if that punishment be retained), neglect or refuse to do so. Also a clause to require Headmen and Officers of the Police to aid Village Councils and Tribunals in the exercise of the powers conferred on them by the Ordinance.

Council Chamber,
Colombo, 18th December, 1871.

H. T. IRVING,
R. F. MORGAN,
C. P. LAYARD,
H. S. O. RUSSELL,
G. D. B. HARRISON,
M. COOMARA SWAMY,
J. A. MARTENSZ,
E. J. DEHIGAME.

---

DIVISION.

November 21, 1871.

*Present:*

COLONIAL SECRETARY.
QUEEN'S ADVOCATE.
GOVERNMENT AGENT, W. P.
GOVERNMENT AGENT, C. P.
Mr. HARRISON,
Mr. COOMARA SWAMY.

Moved by Mr. COOMARA SWAMY.
Seconded by Mr. HARRISON.

That in considering a question in which the Native population are so deeply involved, it is desirable that the evidence of independent Native gentlemen should be taken for the information of the Sub-Committee, as to the measure generally and its details.

| *Ayes.* | *Noes.* |
|---|---|
| Mr. HARRISON. | GOVERNMENT AGENT, C. P. |
| Mr. COOMARA SWAMY. | " " W. P. |
| | QUEEN'S ADVOCATE. |
| | COLONIAL SECRETARY. |

Motion lost.

XV.

# MEMORANDUM

ON THE

# GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

OF

# COLOMBO,

WITH REFERENCE TO ITS BEING MADE THE PORT OF CALL IN CEYLON FOR THE

# MAIL STEAMERS.

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

1871.

**MEMORANDUM on the Geographical position of Colombo, with reference to its being made the Port of Call in Ceylon for the Mail Steamers.**

---

It is generally considered that Colombo is as much out of the course of the Mail Steamers passing round the South Coast of Ceylon as its distance by sea from Point-de-Galle, viz., sixty-five miles; and that Galle, being in the direct course of the Steamers, offers such advantages from its geographical position as to secure for it, against all opposition, the patronage of the P. and O., Messageries, and other large Steam Companies.

On investigation, however, of the actual distance from Aden and Bombay to Colombo direct, and from Aden and Bombay to Galle direct, it becomes apparent that in the case of Steamers bound from the Red Sea to China and Calcutta round the South of Ceylon, and vice versâ, Galle has the advantage of Colombo by thirty miles only; and in the case of Steamers bound from Bombay to China and Calcutta, and vice versâ, it has an advantage of eighteen miles only; or in other words, if Steamers in the former case called at Colombo instead of Galle, they would only be taken thirty miles out of their direct course, and in the latter case eighteen miles. This may be clearly explained as follows, and further illustrated by the accompanying diagram.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Distance from Aden to Colombo ... ... | 2,090 | miles. |
| Do. from Colombo to Galle ... ... | 65 | ,, |
| Do. from Aden to Galle viâ Colombo ... | 2,155 | ,, |
| Do. from Aden to Galle direct ... ... | 2,125 | ,, |
| Distance of Colombo out of direct course ... | 30 | ,, |
| Distance from Bombay to Colombo ... ... | 871 | ,, |
| Do. from Colombo to Galle ... ... | 65 | ,, |
| Do. from Bombay to Galle viâ Colombo ... | 936 | ,, |
| Do. from Bombay to Galle direct ... | 918 | ,, |
| Distance of Colombo out of direct course ... | 18 | ,, |

The only Steamers that would have the full distance between Galle and Colombo added to the length of their voyage, are those on the Australian line; but the Steamers on the other lines are much more numerous, and therefore on the whole the geographical position of Colombo in the course of the Mail Steamers compares very favorably with Galle. I submit, however, that Colombo is a more accessible Port than Galle, both for sailing vessels and steamers. The former class of vessels in making the Port of Colombo have not the treacherous current to contend with that exists off Galle, and sometimes sweeps them to leeward of the Port, giving them a month's additional work to regain their former position; and the latter class of vessels have no occasion when making the Port at night to keep under steam as they are obliged to do at Galle; they can anchor at once at any time of the night in Colombo Roads. But when the contemplated improvement to the Harbour of Colombo shall have been completed, it will afford advantages to the Mail Steamers, such as quick dispatch, securing freight and passengers, &c., &c., as to fully compensate them for the short divergence from their direct course.

JAMES DONNAN,
**Master Attendant, Colombo.**

# XVI.

# MEMORANDUM

ON

THE NECESSITY

FOR

# IMPROVING THE PORT OF COLOMBO,

AND

THE AMOUNT OF REVENUE THAT MIGHT BE RAISED ANNUALLY BY TONNAGE AND WHARFAGE DUES,

ETC., ETC.

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**MEMORANDUM on the necessity for improving the Port of Colombo, and the amount of Revenue that might be raised annually by Tonnage and Wharfage Dues on its present trade; with Statistics of the Tonnage, &c., of the Port for the year 1869.**

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THE trade of Ceylon, centred as it chiefly is in Colombo, the emporium of its commerce, has now grown to such magnitude as to demand some more secure means of conducting the operations connected with Shipping than that afforded by the open roadstead of Colombo, exposed to the S. W, monsoon. So long as the trade of Colombo was confined to 130 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 20,000 tons in the year, including the native craft, which is the actual number of vessels appearing in the tonnage records of the Port for the year 1830, the difficulties attending the landing and shipping of cargo, the risk and detention of vessels, which then no doubt existed to as great an extent as they do now, had to be borne patiently; or if any remedial measures, such as the construction of a Breakwater or Docks were thought of, they had doubtless to be abandoned in consequence of the impossibility of carrying out any such scheme with the very limited resources of the port at that time. The tonnage of Colombo having now increased above that of the year 1830, over thirteen-fold, and the trade in general being steadily on the increase, it has become a question for reasonable consideration, whether we should continue to put up with the impediments to shipping operations as hitherto, or take steps to secure such conveniences as might be provided for a sum not exceeding the limit which our trade could fairly afford to be taxed, to reimburse.

The difficulties attending shipping and landing operations both on board of vessels in the outer roads, and in the boats employed in transit to and from the shore, especially during the S. W. monsoon and the early part of the N. E. monsoon, when the long shore-winds prevail, are not imaginary; they are real and formidable; but they are only fully realized by those who are actually employed in the work. They are however sufficiently known even to the inexperienced, as to demand some remedial measure by which they might be to some extent mitigated.

Taking it then as a fact generally admitted, that the difficulties above stated are formidable, and such as are likely to impede the advancement of trade, especially by the new means of communication opened up by the Suez Canal, it is a matter of importance to the Island generally, that the improvements at its chief port, for giving security and dispatch to shipping, should keep pace with the growth and requirements of commerce, and the extension of internal communications for facilitating the transport of produce and supplies to and from that port. Next to Roads and Railways in any insulated country depending upon its imports and exports for its material advancement, a good Harbour at its seat of commerce is essential.

Assuming that the construction of a safe and smooth harbour at Colombo, such as will afford the usual facilities for the loading and unloading of vessels with that dispatch ordinarily obtainable at most ports of equal trade, either by means of Docks or a Breakwater, is very desirable, if it is not absolutely necessary for the maintenance of our trade, there has been prepared a Table marked A., annexed, of the Tonnage of the Port for the year 1869, to enable an estimate to be formed of the amount of revenue which might be raised by levying such tonnage dues upon shipping as they could fairly afford to bear, in return for the advantages which they would derive in the shape of additional security and dispatch.

The tonnage of the Port has been divided under four heads, viz., British and Foreign sailing ships occupying the outer roads, Steamers, Native craft in the foreign trade, and Native craft in the coastwise trade. This is necessary to shew the tonnage of vessels of each class, as they are not all equally affected by the want of a harbour, nor do they all experience the same difficulties, risk, and delays, in loading and unloading. It is chiefly for the two former classes of vessels that greater facilities for giving dispatch are required. The native craft occupy the inner harbour, where they crowd together almost as close as they could be packed in a dock; they are protected to a great extent from the South-West Monsoon by the projecting Custom House Point; they are, generally speaking, subjected to little or no risk, and they have no difficulty in landing and shipping cargo, with as much dispatch as they require. Still, in levying tonnage dues for a harbour scheme to benefit the trade of the port generally, distinctions cannot well be drawn between one class of vessels and another: all classes should be made to contribute their quota of dues, provided they all derive a proportionate advantage in return.

Seeing therefore that the native craft tonnage in the foreign and coastwise trades, forms so large a proportion of the total tonnage of the port, it is important to bear in mind, that whatever design of harbour works may be eventually decided on, it should have in view the protection of native craft as well as other vessels, in order to bring them under contribution of dues; for we could not well afford to dispense with such an addition to the harbour revenue as might be derived from the tonnage and wharfage dues on native craft and their cargoes.

Assuming that whatever plan of harbour improvement may be considered the best, would necessitate the trade of the port being taxed to the utmost limit, in order to raise sufficient revenue to pay interest on the capital required, the tonnage rate on all classes of vessels entering and leaving the port with cargo has been fixed at one shilling per ton register inwards, and the same rate outwards, allowing vessels in ballast and those that do not break bulk, but come here merely with or for a few passengers, to enter and leave the port on payment of a simple fee for the use of the harbour; the payment of fees to be confined to vessels over 200 tons register; those under that tonnage in ballast being passed free. It is contrary to the usual custom to levy any dues upon vessels in ballast, but when special harbour works have been undertaken for the benefit of all classes of shipping, it is but reasonable that vessels in ballast should pay something for the accommodation and protection provided for them in common with other vessels. A harbour fee of £3 might be levied upon vessels of this class over 200 and under 500 tons, and £5 on all vessels over 500 tons. It would be well, however, to confine the harbour fee to vessels over 200 tons, in order to relieve the native craft—few of them being over that tonnage—of what would be to them a heavy tax, as they seldom both enter and leave the port with cargo.

The proposed rate of one shilling per ton may appear very high, and be considered such as would have the effect of driving shipping from the port; but the advantages which vessels would derive in safety and dispatch by having a smooth harbour to come to, instead of an exposed roadstead, would actually confer a gain upon them, in comparison with their present position. One shilling per ton is not an unusually high rate, the Calcutta port dues having been lately raised to that, both inwards and outwards, in addition to other heavy port charges such as pilotage, towage, &c , &c., amounting to considerably more than the tonnage dues.

### The Tonnage Table A. begins with British and Foreign Sailing Ships occupying the Outer Roads.

During the year 1869, thirty-one vessels of this class, of an average of 512 tons each, selected from the records as having both discharged and shipped cargoes, were detained in port, on an average, fifty-four days; and sixty-one vessels, of an average of 587 tons each, having discharged an inward cargo only, and cleared out in ballast, were detained in port, on an average, twenty-four days; and forty-one vessels, of an average of 704 tons each, having arrived in ballast and cleared out with cargo, were detained in port, on an average, thirty-seven days. Assuming that a smooth harbour, in which vessels could lie alongside of wharves for loading and unloading purposes, would, on the lowest calculation, be the means of saving twelve days' detention on each cargo; that would be a saving of twenty-four days' detention to vessels having an inward and outward cargo, and twelve days to vessels having only one cargo, either inwards or outwards. This would represent, moderately estimating the expenses in port of these vessels according to the average tonnage, at £6, £7, and £8 per day, respectively, a saving of £144 to vessels with an inward and outward cargo, £84 to vessels with an inward cargo only, and £96 to vessels with an outward cargo only; while the tonnage dues on these vessels at one shilling per ton as proposed, would be £50. 4*s*., £79. 7*s*., and £35. 4*s*., respectively, shewing in each case a clear saving of expenses over and above the amount of port dues that would have to be paid.

### The next class of Vessels in the Tonnage Table A. is Steamers.

The tonnage under this heading was composed almost entirely of steamers belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, but this class of vessels will no doubt be largely augmented in future by other steamers to and from England viâ the Suez Canal. The saving of time to steamers, if a harbour were provided, is not so easily determined as in the case of sailing ships, there being no definite basis of calculation. At present, the British India steamers get quick dispatch; they are seldom here more than twelve hours, arriving in the morning and sailing the same evening; as a rule, they have but small quantities of cargo to or from this port, and therefore cannot afford to be heavily taxed. It is believed, however, that their trade is steadily increasing.

In dealing with this class of vessels, it has to be considered what the effect of long delay in this port would be on steamers generally, when our trade with England shall have to be carried on chiefly by steamers viâ the Suez Canal, as it most probably will be eventually. Steamers no doubt could be induced to call here, harbour or no harbour, but when it became known that they were subjected to long delay, proportionately

higher rates of freight would be demanded, or a guarantee of a certain quantity of cargo to make up for loss of time would be insisted on; and thus Colombo would be placed at a disadvantage in regard to this new means of communication, compared with other ports in the steamer's route. While it is therefore important to provide means of giving them dispatch, high port charges, likely to deter them from making this a regular place of call, should be guarded against.

One shilling per ton dues inwards, and outwards, would no doubt be considered a heavy tax upon steamers, especially those employed in the Indian coasting trade, making frequent voyages in the course of the year, and those in the Suez Canal trade touching here with or for small quantities of cargo. It is proposed, however, to lessen the burden upon them, by providing a rule that no vessel should be liable to pay dues oftener than once in every sixty days, which would enable steamers to go on from this to Bombay or Calcutta and return again within that time, paying dues only once; and this would in such cases practically reduce their dues to sixpence per ton Indeed it would be advisable to apply this rule to all classes of vessels, whether sailing or steam, so as not to make it exceptional to steamers only. It is also proposed to allow all vessels the privilege of landing and shipping cargo, free of tonnage dues, to the extent of two tons of cargo to every hundred tons register of vessel, but all vessels over 200 and under 500 tons, landing or shipping cargo under this limit, to pay a harbour fee of £3, and those over 500 tons £5, as in the case of ballast vessels. And also to allow vessels to exceed the limit of two tons to every hundred tons register up to 50 tons, on payment of a harbour fee of £10, provided their full tonnage dues at one shilling per ton amounted to less than £10, in which case they would pay tonnage dues instead of a harbour fee. All vessels landing or shipping cargo in excess of 50 tons to pay tonnage dues on their full tonnage.

These rules would to some extent reduce the paying tonnage of the port below what is shewn in Table A., but they would be considered a liberal concession; and to vessels making frequent voyages in the year the rule of paying dues every sixty days would in a great measure equalize the tax upon them, as compared with vessels making only one or two voyages in the year.

The fifty-one steamers of 40,564 tons inwards with cargo, in Table A., represent nineteen steamers of an aggregate tonnage of 14,575 tons, that made altogether fifty-one voyages in the year, thus raising the total tonnage up to 40,564 tons. Eight out of the nineteen steamers made only one voyage in the year, one made two voyages, three made three voyages, three made four voyages, one made five voyages, two made six voyages, and one made nine voyages; therefore it may be inferred, that if the proposed rule of paying dues once in every sixty days had been in force, only the one steamer which had made nine voyages would have gained by it, all the rest being liable to dues each time. That steamer being 718 tons, which × by three, the excess number of voyages made in the year over six = 2,154 tons, to be — from the 40,564 tons of steamers with cargo in Table A., leaving 38,410 tons as the number on which dues at one shilling per ton should be calculated. There is no reduction to be made in the outward steamer tonnage, as none of the outward steamers made more than six voyages in the year. Out of the 40,564 tons of steamers inwards with cargo, 18,616 tons paid dues at Galle, and were exempted in Colombo, in consequence of the old Customs Ordinance, providing that vessels were only liable to pay dues at one port in the Island during the same voyage. This provision has not been made in the new Ordinance, and therefore the rule does not now apply in leaving the 18,666 tons out of calculation in Colombo harbour dues.

It has not been ascertained how many of the seventy-nine steamers inwards and outwards with cargo would have been exempted from dues, had the rules herein proposed, in regard to the quantity of cargo allowed free of tonnage dues, been in force in the year 1869; but as the British India Steamers seldom take much cargo away from this, there is reason to believe that the twenty-eight steamers outwards with cargo, in Table A., would all have been exempted from tonnage dues, in consequence of the quantity of cargo shipped being most probably under two tons to every hundred tons register: they would, however, have been liable to the harbour fee of £5. The British India Steamers bring more cargo here than they take away, and therefore, out of the fifty-one in number inwards with cargo, in the Table, probably thirty would have been liable to full tonnage dues, while the remaining twenty-one would have paid only the harbour fee of £10, in consequence of the quantity of cargo landed being probably under 50 tons, but over two tons to every hundred tons register. It is believed that the increasing trade by these vessels inwards would make them all liable to either full tonnage dues, or the highest harbour fee.

In making up the total revenue from this class of vessels on the foregoing assumption, a considerable reduction of the cargo tonnage in Table A. would have to be made. For instance, the tonnage of the thirty steamers inwards available for full dues would only amount to about 24,000 tons, out of 38,410 tons, the difference being about the tonnage of the twenty-one steamers paying a harbour fee; while the whole of the outward tonnage would be absorbed in steamers liable to a harbour fee only.

It may here be added, that no such reduction of the sailing ship tonnage would be necessary, as they were all, as a rule, either in ballast, or with cargo above the quantity which would make them liable to tonnage dues.

**The next class of vessels in Table A. is Native craft in foreign trade.**

The number of vessels of this class inwards with cargo was 1,092, and their tonnage 85,890 tons; or 227 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 22,967 tons, made 1,092 voyages in the year, thus raising the total tonnage to 85,890 tons. This gives an average of four voyages in the year to each vessel. but the number of voyages actually made varied from one to twenty-four; therefore, while the greater portion of the 227 vessels which were employed in the foreign trade, did not make more than six voyages in the year, there were fifty-five vessels which made from six to twenty-four voyages. Allowing these fifty-five vessels the benefit of the proposed rule of paying dues every sixty days, there would have to be deducted from the tonnage in Table A. about 16,000 tons, being the tonnage in excess of six voyages in the year to each vessel; therefore 16,000—from 85,890 tons = 69,890 tons, the number available for dues at one shilling per ton. Likewise in this manner, the 28,259 tons outwards with cargo, in the Table, would have to be reduced to about 26,000 tons.

The next and last class of vessels in Table A. is Native craft in coastwise trade.

The greater portion of these vessels compound for the year at the rate of one shilling per ton, a privilege which should be continued to them; they should pay however an additional due for Colombo harbour. It is proposed that all coastwise vessels on entering and leaving Colombo with cargo in excess of the limit of two tons to every hundred tons register, should pay a special harbour fee of one shilling per ton, both inwards and outwards, in addition to the present composition due for other ports in the Island; this harbour fee, however, to be paid only once in the year without reference to the number of times that vessels entered or left the port. If this rule were adopted, the tonnage inwards of this class of vessels in Table A. would have to be reduced to 4,367 tons, and that outwards to 2,000 tons, to arrive at the actual paying tonnage. In addition to this there were probably 2,000 tons of coastwise vessels commuted in Colombo for the Island.

*Vessels in ballast.*

The vessels in ballast of all classes may be included under this head. The native craft, both in foreign and coastwise trades, would all, as a rule, have been exempted from the proposed harbour fee, as they were all, with a few exemptions, under 200 tons register. The steamers were all over 500 tons, and would have been liable to the harbour fee of £5.

Of the eighty-two British and Foreign sailing ships in the outer roads inwards, there were forty under 500 tons, and forty-two over that tonnage; therefore forty would have been liable to a harbour fee of £3, and forty-two to £5. Of the 107 vessels outwards there were fifty-seven under 500 tons, and fifty over that tonnage; therefore fifty-seven would have been liable to a fee of £3, and fifty to £5.

RECAPITULATION of the proposed scale of Tonnage Dues and Harbour fees.

1. All vessels over 200 tons register, and under 500 tons, entering or clearing in ballast, or with cargo not exceeding two tons to every hundred tons register, to pay inwards and outwards a harbour fee of £3.
2. All vessels over 500 tons register, entering or clearing in ballast, or with cargo not exceeding two tons to every hundred tons register, to pay inwards and outwards a harbour fee of £5.
3. All vessels under 200 tons register in ballast, or not shipping or landing cargo in excess of two tons to every hundred tons register, to be free.
4. All vessels in the foreign trade, landing or shipping cargo in excess of two tons to every hundred tons register, but under fifty tons, to pay inwards and outwards a harbour fee of £10, but in case of tonnage dues on their register tonnage, as in clause 5, not amounting to £10, they are to pay tonnage dues instead of harbour fee.
5. All vessels in the foreign trade, landing or shipping cargo in excess of fifty tons, to pay tonnage dues at the rate of one shilling per ton register inwards, and the same rate outwards. No such vessel however to pay tonnage dues oftener than once in every succeeding sixty days.
6. All vessels in the coastwise trade, landing or shipping cargo in excess of two tons to every hundred tons register, to pay a Colombo harbour fee at the rate of one shilling per ton register inwards, and the same rate outwards, in addition to the composition due for the other ports in the Island. No such vessel however to pay the Colombo harbour due oftener than once in every twelve months.

In accordance with the foregoing scale of dues and the reduction to be made of the tonnage in Table A., there has been prepared a Table B., annexed, to shew the amount of tonnage dues and harbour fees that would be realized from each class of vessels. There is also annexed a Table C. for comparison, shewing the amount of port dues which were actually paid by these vessels in the year 1869, under the existing scale of dues at two pence per ton. No vessel however at that time was subjected to more than £5 dues each way, however large its tonnage. This rule is still applicable to Mail Steamers, but it would require to be abrogated in the event of harbour works being undertaken.

## Revenue from Wharfage Fees.

Having shewn that the proposed rate of tonnage dues and harbour fees would, under the conditions named, realize an annual revenue of £14,601 on the present tonnage of the port, there is annexed a Table D. of Imports and Exports of Colombo for the year 1869, taken from the Customs Returns published in the *Gazette*, shewing how an additional annual revenue of £16,851. 5*s*. might be raised by levying a moderate wharfage fee upon all merchandize landed and shipped in the port. There being no guide in the Customs Return to determine the size of packages, where goods have been designated by packages, without specifying the weight or cubic measure, and as some of the packages may have been very small and the proposed rate would be too high, while others again may have been very large and the rate too low, the gross amount of wharfage fees shewn in the Table can only be looked upon as an approximation to the sum which might be actually realized if such a tariff were imposed.

In this way, however, without imposing a heavy tax upon the trade of the port, there could no doubt be raised a large annual revenue, which might be increased or diminished according to circumstances by a very slight addition or reduction in the wharfage rate per package; and there is ample margin in the moderate rates proposed for any increase that may be found necessary to make up the requisite amount of port revenue. The sum total of these fees has been confined to as near the annual amount of boat hire which is paid, as can be readily determined. They are however very reasonable, and this will be apparent on comparing them with the rate propsed in the lately published Prospectus of the "Bombay Pier Company, Limited," viz., on goods such as Manchester and fancy goods, iron, copper, yellow metal, and miscellaneous imports, beer and spirits in casks and cases, eight annas per package."

In return for this wharfage impost, consignees and shippers of goods would save boat-hire altogether, presuming that vessels would be able to load and unload their cargoes alongside of a wharf without the intervention of boats. They would also save the loss and damage occurring while goods are in transit to and from the shore. During the S. W. monsoon the sea frequently breaks over cargo boats, sometimes swamping them altogether. Then again packages frequently drop overboard from ship's tackle and are lost. This loss and damage generally falls upon the Underwriters, and not directly upon the Merchant; but if by the formation of a smooth harbour such losses were avoided, the Merchant would probably gain indirectly by a reduction in the rate of insurance, which covers the risk of goods by boat or craft. Therefore goods could afford to be taxed by a wharfage fee to an extent something above the present boat hire, which is exceedingly moderate, being about one-third of what it is in Madras. The boatmen of this port are much dissatisfied with their remuneration for work, which is very laborious, and attended at times with risk of life; and therefore it is believed that a considerable increase in the present rate of boat-hire may be anticipated.

Revenue of the Port of Colombo on the foregoing basis.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tonnage dues and Harbour fees as per Table B., would realize ... | 14,601 | 0 | 0 |
| Wharfage fees on the Imports and Exports as per Table D., would realize ... ... ... ... ... | 16,851 | 5 | 0 |
| Say that the increase of trade since 1869 would produce on tonnage dues and wharfage fees an additional ... ... | 547 | 15 | 0 |
| Total revenue, say | £32,000 | 0 | 0 |

This shews that the revenue would be nearly equally divided between Shipping, Importers, and Exporters of merchandize. The former would receive a return for the additional taxation in security and dispatch, and the latter two in saving of boat-hire, and risk of loss or damage to goods in transit by boat.

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## TABLE A.

SHEWING the Tonnage of the Port of Colombo, for the year 1869, composed of the under-mentioned classes of Vessels.

| | British and Foreign Sailing Ships occupying Outer Roads. | | | | Steamers. | | | | Native Craft in the Foreign Trade. | | | | Native Craft in the Coastwise Trade. | | | | Total Number of Vessels with Cargo. | Total Tonnage of Vessels with Cargo. | Total Number of Vessels in Ballast. | Total Tonnage of Vessels in Ballast. | Total Number of Vessels of every Class. | Total Tonnage of Vessels of every Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | With Cargo. | | In Ballast. | | With Cargo. | | In Ballast. | | With Cargo | | In Ballast. | | With Cargo. | | In Ballast. | | | | | | | |
| | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons | No. | Tons. | | | | | | |
| INWARDS ..... | 138 | 73473 | 82 | 47982 | 51 | 40564 | 7 | 7043 | 1092 | 85890 | 47 | 3043 | 195 | 9021 | 61 | 3647 | 1476 | 208948 | 197 | 61715 | 1673 | 270663 |
| OUTWARDS..... | 128 | 64570 | 107 | 57012 | 28 | 20509 | 30 | 27098 | 438 | 28259 | 665 | 51574 | 59 | 2938 | 34 | 2000 | 651 | 116276 | 836 | 137684 | 1487 | 253960 |
| Total... | 266 | 138043 | 189 | 104994 | 79 | 61073 | 37 | 34141 | 1530 | 114149 | 712 | 54617 | 254 | 11959 | 95 | 5647 | 2127 | 325224 | 1033 | 199399 | 3160 | 524623 |

## TABLE B.

SHEWING the Amount of Tonnage Dues, and Harbour Fees that would have been realized on the Shipping of Colombo. for the year 1869, at the rate of one shilling per ton on Cargo Vessels payable once in every 60 days, and on Ballast Vessels over 200 and under 500 tons, a Harbour Fee of £3; over 500 tons, £5.

| Class of Vessel. | INWARDS. | | | | | | | OUTWARDS. | | | | | | | Inwards and Outwards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tonnage with Cargo. | Rate of Dues per ton. | Amount of Dues. | Number of vessels in ballast and limited Cargo. | Rate of Harbour Fee. | Amount of Harbour Fee. | Total Amount of Tonnage Dues and Harbour Fees. | Tonnage with Cargo. | Rate of Dues per ton. | Amount of Dues. | Number of Vessels in ballast and limited Cargo. | Rate of Harbour Fee. | Amount of Harbour Fee. | Total Amount of Tonnage Dues and Harbour Fees. | Total Amount of Tonnage Dues and Harbour Fees. |
| | | | £ s. d. | | | £ s. d. | | | | £ s. d. | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| British and Foreign Sailing Ships occupying Outer Roads..... | 73473 | One shilling | 3673 13 0 | 40<br>42<br>21 | £3<br>5<br>10 | 120 0 0<br>210 0 0<br>210 0 0 | 4003 13 0 | 64570 | One shilling | 3228 10 0 | 57<br>50 | £3<br>5 | 171 0 0<br>250 0 0 | 3649 10 0 | 7653 3 0 |
| Steamers..... | 24000 | do. | 1200 0 0 | 7 | 5 | 35 0 0 | 1445 0 0 | ... | do. | ... | 58 | 5 | 290 0 0 | 290 0 0 | 1735 0 0 |
| Native Craft in the Foreign trade... | 69890 | do. | 3494 10 0 | ... | .. | ... | 3494 10 0 | 26000 | do. | 1300 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 1300 0 0 | 4794 10 0 |
| Native Craft, Coastwise..... | 4367 | do. | 218 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | 218 7 0 | 2000 | do. | 100 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | 100 0 0 | 318 7 0 |
| Do. do. compounding in Colombo for the Island ..... | 2000 | do. | 100 0 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 0 0 |
| Total... | 173730 | .. | 8636 10 0 | 110 | .. | 575 0 0 | 9161 10 0 | 92570 | ... | 4628 10 0 | 165 | ... | 714 0 0 | 5339 0 0 | 14601 0 0 |

## TABLE C.

**Shewing the Amount of Port Dues actually paid in Colombo during the year 1869, by the under-mentioned classes of Vessels, at the rate of two-pence per ton.**

| | Inwards. Tonnage and Amount of Dues. | | | | Outwards. Tonnage and Amount of Dues. | | | | Total Amount of Dues Inwards and Outwards. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons. | £ | s. | d. | Tons. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| British and Foreign sailing ships occupying outer roads | 73,473 | 512 | 7 | 0 | 64,570 | 396 | 17 | 4 | 909 | 4 | 4 |
| Steamers | 40,564 | 121 | 11 | 0 | 20,509 | 125 | 8 | 10 | 246 | 19 | 10 |
| Native Craft in the Foreign trade | 85,890 | 715 | 15 | 0 | 28,259 | 235 | 9 | 10 | 951 | 4 | 10 |
| Do. in the Coastwise trade | 9,02 | 65 | 5 | 4 | 2,938 | 41 | 4 | 4 | 106 | 9 | 8 |
| | | | | | Total £... | | | | 2213 | 18 | 8 |

Note.—It will be observed that while the Native crafts in the foreign trade have paid dues at 2*d.* per ton on their full tonnage, the vessels of this class being generally small, the British and foreign sailing ships and steamers have not paid on their full tonnage, in consequence of the rule, that no vessel, however large, paid more than £5, which limited the paying tonnage of any vessel up to 600 tons, whereas, many of the vessels of these two classes exceeded that tonnage considerably. Many of the outward British and foreign sailing ships and steamers inwards escaped dues in Colombo also by having paid them at Galle. The dues paid by Coastwise Native craft do not correspond with their tonnage, in consequence of the regulation for compounding for the Island.

## TABLE D.

### IMPORTS, 1869.

| Articles. | Quantities. No. of pkgs. | Tons. | Cwts. | lbs. | Bushels. | Gallons. | Amount of Wharfage Fees. Rate. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apparel, wearing ... | 323 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 2*d.* per pkg. .. | 2 | 13 | 10 |
| Guns ... ... | 689 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | do. | 5 | 14 | 10 |
| Pistols ... ... | 53 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 1*d.* per do. ... | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| Gunpowder ... | ... | ... | ... | 85815 | ... | ... | @ 2*d.* per 50 lbs... | 14 | 6 | 0 |
| Caps ... .. | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 2*d.* each ... | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| Shot ... ... | ... | ... | 54 | ... | ... | .. | @ 2*d.* per cwt. ... | 12 | 16 | 10 |
| Beef and Pork .. | ... | ... | 234 | ... | .. | ... | do. | 1 | 19 | 0 |
| Biscuits ... ... | 991 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 3*d.* per pkg. .. | 12 | 7 | 9 |
| Books and Maps, printed ... | 173 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | do. | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Boots and Shoes ... | 228 | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | do. | 2 | 17 | 0 |
| Butter ... ... | ... | ... | 209 | ... | .. | ... | @ 3*d.* per cwt. ... | 2 | 12 | 3 |
| Cheese .. .. | ... | .. | 282 | ... | .. | .. | do. | 3 | 10 | 6 |
| Clocks and Watches .. | 97 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | @ 2*d.* per pkg. ... | 0 | 16 | 2 |
| Coals and Coke .. | ... | 404½ | ... | ... | .. | ... | @ 2*d.* per ton ... | 40 | 9 | 0 |
| Coir Stuffs ... . | .. | ... | 6935 | .. | ... | ... | @ 1*d* per cwt. ... | 28 | 17 | 11 |
| Corks ... ... | 369 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 3*d* per pkg. ... | 4 | 12 | 3 |
| Candles .. ... | 2350 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 2*d.* do. ... | 19 | 11 | 8 |
| Cotton Goods ... | 17457 | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | @ 6*d.* do. .. | 435 | 18 | 6 |
| Do. Thread ... | 195 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | do. | 4 | 17 | 6 |
| Do. Twist .. | 852 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | do. | 21 | 6 | 0 |
| Do. Wool ... | 2579 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | do. | 64 | 9 | 6 |
| Curry Stuffs ... | ... | ... | 82951 | ... | ... | ... | @ 1*d.* per cwt. ... | 345 | 12 | 7 |
| Earthenware .. | 4411 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 1*d.* per pkg. ... | 220 | 11 | 0 |
| Fish, dried and salted ... | ... | ... | 56470 | ... | ... | ... | @ 1*d.* per cwt. ... | 235 | 5 | 10 |
| Flour, Wheat ... | .. | ... | 5178 | ... | ... | ... | @ 2*d.* per cwt. ... | 43 | 3 | 0 |
| Glass and Glassware ... | 2411 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 6*d.* per pkg ... | 60 | 7 | 0 |
| Gram ... ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 112836 | ... | @ 1*d.* per 2½ bhls... | 188 | 1 | 2 |
| Indian Corn ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 151 | ... | do. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Oats ... .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | 428 | ... | do. | 0 | 14 | 3 |
| Paddy ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57590 | ... | do. | 95 | 19 | 8 |
| Peas ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29837 | ... | do. | 49 | 14 | 7 |
| Rice ... ... | ... | . | ... | ... | 3634058 | ... | do. | 6056 | 15 | 3 |
| Wheat ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37277 | ... | do. | 62 | 2 | 5 |
| Gunnies and Twine ... | 4151 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 6*d.* per pkg. ... | 103 | 15 | 6 |
| Harberdashery & Millinery | 1046 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | do. | 26 | 3 | 0 |
| Ham and Bacon ... | ... | ... | 573 | ... | ... | ... | @ 3*d.* per cwt. ... | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| Jewellry . ... | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | @ 2*d* per pkg. ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Horses ... ... | No. 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 3*d.* per each .. | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| Neat Cattle . ... | „ 2227 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 1*s.* 6*d.* each ... | 167 | 0 | 6 |

| Articles. | Quantities. | | | | | | Amount of Wharfage Fees. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No of pkgs. | Tons. | Cwts. | lbs. | Bushels. | Gallons. | Rate. | £ | s. | d. |
| Sheep and Goats ... | No.23481 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 3d. each .. | 293 | 10 | 3 |
| Machinery .. ... | 1067 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 1d. per pkg. ... | 53 | 7 | 0 |
| Malt Liquor, in bottle ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 70107 | @ 6d. per 8 galls. | 219 | 1 | 6 |
| Do. in wood .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 219367 | @ 6d. per 50 galls. | 109 | 13 | 6 |
| Manure, Guano ... | ... | 654½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 2s. per ton ... | 65 | 9 | 0 |
| Do Bone ... | ... | 1860 | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 2s. per ton ... | 186 | 0 | 0 |
| Marine Stores ... | 217 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 3d. per pkg. .. | 2 | 14 | 3 |
| Medicine ... ... | 1564 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 2d. per do. ... | 13 | 0 | 8 |
| Metal and Brassware ... | ... | ... | 321 | ... | ... | ... | @ 2d. per cwt. ... | 2 | 13 | 6 |
| Do. Copperware | ... | ... | 313 | ... | ... | ... | do. | 2 | 11 | 2 |
| Hardware and Cutlery ... | 2788 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 3d. per pkg. ... | 34 | 17 | 0 |
| Lead and Lead ware ... | ... | ... | 857 | ... | ... | ... | @ 2d. per cwt. ... | 7 | 2 | 10 |
| Nails and Rivets ... | 9414 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 2d per pkg. ... | 78 | 9 | 0 |
| Plateware ... .. | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 3d. per do. ... | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Tinware ... ... | 709 | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | do. | 8 | 17 | 3 |
| Oilmanstores ... | 5274 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | do. | 65 | 18 | 6 |
| Opium ... ... | .. | ... | ... | 1261 | ... | ... | @ 2d. per 100 lbs. | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Painter's Materials ... | 2746 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 3d. per pkg. ... | 34 | 6 | 6 |
| Paper ... ... | 517 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | do. | 6 | 9 | 3 |
| Perfumery ... ... | 711 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | do. | 8 | 17 | 9 |
| Pitch, Resin, and Tar ... | 1569 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 4d. per pkg. ... | 26 | 3 | 0 |
| Poonac ... . | .. | ... | 103838 | ... | ... | ... | @ 1d per cwt. ... | 432 | 13 | 2 |
| Saddlery and Harness .. | 155 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 6d. per pkg. | 3 | 17 | 6 |
| Salt ... ... | .. | ... | 240 | .. | ... | ... | @ 3d per cwt. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Saltpetre ... ... | ... | .. | 307 | ... | ... | ... | do. | 3 | 16 | 9 |
| Silk .. .. | 54 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 6d. per pkg. | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Soap ... ... | 743 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 3d per do. | 9 | 5 | 9 |
| Specie ... ... | £ 380130, say 760pkgs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | do. | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| Spirits, Brandy .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42784 | @ 1d per gallon | 178 | 5 | 4 |
| Gin ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26349 | do. | 109 | 15 | 9 |
| Whiskey ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1022 | do. | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| Rum ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 240 | do. | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| Liqueurs ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 169 | do. | 0 | 14 | 1 |
| Stationery .. . | 567 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 3d. per pkg. | 7 | 1 | 9 |
| Sugar, Candy, refined .. | ... | ... | 2837 | ... | .. | .. | @ 2d. per cwt. | 23 | 12 | 10 |
| Do. unrefined .. | .. | ... | 7977 | ... | ... | ... | @ 1d. per do. | 33 | 4 | 9 |
| Do. Palm & Jaggery... | ... | ... | 4902 | ... | ... | ... | do. | 20 | 8 | 6 |
| Tea ... ... | .. | ... | ... | 27268 | ... | ... | @ 1d. per 10 lbs. | 11 | 7 | 2 |
| Tobacco, Cigars .. | .. | ... | ... | 9752 | ... | ... | do. | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Snuff .. ... | ... | ... | .. | 88 | ... | ... | do. | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Tobacco, manufactured ... | .. | ... | 363 | ... | ... | ... | @ 2d. per cwt. | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| Do. unmanufactured. | ... | ... | 96 | ... | ... | ... | do | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Umbrellas ... ... | 655 | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | @ 2d per pkg. | 5 | 9 | 2 |
| Wines, French, in bottle ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14249 | @ 1d. per gallon | 59 | 7 | 4 |
| Wines, French, in wood . | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5976 | @ 6d. per 50 gal. | 2 | 19 | 6 |
| Do. Orange, bottles .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | @ 1d. per gallon | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Do. Ginger, do .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1055 | do. | 4 | 7 | 10 |
| Do. Madeira, in wood . | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 209 | @ 6d. per 50 gal | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Do. Port, in bottle .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1256 | @ 1d. per gallon | 5 | 4 | 8 |
| Do. Do. in wood ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 8672 | @ 6d. per 50 gal. | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| Do. Rhenish, in bottle ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 746 | @ 1d. per gallon | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Do. Spanish, do. . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7147 | do. | 29 | 15 | 6 |
| Do. Do. wood .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24683 | @ 6d. per 50 gal. | 12 | 7 | 6 |
| Woollens ... ... | 968 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | @ 3d. per pkg. | 12 | 2 | 0 |
| Other goods not mentioned | say 1000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 2d. per do. | 8 | 6 | 8 |
| Metals, Zinc ware ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | @ 2d. per do. | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Do. Copper sheating and nails .. | ... | 53 | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 2d. per ton | 5 | 6 | 0 |
| Do. Pewter ware ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 3d. per pkg. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Do. Brass sheets ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | .. | ... | @ 2s. per ton | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. Iron bar ... | ... | 485¼ | ... | ... | ... | ... | do. | 48 | 11 | 0 |
| Do. Galvanized .. | ... | 187½ | ... | ... | .. | ... | do. | 18 | 15 | 0 |
| Do. Hoop ... | ... | 1316 | ... | ... | ... | ... | do. | 131 | 12 | 0 |
| Do. Rod .. | ... | 109½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | do. | 10 | 19 | 0 |
| Do. Sheet ... | ... | 140½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | do. | 14 | 1 | 0 |
| Do. Pig ... .. | ... | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | do. | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. Lead sheet ... | ... | 16 | ... | .. | ... | ... | do. | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Do. Steel ... | ... | 41 | ... | .. | ... | ... | do. | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Do. Spelter ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | .. | do. | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Do. Zinc ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | do. | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Do. Quicksilver ... | 10 bottles | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | @ 2d. each | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Oils, Vegetable ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | 3719 | @ 6d. per 50 gal. | 1 | 17 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | Total...£ | 10,706 | 12 | 3 |

# EXPORTS, 1869.

| Articles. | Quantities. | | | | | | Amount of Wharfage Fees. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of pkgs. | Tons. | Cwts. | lbs. | Bushels. | Gallons | Rate. | £ | s. | d. |
| Arrecanuts ... .. | ... | ... | 62,236 | ... | ... | ... | @ 1d per cwt. | 259 | 6 | 4 |
| Cardamons ... ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... | ... | ... | do. | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Cinnamon ... ... | ... | .. | ... | 2,640 383 | . . | ... | @ 2d per 100 lbs. | 220 | 0 | 6 |
| Cocoanuts ... ... | 79,352 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 1d. per 100 „ | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| Coffee, Plantation ... | ... | ... | 792,548 | ... | ... | ... | @ 1d. per cwt. | 3,302 | 5 | 8 |
| Do. Native .. ... | ... | ... | 119,648 | ... | ... | ... | do. | 498 | 10 | 8 |
| Coir, Fibre ... ... | ... | ... | 5,248 | ... | ... | ... | do. | 21 | 17 | 4 |
| Do. Rope . . ... | ... | ... | 2,243 | ... | .. | ... | do. | 9 | 6 | 11 |
| Do. Yarn ... ... | ... | ... | 36,799 | ... | ... | ... | do. | 153 | 6 | 7 |
| Copperah ... ... | ... | ... | 983 | .. | ... | ... | do | 4 | 1 | 11 |
| Cotton Manufactures ... | 5,790 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 6d. per pkg. | 144 | 15 | 0 |
| Cotton Twist ... .. | 838 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | do. | 20 | 19 | 0 |
| Do. Wool .. ... | 1,644 | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | do. | 41 | 2 | 0 |
| Fibre, Kitool ... ... | ... | ... | 1,248 | ... | ... | ... | @ 1d. per cwt. | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Furnitures .. ... | 12 | . . | ... | ... | .. | ... | @ 6d. per pkg. | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Grain, Gram ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5½ | ... | @ 1d. per 2½ bhls. | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Do. Dholl ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 600 | . . | do. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. Rice ... ... | ... | . | ... | ... | 5,662 | ... | do. | 9 | 8 | 9 |
| Do. Wheat... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | do. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Gunnies and Twine ... | 2,806 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | @ 6d. per pkg. | 70 | 3 | 0 |
| Hides and Skins ... | 183 | ... | .. | .. | ... | . . | @ 3d. „ | 2 | 5 | 9 |
| Horns . . ... | ... | ... | 977 | ... | ... | ... | @ 1d. per cwt. | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Oil, Cinnamon ... | ... | . . | ... | 696 | ... | ... | @ 2d. per 100 lbs. | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Do. Citronella ... .. | . . | . . | . | 22,554 | ... | ... | do. | 1 | 17 | 6 |
| Do. Cocoanut ... . | . . | ... | 88,898 | ... | . | ... | @ 1d. per cwt. | 370 | 8 | 2 |
| Do. Lemon grass | . . | . . | ... | 1,715 | ... | . | @ 2d. per 100 lbs | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| Orchella weed... ... | ... | ... | 340 | ... | .. | ... | @ 1d. per cwt. | 1 | 8 | 4 |
| Plumbago ... ... | .. | ... | 180,966 | . . | ... | ... | do. | 754 | 0 | 6 |
| Soap ... . . | ... | ... | 615 | .. | ... | ... | do. | 2 | 11 | 3 |
| Specie ... ... | £153,370, say 36 pkgs. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ 3d. per pkg. | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Spirits, Arrack ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23,372 | @ 6d. per 50 galls. | 11 | 13 | 6 |
| Timber, Ebony ... | . | ... | 11,868 | ... | ... | .. | @ 1d. per cwt. | 49 | 9 | 0 |
| Do. Sapan ... | .. | ... | 3,717 | ... | .. | ... | do. | 15 | 9 | 9 |
| Do. Woods of sorts ... | 75,417 pcs. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | @ ½d. per piece | 157 | 2 | 4 |
| Other goods not enumerated | say 1,000 | ... | .. | | ... | ... | @ 2d. per pkg. | 8 | 6 | 8 |
| | | | | | | | Total Wharfage Fees on Exports ... | 6144 | 12 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | Do. on Imports ... | 10706 | 12 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | Do. Imports & Exports £... | 16851 | 5 | 0 |

# XVII.

# STAMP ORDINANCE.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to Report upon the Bill, "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties."

**Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.**

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

1871.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of a Meeting of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, held at the Council Chamber, on Wednesday the 25th October, 1871.

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"Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill:

"'An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties.'

"The Hon'ble R. F. MORGAN, Queen's Advocate.

"The Hon'ble G. VANE, Acting Auditor-General.

"The Hon'ble H. W. GILLMAN, Acting Treasurer.

"G. D. B. HARRISON, Esquire,
"M. COOMARA SWAMY, Esquire,
"J. A. MARTENSZ, Esquire,
} Unofficial Members."

# STAMP ORDINANCE, 1871.

## REPORT.



THE Sub-Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the Draft Stamp Ordinance, beg leave to state that they have agreed to the following amendments and alterations therein, and submit them for the consideration of the Council:—

In the Interpretation clause, a definition of the word "Bank" has been introduced, copied from the Ordinance 2 of 1861; and that of "write" and "writing" has been amplified, so as to agree with that contained in the English Stamp Act of 1870.

A provision has been added to the 5th section, empowering the Governor to set apart special stamps for special purposes, whenever it may be advisable to do so; and by the 52nd section, it is contemplated that this power will be exercised in regard to receipt stamps. A further provision has been added, enabling Bankers to collect from their customers, and to pay as a lump sum, half-yearly, to the Commissioner of Stamps, the duty on cheques issued by such Banks; and the consequent necessary changes have been made in other sections where cheques are mentioned.

In the 6th section, the time allowed for exchange of £. *s.* *d.* stamps for those expressed in *Rs. cts.* has been enlarged from three to twelve months.

The 8th section, as to the effect of an instrument not being duly stamped, has been altered so as to follow the words of the 17th section of the English Act of 1870.

In section 9, the writing of the initials, instead of the full name, is adopted as sufficient for the cancellation of a stamp.

A section has been added after that just mentioned, taken from the 8th section of the Ordinance 11 of 1861, directing that the body of an instrument be written as near as convenient to the stamp attached to it.

In the next section, the punching of stamps used for foreign Bills to be paid out of Ceylon, is declared unnecessary, one Bank having urged that the practice might give rise to questions on such Bills being presented abroad.

A section has been added after the foregoing, adapting the provisions of the Fiscals' Ordinance, No. 4 of 1867, as to Schedule stamps to the use of the new adhesive stamps.

The words "or witness, or producing in any Court of Law," have been omitted from section 11, as likely to impose unnecessary trouble on the parties to whom they relate.

The 18th section as to cancellation of stamps on draft notes, cheques, &c., is omitted, as its provisions are fully embodied in the general section No 9.

Section 23 (5) has been amended so as to render it unnecessary for the drawer of a cheque to state the place where it is drawn.

The 28th section, as to no penalty being enforceable where there is no evasion of duty, has been omitted as unnecessary.

In the 36th section, words have been introduced with the object of putting beyond doubt the provision that a document, which has not been at its execution duly stamped, shall be deemed valid *ab initio*, after it shall have been re-stamped as provided for in this section.

The next section,—as to stamping in Ceylon documents executed abroad,—is taken from the Ordinance No. 11 of 1861. It did not appear in previous Ordinances. It appears to have been but little acted on; and as it may give rise to doubt as to the validity of certain instruments, the Sub-Committee would propose that it be omitted

The scope of the 38th section has been enlarged, so as to include all exhibits and other documents tendered in any cause and liable to duty under Part II. of the Schedule.

The 43rd section has been altered so as to exclude the documents mentioned in the preceding paragraph,—the object being to prevent a clashing of authority between the Commissioner of Stamps and a District Judge.

An addition has been made to the 45th section to provide for the case where an instrument is held by the Commissioner not to require a stamp.

In the 48th section, provision is made for the annual renewal of Stamp Vendors licenses, with the sanction of the Governor, and subject to a fee of five rupees.

The 63rd and next sections have been altered so as to conform to the present practice of the Courts in allowing parties to appear in *formâ pauperum*.

STAMP ORDINANCE.

Report.

The 65th section has been omitted, as its object is provided for in section 10.

A section has been added to the Ordinance, enacting that nothing contained in it shall affect Stamp duties, or exemptions therefrom, contained in any other Ordinance not expressly amended or repealed by the present.

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In Part I. of the Schedules the following are the principal amendments proposed:—

Under AGREEMENT, the following *Exemption* is added; "Agreement secured by a mortgage instrument which has paid mortgage duty."

A Stamp duty of 15 rupees is imposed on Appointments in execution of power not contained in a will.

The words "other than that made in any cause" are added after the word "award," as awards in suits are provided for under Part II.

Inland Bill of Exchange payable on demand is provided for under the head of Bills. And the duty on Bills is made to progress by steps of 1,000 Rupees after the first 1,000.

Duty on Letters of Credit is restricted to such of these instruments only as are made and to be used in Ceylon.

The duties on Bonds given to secure advances against a forthcoming crop were first imposed by Ordinance No. 8 of 1868. Those duties progressed by very irregular steps. The table has been altered so as to be symmetrical, and more simple than the former one, some of the rates being increased and some reduced. The loss or gain to Revenue will, it is reckoned, be inconsiderable.

The duty on a Bond for a sum of money without limit, is proposed to be Rs. 50. Formerly such Bonds paid a duty of £1. In the Draft submitted to us the duty was proposed to be Rs. 250.

Special provision has been made for Bonds executed in pursuance of covenants contained in some other instrument duly stamped; and for Bonds idemnifying sureties; and for Bonds given, without additional consideration, for further securing money already secured by a previous Bond duly stamped.

The duty on a "Conveyance of moveable property" is made half that of immoveable, so as to bring all Conveyances under one head. The present rate of duty is not increased or diminished by this alteration, as, in the existing Ordinance, the duty on Conveyance of moveables is stated to be the same as on Bonds, which are themselves charged with half the rate on Conveyances of immoveable property.

Special provision is made for Conveyances of property in consideration of the taking over a mortgage.

Powers of Attorney executed abroad are exempted from the duty on such instruments in this country. If Section 37 is omitted, as the Sub-Committee has proposed, this exemption also may be omitted.

The duty or Leases which was unduly high has been reduced.

The head "License for Marriage" has been omitted, as being no longer required.

The head "Notarial Deed not otherwise charged" has been omitted as unnecessary, there being a general head of duty, viz: "Deed not otherwise charged," which includes it.

Letters of License from creditors giving time to debtors is specially provided for.

The head of "Extracts from Documents filed in Courts or a Registrar's Office," is omitted, as such extracts are now provided for fully by Ordinance 12 of 1864.

In Part III. the Probate duty payable on the administration of a common estate of husband and wife on the death of one of them, is declared to be that due to half the estate. The law on this point was doubtful before.

The Sub-Committee recommend that these alterations be adopted by the Council.

Council Chamber,
Colombo, 20th December, 1871.

R. F. MORGAN,
G. VANE,
H. W. GILLMAN,
G. D. B. HARRISON,
M. COOMARA SWAMY,
J. A. MARTENSZ,

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# XVIII.

# SUPPLY BILL, 1872.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, appointed to Report upon the Bill, "An Ordinance to make provision for the Contingent Services of the year 1872."

**Ordered by the Legislative Council to be printed.**

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

1871.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of a Meeting of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, held at the Council Chamber, on Wednesday, the 25th October, 1871.

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"Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill:

"'An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services of the year 1872.'

"The Hon'ble H. T. IRVING, Colonial Secretary.

"The Hon'ble G. VANE, Acting Auditor-General.

"C. P. LAYARD, Esq., Government Agent, Western Province.

"J. A. MARTENSZ, Esquire,
"A. WISE, Esquire,
"D. WILSON, Esquire,
} Unofficial Members."

# SUPPLY BILL, 1872.

## REPORT.



THE Sub-Committee appointed to consider and report upon the Draft Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services of the year 1872, have carefully examined the Estimates laid before them, and they beg leave to present the following Report.

### SCHEDULE A.

#### No. 1.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

The estimated amount of expenditure under this Schedule is Rs. 1,469,447. 12 cts. (£146,944), as compared with £144,087. 11*s.* 1*d.* for 1871; being an increase over last year of Rs. 28,571 (£2,857). Of this increase, the provision for the Colonial Steamer "Serendib" accounts for Rs. 25,276. 25 cts. (£2,527.)

In comparing the details of Estimates, under the various heads of this Schedule, with those for the previous year, the Sub-Committee find that the variations are so small that they hardly call for remark.

Under the head of *Secretariat* provision is made for allowances for superintending the Stamping Department, which will not be required under the new Stamp Ordinance. These amount together to Rs. 1,444. 50 cts., and may be omitted.

Provision is made for an extra Clerk and Interpreter in the Kandyan Marriage Department of the Government Agency, Central Province, Rs. 360; and also for an increase of pay to the Gaoler at Hambantota of Rs. 250.

In the Medical Department a vote of Rs. 20,000 is asked for to provide for the purchase of Medicines and Instruments in England,—an increase of Rs. 5,000 over last year. This increase of expenditure is attributable to the establishment of additional Hospitals, and to the adoption of a system of Dispensaries and out-door relief to the sick poor.

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### SERVICES, EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

#### No. 2.—PENSIONS, RETIRED ALLOWANCES, AND GRATUITIES.

The estimated expenditure amounts to Rs. 442,115. 12 cts. (£44,211), as against the amount provided for the year 1871 of £42,645. 9*s.*, an increase for 1872 of Rs. 15,660. 62 cts. (£1,566); being the difference between the Pensions granted and those which have lapsed during the year 1871.

#### No. 3.—REVENUE SERVICES.

The only votes required for Revenue Services, which seem to call for any remark, are as follows:—

Rs. 70,000, North-Western Province, for cost of manufacturing, collecting, and storing salt, being Rs. 30,000 in advance of the vote for the current year.

Rs. 1,000, North-Western Province, for Commission to Headmen. This is a charge in connection with a new Grain Commutation.

Rs. 1,450, Eastern Province, for expenses incurred in confiscating Timber.

The total amount asked for under this head is Rs. 253,720 (£25,372), against £22,879. 10*s.* for the year 1871.

#### No. 4.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Your Sub-Committee are glad to notice a saving in the votes required for the Circuit expenses of the Supreme Court, of £300; also of about £80 in the amount required for Inquests.

The Fiscal, Central Province, asks for Rs. 4,000 (£400) for Witnesses' expenses, in place of £600 for 1871.

No. 6.—Charitable Allowances.

The donation to the Friend-in-Need-Society, Colombo, has been increased from £300 per annum to Rs. 6,000 (£600), an increase which your Sub-Committee have pleasure in recommending. Otherwise the requirements are much the same as in former years, and amount to Rs. 49,634. 50 cts. (£4,963.)

No. 7.—Education.

The Director of Public Instruction asks for Rs. 93,395 (£9,339) for allowances and contingencies, an amount much in advance of former years. The Sub-Committee view with satisfaction the extension of the system of Grants-in-aid, which necessitates this additional expenditure.

No. 8.—Hospitals.

There is an increase of Rs. 5,796 (£579) in the total amount required under this head, as compared with the Estimates for the previous year.

The Agent for the Southern Province asks for Rs. 16,250 (£1,625), in place of £1,220 for the current year; and the Agent for the Northern Province requires Rs. 14,448 (£1,444,) in place of £795.

The increase for the Northern Province is principally to make provision for new Civil Hospitals at Mullaittívu and at Vavuṇiyaviḷáṇkuḷam; and, as regards the Southern Province, your Sub-Committee notice that an additional vote has been applied for under the Supplementary Supply Bill for 1871.

The gross increase, amounting to Rs. 10,548 (£1,054), is reduced by the saving of provision for the Temporary Cooly and Pauper Hospitals in the Western Province, which have been rendered unnecessary by the completion of the Hospitals at Negombo and Ratnapura.

No. 9.—Police and Gaols.

The proposed votes scarcely vary in amount from those usually required under this head. The Fiscal of the Southern Province asks for Rs. 5,000, and the Fiscal for the Central Province for Rs. 2,500, more than in 1871, for provisions of prisoners; but there is a saving of Rs. 750 in the Central Province under the head of Tools.

The total increase over the amount voted for 1871—£21,331. 1*s*.—is Rs. 6,955 (£695).

No. 10.—Rent.

A large item of Rs. 5,775 is required for the rent of premises in the Fort, occupied as Offices by the Registrar-General, the Director of Public Instruction, and the Inspector-General of Prisons.

This arrangement appears unsatisfactory, and the Sub-Committee trust that means will be taken to accommodate these officials at a less cost.

The Inspector-General of Police applies for Rs. 2,640, in addition to his requirements for the year 1871, in order to provide for eleven recently established stations.

The increase for these services amounts to Rs. 5,281. 92 cts. (£528.)

No. 11.—Transport.

The estimated expenditure under this head corresponds nearly with that of the current year, and calls for no remark.

No. 12.—Conveyance of Mails.

Under this head there is a general decrease, amounting to Rs. 10,151 (£1,015).

No. 13.—Works and Buildings.

The Plans and Estimates of the proposed works, with the necessary explanations, were submitted to your Sub-Committee by the Public Works Department.

*New Works and Buildings.*

Rs. 200,000 (£20,000) for Warehouse accommodation.

The Sub-Committee consider that the proposal to establish a perfect Warehousing system a desirable one. But they think that in an undertaking of so much importance the Plans and Estimates should be submitted to the Council before the new buildings are actually commenced, and in this view it may perhaps be thought unnecessary to appropriate from next year's Revenue a larger amount than can probably be expended before the close of next year.

Rs. 60,000 (£6,000) for building new Hospitals. The works proposed to be undertaken by this vote, are as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Additions to Hospitals at Vavuṇiyaviḷáṇkuḷam and Mullaittívu ... ... ... | 6,820 |
| Hospital, Puttaḷam ... ... ... | 8,943 |
| Railing for Kurunégala Hospital ... ... | 1,030 |
| Additions to Civil Hospital, Boreḷla ... ... | 2,080 |
| Hospital at Galle (on an Estimate of Rs. 75,120) ... | 41,127 |
| | Rs. 60,000 (£6,000) |

Rs. 30,000 (£3,000) for building new Schools. With reference to this vote, it has been explained that the Director of Public Instruction recommends as the first work for consideration, certain alterations and additions to the Normal School, Colombo; after which, however, the next work he wishes undertaken is a new School-house in the neighbourhood of Borella, and, after that, a School for Galle.

Rs. 10,000 (£1,000) for operations in connection with Galle Harbour. This is the usual annual vote for the improvement of the Harbour, clearing away rocks, &c.

Rs. 54,810 (£5,481) are for works for facilitating the passage of Cooly Immigrants between the Coffee Districts and the coast of India.

*Alterations and Additions to Buildings.*

Rs. 4,000 is asked for to meet the expenses of putting a new roof to the Powder Magazine at Welikada.

Your Sub-Committee regard the large expenditure which has been incurred in unsuccessful attempts to render this Magazine fit for the storage of powder as most unsatisfactory, and as reflecting much discredit on the officers responsible for it. They suggest for the consideration of Council whether it would not be better to rebuild the Magazine, utilizing the existing wood-work, than to expend more money in attempts to render serviceable a building which is obviously faulty in its original construction.

*Repairs to Buildings.*

The usual vote of Rs. 80,000 (£8,000) is asked for under this head, to meet repairs to Government buildings, the cost of which is not to exceed Rs. 2,000 (£200) for each work. No details of expenditure under this vote can be given in the meantime; but, it is explained, that particulars of the work performed will hereafter be laid upon the Council Table, as recommended by the Sub-Committee on the Supply Bill of 1871.

The total of the proposed votes under the head of "Works and Buildings" amounts to Rs. 481,083 (£48,108).

No. 14.—Roads, Streets, Bridges, and Canals.

Rs. 10,000 (£1,000) is required, as customary, for the upkeep of Irrigation Works.

Rs. 907,530 (£90,753) for the ordinary and necessary repairs of Roads. £82,253, was voted for this purpose in 1871.

This vote includes Rs. 56,005 (£5,600) in the Western Province, for thoroughly re-metalling the road from Ratnapura to Pelmadulla.

Rs. 34,050 is required in the Southern Province for the road from Akuressa to Morowaka road and Gintota river, and Rs. 14,000 (£1,400) for the road from Galle to Akuressa.

The Estimates under the head of the different Provinces, as compared with the votes for the previous year, are as follows:—

| | 1872. | | 1871. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Western Province ... ... | Rs. 246,343 | (£24,634) | £22,864 |
| North-Western Province ... | 37,402 | ( 3,740) | 3,774 |
| Southern Province ... ... | 107,705 | ( 10,770) | 6,712 |
| Eastern Province .. ... | 37,435 | ( 3,743) | 2,576 |
| Northern Province ... ... | 35,855 | ( 3,585) | 3,961 |
| Central Province ... ... | 442,790 | ( 44,279) | 42,366 |
| | Rs. 907,530 | (£90,753) | £82,253 |

Rs. 60,000 (£6,000) for the upkeep of Bridges, includes the usual vote of Rs. 40,000 (£4,000) for the general upkeep of Iron and Timber Bridges, and an additional vote of Rs. 20,000 (£2,000) for the especial repairs of Kalutara Bridge, a work which, it is explained, is urgently required.

Rs. 36,432 (£3,643) for upkeep of Canals in the Western, North-Western, and Northern Provinces.

In the Western Province, Rs. 4,599 (£459) is included for the Canal from Colombo to Kammal.

Rs. 1,013,962 (£101,396) is the total amount of votes required for the upkeep of Roads and Canals, Bridges, and Irrigation Works.

*Departmental Charges.*

Rs. 127,950 (£12,795) is the amount of the requirements under this head. The details are in the Bill before the Council, and differ but little from the usual items voted.

*New Undertakings other than Buildings.*
*New Roads.*

The details under this head are also before the Council, amounting in all to Rs. 92,697 (£9,269), and appear to be works of great importance. In addition to the above amount, it will be recollected that Rs. 530,000 (£53,000) has been voted under this head from the Surplus Funds.

*Additions and Improvements to existing Roads.*

Rs. 96,149 (£9,614) is required for works, as detailed in the Bill, which do not call for any remark from your Sub-Committee.

*New Bridges.*

Provision is made for erecting a new bridge over the Gintara river, estimated to cost Rs. 86,800 (£8,680); also for the Government moiety of the cost of a bridge over the Kotmalé Oya at Belgravia, Rs. 15,000 (£1,500).

A vote of Rs. 6,000 (£600) is applied for, to meet an estimated cost of wire bridges in the Northern Province. These bridges have been recommended by the Agent of the Northern Province. Rs. 115,300 (£11,530) in all is applied for under the head of "New Bridges."

Rs. 250,000 (£25,000) is required for Irrigation Works, and Rs. 50,000 (£5,000) for Inland Navigation.

A list of the proposed Irrigation Works to be undertaken in 1872 is submitted with this Report.

The works proposed to be undertaken under the vote of Rs. 50,000 for Inland Navigation, are—

| | |
|---|---|
| For improvement of Canal between Vennepoo and Sirigampola, being part of an Estimate for Rs. 45,040, of which Rs. 20,000 were voted in the Supply Bill for 1871 ... ... | Rs. 20,000 |
| For new cutting from the Maha Oya to the Ging Oya ... | 8,800 |
| For retaining-wall, Hamilton Canal, on an Estimate of Rs. 125,170, of which Rs. 19,700 have been expended in 1871 ... | 21,200 |
| | Rs. 50,000 (£5,000) |

A vote of Rs. 2,000, to meet the expenses of filling up a Tank at Jaffna, completes the votes under sections 13 and 14, a summary of which, amounting to Rs. 2,229,411 (£222,941), appears in the Bill before the Council.

No. 15.—Miscellaneous Services.

The proposed votes under this section amount to Rs. 215,211. 50 cts. (£21,521.)

The Agents for the North-Western and Eastern Provinces make provision to the extent of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 500, respectively, for expenses to be incurred in the prevention of the spread of Cattle disease.

The Agent of the Central Province asks for Rs. 1,000 for Registration of Marriages under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance, No. 3 of 1870.

These are the only votes which differ from the items usually required under this head.

The amount voted for the year 1871 amounted to £27,970. 19*s.* 7*d.*, but this included a vote of £7,000 for the expense of the Census.

No. 17.—Colonial Store.

The estimated expenditure under this head for 1872 is Rs. 412,800 (£41,280), as against £44,310 for 1871. There are reductions for 1872 under the following items:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Timber, &c., of ... | £1,000 |
| Conveyance of Stores, of ... | 800 |
| Advertisements, &c., of ... | 500 |

No. 18.—Government Vessels.

Rs. 38,003 (£3,800) is required to meet cost of provisions for Crew, Pilotages, Repairs, of Stores, Coal, and coaling for the Steamer "Serendib."

No. 22.—Immigration.

There is a considerable increase of expenditure proposed under this head, which the Sub-Committee are glad to recommend, as calculated to benefit Immigrant Coolies.

The principal items of increase are—

| | |
|---|---|
| Establishment for attendance on the sick on board the vessels, particularly those attacked with Cholera, for landing the sick and also the corpses of those dying on the passage, from ... ... | £280 to Rs. 4,320 (£432) |
| Charges for the ordinary watchers and attendants at the Rest-houses for Immigrants, and for affording aid to the destitute ... ... | £840 to Rs. 9,210 (£921) |
| An additional vessel has been engaged for the conveyance of Immigrant Coolies between Mannár and India | £3000 to Rs. 48,000 (£4,800) |
| Provision is also made for a House for W. Reidy, and for Light Boat at Devypatam, and for Tanks and Water Carts ... | Rs. 4,650 (£465) |
| Contingencies are increased from ... | £200 to Rs. 4,050 (£405) |

The total increase of the vote for Immigration over that for 1871, amounts to Rs. 26,881. 66 cts. (£2,688).

## No. 23.—Railway Services.

The votes required are much the same as those voted for the current year 1871, viz:—

| | 1871. | 1872. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Repairs and Renewals ... ... | £37,016 | Rs. 365,160 | (£36,516) |
| The decrease of Rs. 5,000 is under the head of Engines and Tenders. | | | |
| Transport ... ... ... | £1,916 | Rs. 18,560 | (£1,856) |
| Travelling Allowance to Storekeeper, Rs. 600, is not required. | | | |
| Miscellaneous Services ... ... | £10.375 | Rs. 108,000 | (£10,800) |
| Provision is required to be made, as customary, for additional accommodation, amounting to | £4,000 | Rs. 40,000 | (£4,000) |
| Total amount required— | £53,307 | Rs. 531,720 | (£53,172) |

## Additional Schedule.

The Sub-Committee have considered the Schedule of additional and amended expenditure which has been submitted to them by the Council, and which is appended to this Report (marked C.)

The items in this Schedule which appear to call for notice are the following:—

*Establishments.*—A vote of Rs. 3,500 (£350) is asked for as salary of an Assistant to the Treasurer and Commissioner of Stamps. The Sub-Committee are informed that this new appointment is rendered necessary in consequence of additional duties to be thrown on the Treasury in connection with the issue of stamps, on the substitution of a system of adhesive for the present system of impressed stamps. A saving of Rs. 1474. 50 cts. is at the same time effected by the abolition of allowances for superintending the impressing of stamps; and the net additional expenditure caused by this change is therefore Rs. 2,025. 50 cts. (£202.) It is understood, that on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Secretary to the Loan Board, the duties of that office will be transferred to the Assistant Treasurer, whereby the salary of the office, £300, will be saved; and a reduction of expenditure of £98 will be the net result of the new arrangements.

Under the head of "Public Instruction" £350 is included for new Schools. It is explained that it had been intended to meet this expenditure out of savings on Schools voted in the Estimates of this year, but that it is found necessary to vote the additional expenditure for purposes of audit. It is not anticipated, however, that the expenditure on Schools, estimated for originally, will be exceeded.

An increase of Rs. 30,000 (£3,000) is asked for under the head of Salt, North-Western Province, in consequence of an anticipated larger collection of salt next year.

Rs. 14,600 (£1,460) is required for expenses of Witnesses, and for batta and expenses of Jurors, sanctioned under the provisions of an Ordinance passed during the current Session.

Rs. 1,500 (£150) are applied for for expenses of a Small-Pox Hospital at Chilaw; and Rs. 1,930 (£193) for a small Hospital at Batticaloa, with Rs. 200 for rent;—together Rs. 3,630 (£363.)

Under the head of "Public Works" several amendments of Estimates are made, resulting in a trifling net saving on the original Estimates.

Rs. 8,570 (£857) are required for registration of Kandyan Marriages.

Rs. 3000 (£300) for Photographs of principal buildings.

Rs. 10,000 (£1,000) are asked for for the purposes of the Village Communities Ordinance, which is now under the consideration of the Council.

Rs. 1,500 (£150) for specimens of Peasant Jewelry, for the Exhibition in London.

Rs. 2,284 (£228) for expenses of a Massulah Boat, which has been procured for service at the Port of Batticaloa.

The net addition to the original Estimate caused by this Additional Schedule of charges, is Rs. 92,075 (£9,207); making the total expenditure for the year Rs. 6,727,428 66 cts. (£672,742.)

Council Chamber,
Colombo, 20th December, 1871.

Henry T. Irving,
G. Vane,
C. P. Layard,
J. A. Martensz,
A. Wise,
D. Wilson.

# APPENDIX.

## A.

### STATEMENT of Unexpended Balances to be brought forward for Expenditure in 1872.

| No. of Estimate. | Date of Sanction. | SERVICE. | Amount in | Total in | Amount in | Total in |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1868. | *Supply Bill*, 1867. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Rs. Cts. | Rs. Cts. |
| 304 | May 11 | For building a Hospital at Mátalé ... ... | ... | 30 0 0 | ... | 300 0 |
| | 1870 | *Supply Bill*, 1870. | | | | |
| 11 | Feb. 7 | For certain additions to Council Chamber, Colombo ... ... .. .. .. | ... | 105 0 0 | ... | 1,050 0 |
| 174 | March 15 | For constructing a Causeway between Talaadi and Mannár .. ... | ... | 1,500 0 0 | ... | 15,000 0 |
| 201 | Feb. 17 | For certain improvements in the Kalutara Canal | ... | 1,000 0 0 | ... | 10,000 0 |
| 203 | „ 15 | For clearing, &c., the Channel from Dedurn Oya to Munesseram Naltenayen Pala Timmelle Tank .. ... . ... | ... | 302 10 9 | ... | 3,025 38 |
| 170 | „ 17 | For the construction of 1 mile and 1078 yards of the Dimbula road .. ... . | ... | 241 13 6 | ... | 2,416 75 |
| 431 | August 6 | For constructing a Bridge over the Maduru Oya | ... | 85 9 8 | ... | 854 83 |
| 467 | Sept. 9 | For the construction of an anicut, head-sluice, and channels on the Kospotu Oya, Kurúnégala | ... | 700 3 0 | ... | 7,001 50 |
| | 1871. | | | | | |
| 491 | Augt. 8 | For certain improvements to the Kaymel Canal | 250 0 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 492 | „ 8 | For do. do. to the Kalutara Canal | 100 0 0 | 350 0 0 | ... | 3,500 0 |
| | 1871. | *Supply Bill*, 1871. | | 4,284 16 11 | ... | 42,848 46 |
| 1 | Feby. 6 | For certain additions to the Leper Hospital, Hendella ... ... .. ... | 500 0 0 | ... | 5,000 0 | ... |
| 2 | „ 24 | For building a Civil Hospital at Mátara .. | 1,012 17 11 | ... | 10,128 96 | ... |
| 3 | „ 21 | For building a Civil Hospital at Nuwara Eliya ... | 211 0 0 | ... | 2,110 0 | .. |
| | | | | 1,723 17 11 | | 17,238 96 |
| 10 | April 3 | For building a Church at Puttalam ... .. | ... | 120 0 0 | .. | 1,200 0 |
| 11 | Feby. 6 | For completing the improvements of the Council Chamber .. ... ... ... | ... | 345 0 0 | ... | 3,450 0 |
| 171 | „ 15 | For metalling the road between Naulla and Gurukandura ... .. ... | ... | 1,000 0 0 | ... | 10,000 0 |
| 177 | „ 6 | For erecting a pile bridge over the Wallaway river at Amblantota ... .. ... | ... | 200 0 0 | | 2,000 0 |
| 247 | April 3 | For renewing the Náwalapitiya bridge roadway | 450 0 0 | ... | 4,500 0 | |
| 267 | Feby. 3 | For replanking the bridge over the Kalugangu at Ratnapura ... ... ... | 700 0 0 | ... | 7,000 0 | |
| | 1870. | | | 1,150 0 0 | | 11,500 0 |
| 164 | Feby. 15 | For the construction of the 11th section of the Badulla and Batticaloa road ... ... | 394 12 7¾ | . | 3,946 32 | |
| | 1871. | | | | | |
| 165 | Feby. 10 | For constructing a bridge over the Kulaupitiya Oya ... ... ... .. | 810 19 3½ | ... | 8,109 65 | |
| | | | | 1,205 11 11¼ | | 12,055 97 |
| 166 | „ 21 | For the extension of the Dimbula road from the Nano Oya junction to the Tillicoultry Estate .. | ... | 3,000 0 0 | ... | 30,000 0 |
| 168 | „ 21 | For constructing a new road from the Dunbar Store to the 4th mile in the Glencairn Estate on the Dik Oya road. ... ... | ... | 2,000 0 0 | ... | 20,000 0 |
| 179 | „ 6 | For further improvements of the Northern line of Inland Navigation between Venneppoo and Seregampola. ... ... ... | ... | 550 0 0 | ... | 5,500 0 |
| | 1870. | | | | | |
| 348 | July 9 | For Divilane tank restoration ... ... | 600 0 0 | ... | 6,000 0 | |
| 403 | „ 1 | For completing dam over the Senkapada Aar ... | 1,219 11 9½ | ... | 12,195 90 | |
| 510 | Novr. 11 | For the completion of a new head sluice, &c., to Butale Ela dam .. . ... | 295 17 7½ | ... | 2,958 81 | |
| | 1871. | | | | | |
| 276 | Feby. 10 | For the restoration of the Sakamatakulam .. | 1,300 0 0 | ... | 13,000 0 | |
| 277 | „ 10 | For do. do. Pulukanawakulam ... | 1,000 0 0 | . | 10,000 0 | |
| 278 | „ 27 | For construction of a Store tank at Halu Ela ... | 850 0 0 | ... | 8,500 0 | |
| 294 | March 11 | For do. of a channel from the Urapola anicut to Butuwita fields . ... | 822 0 0 | ... | 8,220 0 | |
| 293 | Feby. 8 | For construction of anicuts and connected works at Urapola and Sapugoda . .. | 125 0 0 | ... | 1,250 0 | |
| 308 | March 2 | For the first section of the work necessary for the restoration of the tank at Tissa Maha Rama ... | 1,050 0 0 | ... | 10,5 0 0 | |
| 348 | „ 21 | For repair of Udukiriwila tank ... ... | 1,100 0 0 | ... | 11,000 0 | |
| 370 | May 13 | For repairing Wenoruwęwa tank, and placing sluices in the bunds ... ... . .. | 500 0 0 | ... | 5,000 0 | |
| | | [Carried over— | 8,862 9 5 | ... | 88,624 71 | |

| No. of Estimate. | Date of Sanction. | SERVICE. | Amount in | Total in | Amount in | Total in |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | Rs. Cts. | Rs. Cts. |
| | | [Brought forward— | 8,862 9 5 | ... | 88,624 71 | |
| | 1871. | | | | | |
| 392 | April 29 | For repairing the breach made on the large bund in connection with Denegama tank .. | 500 0 0 | ... | 5,000 0 | |
| 419 | July 20 | For certain extra works to the Rugam tank ... | 300 0 0 | ... | 3,000 0 | |
| 522 | Octr. 6 | For the construction of a channel from the Butuwita channel to Udua.. ... ... | 208 0 0 | ... | 2,080 0 | |
| 523 | „ 6 | For surveys of Irrigation Works, Eastern Province | 41 10 0 | ... | 415 0 | |
| 181 | Feby. 7 | For restoring the Malwatta Irrigation work ... | 300 0 0 | ... | 3,000 0 | |
| | 1870. | | | | | |
| 429 | Sept. 21 | For restoration of Tinipiṭiya Węwa .. .. | 1,170 0 0 | ... | 11,700 0 | |
| | | | | 11,381 19 5 | | 113,819 71 |
| 460 | June 30 | For repairs to Nuwara Eliya Kachchéri ... | 98 0 0 | ... | 980 0 | |
| 399 | May 16 | For altering the present Latrines at Trincomalee Hospital, so as to adapt them for the dry-earth system ... .. | 14 1 3 | ... | 140 62 | |
| | 1871. | | | | | |
| 541 | Novr. 14 | For certain immediate repairs to the Civil Hospital Trincomalee ... ... .. | 15 14 0 | .. | 157 0 | |
| 360 | March 27 | For the construction of a double canoe for the use of the Ritigaha Oya ferry ... ... | ... | 127 15 3 | | 1,277 62 |
| 391 | May 6 | For improving Coast road between Topu and Chilaw, by removing the Maderewelle bridge and widening the bund of the Tinipiṭiya Węwa, to form the roadway ... ... | ... | 35 0 0 | ... | 350 0 |
| | | | ... | 40 0 0 | ... | 400 0 |
| | | | Total...£ | 22,879 4 6¼ | Total Rs. | 228,792 26 |

## SUMMARY.

| | £ s. d. | Rs. Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Supply Bill, 1867 ... | 30 0 0 | 300 0 |
| Do. 1870 ... | 4,284 16 11 | 42,848 46 |
| Do. 1871 .. | 22,879 4 6¼ | 228,792 26 |
| | 27,194 1 5¼ | 271,940 72 |

Public Works Department,
Colombo, 2nd December, 1871.

RALPH TATHAM,
for D. P. W.

B.

# MEMORANDUM

## SHEWING APPROPRIATION OF IRRIGATION VOTE FOR 1872.

### I.—Works in course of Construction.

1. *Sakamata Kulam.*—This work was described in my Memorandum for last year. Of the estimated cost—£3,711, £3,000 was voted last year, but of this it was necessary to take £100 towards the cost of repairing the large dam of Denegam, which had burst during an unprecedented storm. The sum of £811 is therefore required this year to complete the work.

2. *Pulukanawa Kulam.*—The Estimate for this work is £3,856, of which £3,000 was voted last year; the remainder, £856, is required this year.

3. *Hallie Ela, Mátara.*—The sum of £3,000 out of £4,037, the amount of the Estimate, was voted last year, but of this sum it was necessary to divert £400 for the repair of the breach at Denegam, and therefore £1,437 should be voted this year.

4. *Tissamaharama, Hambantota.*—For this work £3,000, out of an Estimate of £3,593, was voted last year. From this amount it was however necessary to deduct £450 to be applied to the completion of the Kekanadura channel, the Estimate for which proved insufficient. A sum of £1,043 is therefore required this year.

5. *Udukiriwila.*—The total Estimate for this work is £6,596. The sum named in the Memorandum attached to the list of Irrigation Works in the Supply Bill for 1871, was £3,800, but the assessment made to ascertain the amount of compensation to be paid for lands submerged was very much larger than anticipated, and the slope of the ground along which the supply channel runs was found on survey to be so great, that five masonry falls were required. This, with some difficulties in the cutting and in embankments, causes the actual Estimate to exceed the rough one originally made.

The sum of £3,400 was voted last year, and a further sum of £3,196 is required this year.

6. *Wenoruwewa, Kurunégala.*—The Estimate for the work as originally made, was £750, which was voted last year. It was however considered advisable to cut off part of the lands which would have been submerged, by a small bund, so as to save those lands. The extra cost of this is £196, required this year.

### II.—New Works Proposed for 1872.

1. *Maduwit Kulam, Trincomalee.*—This work was intended to be carried out last year and was included in the Supply Bill. Owing however to the necessity of repairing the breach at Denegam, the amount of the vote was appropriated for that purpose.

The present Estimate is for £874,—the yearly return to be £87. 8*s.*

2. *Mutur Channel, Trincomalee.*—This is a further extension of the channel from Allai Kulam, Topur, to Mutur. The present channel ends at the commencement of the tract of fields to be watered, about two miles from the village. It is now however desired to carry the channel through the tract to the village. The work will be nearly all embankment with the requisite distributing sluices.

Owing to the illness of the Surveyor sent to lay down the best trace, the exact line has not yet been determined; but according to a line levelled some time ago the work would cost about £700. This would raise the total cost of the tank and channel to £4,910, for the benefit of nearly 4,000 acres, of which 1,600 are Crown jungle

3. *Periya Kulam Channel,*—an irrigation channel on a high level from the tank at Nilaveli of that name. It was originally intended that the cultivators should form these channels, but being rather beyond their means, they have asked the aid of Government.

The approximate amount of the Estimate is £200.—Return per annum, £20.

4. *Chadiyantalawa Kulam, Batticaloa.*—This work consists in the restoration of an old tank, formed by damming across the Marundukuli Aru, a river running into the Batticaloa Lake near Samantorre. The fields under the tank join the Ericamum and Ambare Irrigation District to the north, and reach towards the fields under Divilane. It is proposed to assess 3,000 acres for the repair. There is a numerous and industrious population, very anxious that the work should be executed.

The total Estimate is £5,387, of which £3,000 is asked for this year.

The yearly return after the completion of the work would be £538. 14*s.*

5. *Extension of Ambare Tank.*—This is the proposed increase in the storage of Ambare Tank, to meet the great increase in the cultivation under it. It is proposed to raise the water-level three feet.

The estimated cost is £3,000, and the fields to be benefited amount to 26,000 acres.

The yearly return would be £300.

6. *Ela de Odai annicut.*—This is a similar work to the Verenddi and Senkapadi annicuts, built on two of the branches of the Pattipola Aru in the Ericamum and Ambare Irrigation District. The object of the proposed work is to raise the water in the Alladdi Odai, that it may enter a Vaykal or channel cut from the river to the fields At present this object is attained by a permanent earthen dam, which is always being breached, and which turns the whole stream into the Vaykal, by which the latter has become so widened and deepened as to be nearly useless, thus threatening to throw over 3,000 acres out of cultivation.

The Estimate amounts to £1,578.—Yearly return, £157. 16*s.*

7. *Watta Vaykal Annicut.* A proposed work at the head of the main channel for the supply of water to the Akkarapattu from the Vereaddi Aru, in the Ericamum and Ambare Irrigation District.

The channel and fields below are subject to much damage from the freshes down the Vereaddi, which often burst the weak temporary dams now erected at the head of the channel. The land benefited amounts to 8,000, acres, and the Estimate for the work is £800.

8. *Ela Vela Tank, Mátara.* This work was inserted in the Supply Bill for 1871, but not carried out, as the Government Agent and his Assistant considered it preferable to carry out first the construction of the channels from the Sapugoda and Urapola annicuts, now nearly completed. The tank is a part of the large scheme for the irrigation of the Kirama Valley, of which Hallie Ela, the above two annicuts, the Batuwita and Udua channels, now in course of construction, and of which the three next works also, form part.

The Estimate amounts to £4,786, of which £3,000 could be spent during the year. The whole acreage under the scheme for the irrigation of the Kirama Valley amounts to £7,500.

The yearly amount of repayment for Ela Vela is £452. 14*s.*

9. *Ela Vela Channel.* This channel is a necessary supplement to the last named work. It is for the purpose of carrying the water from the tank, out of its own valley into those of Thombey and Karupputtigala, and from thence down a long series of fields, comprising in all about 1,000 acres, in addition to which the tail-water aids in the irrigation of the Kirama Valley.

The cost will be about £1,200, of which it is proposed to spend £500 in 1872.

The assessment per acre on 700 acres will be about 3*s.* 6*d.* in ten years.

10. *Digoda Tank.*—A small tank in the Talpe Kóralé of Galle. The villagers are very anxious for this work, and have applied for Government aid.

The fields to be benefited amount to 200 acres. The Estimate is approximately £250, being at the rate of £1. 5*s.* per acre in 10 years. Annual return, £25.

11. *Minor Works.*—The sum of £1,677 is proposed to be retained to meet unforeseen contingencies, and also for the execution of minor works, such as small village tanks, which may be brought to the notice of the Irrigation Board during the year. Great inconvenience occurred this last year from the want of such an item in the votes.

*Surveys.*—1. The sum of £1,270 has been decided to be reserved for surveys by the Surveyor-General's Department.

2. A sum of £300 is inserted for the necessary surveys to prepare Plans and Estimates for works proposed for 1873.

13th December, 1871. (Signed) C. WOODWARD, LIEUT. R.E.

## IRRIGATION WORKS IN 1872.

| | Total Amount of Estimate. | | Required for 1872. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TO COMPLETE WORKS COMMENCED. | £ | | £ | | |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | | |
| Sakamata Kulam | — | ... | 811 | | |
| Pulukanawa Kulam | — | ... | 856 | | |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | | |
| Hallie Ela | — | .. | 1,437 | | |
| Tissamaharama | — | ... | 1,043 | | |
| Udukiriwila | — | .. | 3,196 | | |
| Battuwita, Udua } Channels | — | ... | 812 | | |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | | | |
| Wenoruwewa | — | ... | 196 | | |
| | | | | ... | 8,351 |
| NEW WORKS FOR 1872. | | | | | |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | | |
| Maduwit Kulam | 874 | ... | 874 | | |
| Mutur Channel | 700 | ... | 700 | | |
| Periya Kulam Channel | 200 | ... | 200 | | |
| Chadiyantalawa | 5,387 | ... | 3,000 | | |
| Ambare extension | 3,000 | ... | 3,000 | | |
| Aladdi Odai dam | 1,578 | ... | 1,578 | | |
| Watte Vaykal dam | 800 | ... | 800 | | |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | | |
| Ela Vela | 4,786 | ... | 2,500 | | |
| Ela Vela Channel | 1,200 | ... | 500 | | |
| Digoda | 250 | ... | 250 | | |
| | | | | ... | 13,402 |
| Surveyor-General | | | | | 1,270 |
| Surveys | | | | | 300 |
| Retained for Minor Works, &c. | | | | | 1,677 |
| | | | | Total | £25,000 |

(Signed) C. WOODWARD, LIEUT. R.E.

C.

ADDITIONAL Items, not appearing in the Bill.

| | Provisional and Temporary. | Allowances. | Office Contingencies. | Other Services. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. Cts. | Rs. Cts. | Rs. Cts. | Rs. Cts. |
| SECRETARIAT. | | | | |
| Allowances. | | | | |
| Allowance for Superintending the Stamping Department of the Colonial Secretary's Office during the year at Rs. 3 75 Cts. per diem [to be omitted] ... ... ... | ... | 1,372 50 | | |
| Contingencies. | | | | |
| Pay of Messenger attached to the Record Office at Rs. 10 to be increased to Rs. 12 50 Cts. per month [vote of Rs. 120 to be increased to Rs. 150] ... .. ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | |
| Remuneration to Arachchi for attending the Stamping Department [to be omitted] .. | ... | ... | 72 0 | |
| PRINTING BRANCH. | | | | |
| Contingencies. | | | | |
| Small purchases and other incidental expenses [Rs. 1,500 to be increased to Rs. 2,000] ... | ... | ... | 500 0 | |
| TREASURY | | | | |
| Salaries. | | | | |
| Assistant Treasurer and Commissioner of Stamps [to be inserted] ... ... | 3,500 0 | | | |
| CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT. | | | | |
| *Principal Collector of Customs.* | | | | |
| Allowance to the 7th Clerk from the 25th November, 1871, at Rs. 250 per annum, to make up his salary to Rs. 500 per annum ... | ... | 275 0 | | |
| *The Service Tenures Commissioner.* | | | | |
| Contingencies. | | | | |
| To a Sinhalese copy of the Service Tenures Registers [to be inserted] ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,200 0 |
| *Royal Botanic Garden.* | | | | |
| Additional salary to the Clerk [to be inserted] | 300 0 | | | |
| *District Court, &c., Batticaloa.* | | | | |
| Additional salary to the Secretary of the Court ... | 100 0 | | | |
| Contingencies. | | | | |
| Purchase and repair of furniture [vote of Rs. 50 to be increased to Rs. 150] ... ... | ... | ... | 100 0 | |
| *Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Galle.* | | | | |
| Salaries. | | | | |
| Extra Clerk, Rs. 900 to be reduced to Rs. 540 | 360 0 | | | |
| *Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Nuwara Eliya.* | | | | |
| Translator [to be inserted] ... ... | 360 0 | | | |
| *Fiscal, Western Province.* | | | | |
| Kalutara | | | | |
| Additional Clerk ... ... ... | 350 0 | | | |
| IV.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. | | | | |
| *Vernacular Schools.* | | | | |
| Tennamarawadi. | | | | |
| Master ... ... ... .. | 180 0 | | | |
| Mawenella. | | | | |
| Master ... ... ... ... | 240 0 | | | |
| For new Schools ... ... ... [to be inserted] | 3,500 0 | | | |

| | Provisional and Temporary | Allowances. | Office Contingencies. | Other Services. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. Cts. | Rs. Cts. | Rs. Cts. | Rs. Cts. |
| Salary of Assistant of the Weligampitiya Vernacular Boys' School [to be omitted] ... | 180 0 | | | |
| Salary of Master of the Pohaddaramulla Vernacular Boys' School to be reduced from Rs. 210 to Rs. 180 ... .. | 30 0 | | | |
| Slave Island Vernacular Boys' School closed [to be omitted] ... ... ... | 240 0 | | | |
| V.—Medical. | | | | |
| *Vaccine Establishment.* | | | | |
| *Northern Province.* | | | | |
| Peon for the Colonial Surgeon, salary of Rs. 60 to be increased to Rs. 90 ... | 30 | | | |
| IX.—Ceylon Government Railway. | | | | |
| *Director-General.* | | | | |
| Salaries. | | | | |
| Messenger, Rs. 150 to be omitted .. | 150 0 | | | |
| [Total of Provisional Salaries to be reduced from Rs. 273752 21 to Rs. 273602 21] | | | | |
| No. 2.—Pensions, Retired Allowances, and Gratuities. | | | | |
| *Treasurer.* | | | | |
| *New Pensions.* | | | | |
| Mr. G. E. Colomb, late Secretary District Court, Trincomalee, [Pension of Rs 800 to be omitted] ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 800 0 |
| [Total Pensions Rs. 442115 12 to be reduced to Rs. 4213 15 2] | | | | |
| No. 3.—Revenue Services. | | | | |
| *Agent, Western Province.* | | | | |
| Assessment. | | | | |
| Tax on Government buildings and lands, vote Rs. 7,000 to be increased to Rs. 10,000 .. | ... | ... | ... | 3,000 0 |
| Timber. | | | | |
| Pay of a Forester at Rs. 500 per annum to be employed in the Pasdun Korale ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 0 |
| *Agent, North-Western Province.* | | | | |
| Salt. | | | | |
| Cost of manufacturing and storing Salt, vote of Rs 70,000 to be increased to Rs. 100,000... | ... | ... | ... | 30,000 0 |
| *Agent, Southern Province.* | | | | |
| Timber. | | | | |
| Expenses on account of removal of Confiscated Timber. [Rs. 100 to be reduced to Rs 50] | ... | ... | ... | 50 0 |
| *Civil and Revenue Law expenses.* | | | | |
| Vote of Rs. 700 to be reduced to Rs. 500 ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 0 |
| *Agent, Eastern Province.* | | | | |
| Timber | | | | |
| Collecting and piling up confiscated Timber, Rs. 50 [to be omitted] .. | ... | ... | ... | 50 0 |
| Informers' share on proceeds sale of confiscated timber, vote of Rs. 1,000 to be increased to Rs. 3,170. ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,170 0 |
| No. 4.—Administration of Justice. | | | | |
| *Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Nuwara Eliya.* | | | | |
| Vote of Rs. 100 to be increased to Rs. 273 25 Cts. ... ... .. | ... | ... | ... | 173 25 |
| *Fiscal, North-Western Province.* | | | | |
| Batta and Travelling expenses of Jurors [Rs. 1,000 to be inserted] ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 0 |
| [Total Rs. 4790 to be increased to Rs. 5790] | | | | |
| *Fiscal, Southern Province.* | | | | |
| Batta and Travelling expenses of Jurors ... [to be inserted] | ... | .. | ... | 1,800 0 |
| *Fiscal, Northern Province.* | | | | |
| Batta and Travelling expenses to Witnesses and Jurors attending the Supreme Court .. | ... | ... | ... | 3,800 0 |
| *Fiscal, Central Province.* | | | | |
| Batta and Travelling expenses of Jurors .. | ... | ... | ... | 4,000 0 |

| | Provisional and Temporary. | Allowances. | Office Contingencies | Other Services. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. Cts. | Rs. Cts. | Rs. Cts. | Rs. Cts. |
| **No. 6.—Charitable Allowances.** | | | | |
| *Agent, Western Province.* | | | | |
| Donation in aid of the Kalutara Book Club ... [to be inserted] | ... | ... | ... | 100 0 |
| *Agent, North-Western Province.* | | | | |
| Subsistence to Paupers. [Vote of Rs. 1,094 50 Cts. to be increased to Rs. 1,214 50 Cts.] ... ... | ... | ... | . | 120 0 |
| *Agent, Southern Province.* | | | | |
| Subsistence to Paupers [Vote of Rs. 7,700 to be reduced to Rs. 7,500] ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 0 |
| **No. 7.—Education.** | | | | |
| *Director of Public Instruction.* | | | | |
| Contingencies. | | | | |
| Cost of Books and Stationery vote of Rs. 15,500 to be reduced to Rs. 10,000 ... ... | ... | .. | .. | 5,500 0 |
| **No. 8.—Hospitals.** | | | | |
| *Lunatic Asylum, Welikada, Colombo.* | | | | |
| Wages of a Hospital Steward at Rs. 60 per mensem [to be inserted] ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 720 0 |
| *Agent, North-Western Province.* | | | | |
| For building a Small Hospital at Chilaw ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 0 |
| Annual cost of Upkeep for attendants, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | 400 0 |
| For Diets, &c. ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 600 0 |
| | | | | 1,500 0 |
| *Agent, Southern Province.* | | | | |
| Temporary Hospitals for Small-pox patients Vote of Rs. 900 to be reduced to Rs. 150 ... | ... | ... | ... | 750 0 |
| Pay of a Messenger to the Colonial Surgeon Galle, at Rs. 10 per mensem ... ... | .. | ... | ... | 120 0 |
| *Agent, Eastern Province.* | | | | |
| Hospital at Batticaloa. | | | | |
| Provisions and other necessaries ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 0 |
| Attendants, &c. ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 630 0 |
| Equipment ... ... ... | ... | ... | .. | 200 0 |
| For building out-houses to the Hospital ... | ... | ... | ... | 507 0 |
| Petty Expenses ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 0 |
| | | | | 2,387 0 |
| Civil Hospital, Trincomalee. | | | | |
| Wages of a Dhoby and Barber, the former at Rs. 4, and the latter at Rs. 1 50 cts. per mensem [to be inserted] ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 66 0 |
| *Agent, Central Province.* | | | | |
| Civil Hospital Kandy. | | | | |
| Pay of a Messenger to the Colonial Surgeon, Kandy [to be inserted] ... .. | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 |
| **No. 9.—Police and Gaols.** | | | | |
| *Agent, Southern Province.* | | | | |
| Removing rubbish from the Streets and Drains Vote of Rs. 150 to be reduced to Rs. 50 .. | ... | ... | ... | 100 0 |
| *Superintendent Colombo Convict Establishment.* | | | | |
| Dispenser and Trainer of Hospital Orderlies Rs. 400 [to be inserted] ... ... | ... | ... | .. | 400 0 |
| **No. 10.—Rent.** | | | | |
| *Agent, Eastern Province.* | | | | |
| Rent of a House for a temporary Hospital at Batticaloa ... ... ... | ... | ... | .. | 200 0 |
| *Treasurer.* | | | | |
| Vote of Rs. 8,525 to be reduced to Rs. 5,775... | ... | ... | ... | 2,750 0 |
| *Registrar General.* | | | | |
| Rent of Offices of Lands Department at out-stations [to be inserted] ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,750 0 |

| | Provisional and Temporary. | Allowances. | Office Contingencies. | Other Services. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. Cts. | Rs. Cts. | Rs. Cts. | Rs. Cts. |
| *Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector General of Hospitals.* | | | | |
| Rent of a House occupied as the Government Dispensary at Balapittymodara ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 |
| **No 11.—Transport.** | | | | |
| *The Service Tenures Commissioner.* | | | | |
| Vote of Rs, 1,000 for Travelling Allowance to be increased to Rs. 4.000 ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,000 0 |
| *Commissioner of Requests, &c., Point Pedro.* | | | | |
| Vote for Travelling Allowance to Public Officers [Rs. 250 to be increased to Rs. 400] .. | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 |
| *Director of Public Instruction.* | | | | |
| Travelling expenses of Director, Inspector, Sub-Inspector of Schools and Peons ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,280 0 |
| Horse allowance to 2 Sub-Inspectors of Sinhalese Schools . ... .. .. | ... | ... | ... | 720 0 |
| Cost of bringing teachers from distant stations to a local centre for the purpose of undergoing an examination .. | ... | ... | ... | 8,000 0<br>1,000 0 |
| Rs. 9000 to be inserted in lieu of Rs. 8000. | | | | 9,000 0 |
| **No. 12.—Conveyance of Mails.** | | | | |
| *Postmaster General.* | | | | |
| Vote of Rs 95,415—25 to be increased to Rs. 95,575—25 ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 |
| **No. 14.—Roads, Streets, Bridges and Canals.** | | | | |
| For ordinary and necessary repairs. | | | | |
| *North Western Province.* | | | | |
| Roads. | | | | |
| Kurunégala to Giriulla, Rs. 760 to be reduced to Rs. 500 ... . | ... | ... | ... | 260 0 |
| Toppu Minor road, Rs. 2060 to be increased to Rs 2500 ... | ... | ... | ... | 440 0 |
| [Total Rs. 37402 to be increased to Rs. 37582] | | | | |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | |
| Trincomalee to Haburane, Rs. 7323 to be reduced to Rs. 6958 . . . . | ... | ... | ... | 367 0 |
| [Totals Rs. 37435 to be reduced to Rs. 37068] | | | | |
| *Northern Province.* | | | | |
| Jaffna to Punnalai, Rs. 600 to be increased to Rs. 1000 .. .. | ... | ... | ... | 400 0 |
| Jaffna to Kaitadi, Rs. 880 to be reduced to Rs. 800 ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 |
| Coast road to Colombo, Rs. 1960 to be reduced to Rs. 1640 ... ... . | ... | ... | ... | 320 0 |
| *Central Province.* | | | | |
| Dimbulla Road (Government moiety) Rs 8,350 to be increased to Rs. 10,950 ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,600 0 |
| Pundalu Oya road (Govt. moiety) Rs. 4,609 to be reduced to Rs 4,320 ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 289 0 |
| Pupures a road (Govt. moiety) Rs. 4,200 to be reduced to Rs 3,350 . . | .. | ... | .. | 850 0 |
| Madulkele to Bambra Ella (Govt. moiety) Rs. 6,653 to be reduced to Rs. 3,332 ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 321 0 |
| Lémastota road (Govt moiety) Rs. 6,200 to be be increase to Rs. 7,100 ... . | ... | .. | .. | 900 0 |
| Deltota road (Govt. moiety) Rs. 11,150 to be increased to Rs 12,400 ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 850 0 |
| Ampitiya to Talatu Oya, Rs. 1,900 to be reduced to Rs. 1,600 ... .. ... | ... | ... | ... | 300 0 |
| Gonawatta through Kengala to Rajawella, Rs 5,250 to be reduced to Rs. 2,950 ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,300 0 |
| Yattawatta road, Rs. 1,000 to be reduced to Rs. 900 ... ... . . | ... | ... | ... | 100 0 |
| Wiragantota to Mahawila, Rs. 250 to be reduced to Rs. 2 0 ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 |
| Total Rs. 442,790 to be reduced to Rs. 439,960 | ... | ... | ... | 2,830 0 |

| | Provisional and Temporary. | | Allowances. | | Office Contingencies. | | Other Services. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Cts. | Rs. | Cts. | Rs. | Cts. | Rs. | Cts. |
| ***New undertakings other than Buildings.*** | | | | | | | | |
| **New Roads.** | | | | | | | | |
| For extension of the Badulla and Batticaloa road Rs. 60,000 to be increased to Rs. 64,773 .. Total Rs. 92,697 to be increased to Rs. 95,632 | .. | | ... | | ... | | 4,773 | 0 |
| For new road from Devon Estate to Rosita Estate, Dimbula—on an Estimate for Rs. 36,324, (Government money) Rs. 20,000 to be reduced to Rs. 18,162 .. | ... | | ... | | ... | | 1,838 | 0 |
| For the extension of the Dimbula road from Tellicoultry to the Deyanila Kandura (Government money) ... .. | ... | | ... | | ... | | 12,348 | 0 |
| **New Bridges.** | | | | | | | | |
| For Gintara Bridge, Rs 86,800 to be reduced to Rs 86,201 ... ... . | ... | | ... | | ... | | 599 | 0 |
| For Bridge over the Kotmale Oya at Belgravia on an Estimate for Rs. 24,872, Rs. 15,000 to be reduced to Rs. 12,436 .. . . | ... | | ... | | ... | | 2,564 | 0 |
| **No. 15.—Miscellaneous Services.** | | | | | | | | |
| ***The Treasurer.*** | | | | | | | | |
| To meet probable expenses of the establishment of Village Councils .. .. | ... | | ... | | ... | | 10,000 | 0 |
| Probable amount required for purchasing Jewellery worn by the peasantry of the Island, for exhibition at the proposed International Exhibition of 1872 ... ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | 1,500 | 0 |
| ***Agent, Western Province.*** | | | | | | | | |
| For Registration of Marriages under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance, No. 3 of 1870 | ... | | ... | | ... | | 5,000 | 0 |
| ***Agent, North-Western Province.*** | | | | | | | | |
| Remuneration to Assessors, for services rendered in connection with the work of the Service Tenures' Commission ... ... [Vote of Rs. 2,061 50 Cts. to be increased to Rs 2,196 50 Cts.] | ... | | ... | | ... | | 135 | 0 |
| For Registration of Marriages under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance, No. 3 of 1870 | ... | | ... | | ... | | 1,000 | 0 |
| Hire of a person to be employed in writing Applications for Title Deeds of Crown Lands and Certificates against the right of the Crown ... .. . | ... | | ... | | .. | | 360 | 0 |
| ***Agent, Southern Province.*** | | | | | | | | |
| For registration of Marriages under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance No. 3 of 1870 ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | 20 | 0 |
| ***Agent, Eastern Province.*** | | | | | | | | |
| Cost of a Massulah Boat and for the payment of the Crew engaged at the Port of Batticaloa ... .. ... .. | ... | | ... | | ... | | 2,284 | 0 |
| For registration of Marriages under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance No. 3 of 1870 | ... | | .. | | ... | | 200 | 0 |
| Cost of keeping the ancient buildings at Topáre in order ... .. ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | 150 | 0 |
| For the keep of Madras Bulls—Rupees 500 to be reduced to Rupees 360 ... ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | 140 | 0 |
| ***Agent, Northern Province.*** | | | | | | | | |
| For registration of Marriages under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance No. 3 of 1870 .. | ... | | ... | | ... | | 2,350 | 0 |
| Remuneration to a Clerk to be employed for 4 months at Rs. 50 per mensem in connection with the work of the Service Tenures Commission and to meet the payment of his expenses in proceeding to Anurádhapura, &c. | ... | | ... | | ... | | 345 | 0 |

| | Provisional and Temporary. | Allowances. | Office Contingencies. | Other Services. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. Cts. | Rs. Cts. | Rs. Cts. | Rs. Cts. |
| *Surveyor General.* | | | | |
| For taking Photographs of Principal buildings and Figures ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,000 0 |
| *The Service Tenures Commissioner.* | | | | |
| For a Sighalese copy of the Service Tenures Register Rs. 1.200 [to be omitted. ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,200 0 |
| *Crown Agents in London.* | | | | |
| Cost of Remittances [Vote of Rs 20,000 to be increased to Rs. 40,000 ... .. | ... | ... | ... | 20,000 0 |
| No. 17.—Colonial Store. | | | | |
| *Crown Agents in London.* | | | | |
| Stationery, Tools and other Stores expected from England [Vote of Rs. 250,000 to be reduced to Rs. 230,000] ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,000 0 |
| No. 20.—Refund of Duties, Drawbacks, &c. | | | | |
| *Treasurer.* | | | | |
| Refund to the Municipal Council of Colombo, the amount of stamp duty paid on Certificates of Admission issued during the last half year to Advocates and Proctors practising in Colombo and on yearly Certificates issued to Proctors of the Supreme Court practising in Colombo, less 5 per cent. commission ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,015 0 |
| Refund to the Municipal Council of Colombo, the amount of stamp duty paid on Articles of apprenticeship executed during the second half year of 1869 and the whole of 1870, less 5 per cent. commission ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 707 0 |
| Refund to the Municipal Council of Colombo, the amount of Stamp duty on Warrants issued to persons residing within the Municipality authorising them to act as Notaries, less 5 per cent. commission ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 0 |
| Vote of Rs. 2,250 to be increased to Rs. 4,172 | ... | ... | ... | 1,922 0 |

# XIX.

## BILL AMENDING

# GENERAL MORTGAGE ORDINANCE.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to Report upon the Bill, "AN Ordinance to amend the Ordinance No. 8 of 1871."

**Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.**

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

1871.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of a Meeting of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, held at the Council Chamber, on Wednesday the 29th November, 1871.

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"Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill:

"'An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance No. 8 of 1871.

"The Hon'ble R. F. MORGAN, Queen's Advocate.

"M. COOMARA SWAMY, Esquire, } Unofficial Members."
"J. A. MARTENSZ, Esquire, }

# BILL AMENDING GENERAL MORTGAGE ORDINANCE.

## REPORT.



THE Sub-Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the Ordinance to amend the Ordinance No. 8 of 1871, beg leave to recommend as follows:—

(1.) The addition of a provision to secure the extension of the time allowed by that Ordinance for registration of a deed containing pledge, hypothecation, or bill of sale of moveable property, from seven to fourteen days, and that this alteration be made retrospective.

(2.) The insertion of a provision to declare that Marriage Settlements and assignments thereof do not come under the operation of Section 6 of the said Ordinance. It was not intended to bring them under such operation, but it is feared that the words used in the said section are large enough to cover them.

(3.) The omission of the 3rd clause, as the Stamp duty is sufficiently regulated by the 5th Section of the Ordinance No. 8 of 1871. The duty is levied on the money secured, without reference to the value of the security, and they are not prepared to recommend an increase to that duty.

R. F. MORGAN.
M. COOMARA SWAMY.
J. A. MARTENSZ.

Council Chamber,
Colombo, 20th December, 1871.

# XX.

# PRESCRIPTION OF ACTIONS BILL.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to Report upon the Bill, "An Ordinance to amend the Laws regulating the Prescription of Actions."

**Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.**

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

1871.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of a Meeting of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, held at the Council Chamber, on Wednesday, the 25th October, 1871.

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"Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill:

"'An Ordinance to amend the Laws regulating the Prescription of Actions."

"The Hon'ble R. F. MORGAN, Queen's Advocate.

"The Hon'ble H. W. GILLMAN, Acting Treasurer.

"T. B. STEPHEN, Esquire, Collector of Customs.

"G. D. B. HARRISON, Esquire,
"M. COOMARA SWAMY, Esquire, } Unofficial Members."
"J. A. MARTENSZ, Esquire,

# PRESCRIPTION OF ACTIONS.

## REPORT.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the Ordinance to amend the Laws now in force regulating the prescription of Actions, beg leave to report as follows:

A new Ordinance is necessary on this subject in consequence of a recent collective decision of the Supreme Court, that cases not expressly mentioned in the Ordinance No. 8 of 1834 are not prescribable at all. This class of cases is now provided for by special mention in the Bill of certain new cases, and a separate section declaring that the term of prescription for omitted cases should be three years. But the Sub-Committee consider that, in other respects, it is expedient to adhere closely to the provisions and, so far as is practicable, even to the wording of that enactment. It has been in force for nearly forty years, and is, the Sub-Committee are informed, thoroughly well understood and appreciated.

Influenced by this consideration, the Sub-Committee fear that the adoption of the new provisions recommended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, for excepting cases of fraud, and requiring claimants to prove possession in the case of stale claims, may give rise to difficulties. Whilst the abstract desirableness of providing for cases of fraud may be admitted, still it is open to question whether this object may not be too dearly purchased by a relaxation of the strict and well-known rule, which provides that ten years' adverse and undisturbed possession is sufficient to establish a right to land, no matter how such right originated.

It is proper that persons who have acquired such right should be protected therein, but it is, on the other hand, inexpedient to improve their position by relieving them of the necessity of establishing such right affirmatively, when their title by prescription is questioned. A person who has a title to property, say by inheritance, should be able, as he is now, to succeed by right of that alone, unless any other person has acquired a right against him by prescription; and the burden of shewing this should rest on the latter. The provision in 3 and 4 William IV., cap. 27, section 3, by which claimants are bound, in the case of stale claims, to give proof of possession, instead of the burden of proving adverse possession being cast on the defendant, has, no doubt, much to recommend it, but it seems to the Sub-Committee inapplicable to the circumstances of the country, and they fear that it may do more harm than good. The presumption of law against stale claims will always operate in favour of the possessor, and, practically, very slight evidence will be sufficient against a person asserting a stale claim; but, if that claim be well founded, as in the case already put, it ought to prevail, unless the possessor shews a title by prescription.

The seventh clause of the existing enactment is defective, and has given rise to serious questions. The corresponding provision in this Bill is contained in the 13th section, which is mainly taken from Lord Tenderden's Act for rendering a written memorandum necessary to the validity of certain promises and engagements (9, Geo. IV., cap. 14).

The Sub-Committee recommend that the term of prescription for judgments be reduced from twenty to ten years by the Bill; that actions establishing partnership deeds be added to the 8th section; and that present sections 7 and 17 be omitted.

R. F. MORGAN,
H. W. GILLMAN,
T. B. STEPHEN,
G. D. B. HARRISON,
M. COOMARA SWAMY,
J. A. MARTENSZ.

Council Chamber,
Colombo, 20th December, 1871.

# XXI.

# SERVANTS' REGISTRATION BILL.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to Report upon the Bill, "An Ordinance to provide for the Registration of Domestic Servants."

**Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.**

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

1871.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of a Meeting of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, held at the Council Chamber, on Wednesday the 6th December, 1871.

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"Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill:

"'An Ordinance to provide for the Registration of Domestic Servants.

"The Hon'ble HENRY T. IRVING, Colonial Secretary.
"The Hon'ble R. F. MORGAN, Queen's Advocate.
"The Hon'ble G. VANE, Acting Auditor-General.
"J. A. MARTENSZ, Esquire,
"A. WISE, Esquire,
"D. WILSON, Esquire,
} Unofficial Members."

# SERVANTS' REGISTRATION BILL.

## REPORT.

SERVANTS' REGISTRATION BILL.

Report.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to consider the Draft Ordinance to provide for the Registration of Domestic Servants, beg leave to submit to the Council the following Report:—

It appears to them inexpedient to establish at once a registration of Domestic Servants for the whole Island; and they suggest that the registration should be limited at first to such places as may from time to time be prescribed for the purpose by the Governor by Proclamation.

They think further, that it is inexpedient to attempt to introduce a compulsory registration of the antecedent services of the present domestic servants. It would be practically impossible for the Registrar to test the truth of the statements tendered to him for registration; and the result might be in some cases to give the stamp of authenticity to fictitious testimonials. It appears to the Sub-Committee sufficient to secure the registration of the body of existing servants, and to establish a record of their services for the future, without attempting to investigate and record their previous history. At the same time the Registrar might be permitted to record, at the request of the Servant, testimonials to previous good service of the authenticity of which the Registrar might be satisfied.

Further provision than is contained in the Draft Ordinance appears to the Sub-Committee necessary as regards the registration of persons desiring to enter domestic service for the first time, to enable the Registrar to refuse registration or to grant it conditionally only in certain cases.

The Sub-Committee suggest that in the case of persons already in domestic service, the fee for registration, if not altogether dispensed with, be considerably reduced. It appears to them to be undesirable to impose a tax on the servant for a registration which is required really in the interest of the master. The penalties imposed by the Draft Law, also, in the opinion of the Sub-Committee, require revision.

The Sub-Committee beg leave to submit to the Council in the form of an amended Draft Ordinance the provisions which appear to them requisite to give effect to their recommendations.

Council Chamber,
Colombo, 27th December, 1871.

HENRY T. IRVING,
R. F. MORGAN,
G. VANE,
J. A. MARTENSZ,
A. WISE,
D. WILSON.

# XXII.

# CEYLON.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

*LAID BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,*

DURING THE SESSION OF 1871.

COLOMBO:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

1872.

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## REVENUE.

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arrears of Revenue of former Years | . | . | . | 23134 | 16 | 4½ |
| **Revenue of the Current Year.** | | | | | | |
| **CUSTOMS.** | | | | | | |
| Imports | 250360 | 10 | 4 | | | |
| Warehouse Rent, &c. | 433 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 250794 | 0 | 4 |
| **PORT AND HARBOUR DUES.** | | | | | | |
| Port Clearances | 6443 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| Boats and Moorings | 123 | 4 | 6 | | | |
| Pilotage | 1771 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | 8337 | 19 | 7 |
| **LAND SALES.** | | | | | | |
| Waste Lands | 40483 | 18 | 3 | | | |
| Cinnamon Lands | 1773 | 7 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | 42257 | 5 | 11 |
| **LAND REVENUE.** | | | | | | |
| Paddy | 98754 | 15 | 3 | | | |
| Fine Grain, &c. | 7068 | 9 | 0¼ | | | |
| Cinnamon | 7 | 7 | 11 | | | |
| Gardens | 2069 | 3 | 10 | | | |
| Rent of Lands | 352 | 6 | 8¼ | | | |
| Toonhaul Lands | 4 | 11 | 0 | | | |
| Plumbago, &c. | 680 | 6 | 0¾ | | | |
| Tythes redeemed | 151 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | 109088 | 3 | 0¼ |
| **RENTS, EXCLUSIVE OF LANDS.** | | | | | | |
| Tolls on Bridges, Canals, &c. | 35810 | 1 | 6½ | | | |
| Government Buildings and Houses | 1840 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| Rent of Civil Government Quarters | 131 | 7 | 1 | | | |
| | | | | 37781 | 9 | 1½ |
| **LICENSES.** | | | | | | |
| Arrack and Toddy | 127970 | 19 | 1¾ | | | |
| Stills | 961 | 14 | 4 | | | |
| Wholesale Dealers | 138 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Retail of Spirits | 106 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Opium | 36 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Fire Arms | 326 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| Carriers' | 3170 | 13 | 6 | | | |
| Palanquin Carriages | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Retail of Salt | 3840 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Marriage | 102 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Butchers' | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Cargo Boats, &c. | 143 | 14 | 0 | | | |
| Chanks | 514 | 17 | 10 | | | |
| Elephants | 136 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 137491 | 18 | 9¾ |
| **STAMPS.** | | | | | | |
| Judicial and Blank | 59791 | 4 | 9¾ | | | |
| Postage | 14659 | 15 | 8½ | | | |
| Composition duty on Bank Notes | 2546 | 10 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | 76997 | 10 | 9¼ |
| **TAXES.** | | | | | | |
| Immoveable Property within Towns | . | . | . | 4394 | 5 | 8¼ |
| **POSTAGE.** | | | | | | |
| On Letters, Newspapers, &c. | . | . | . | 2499 | 5 | 3½ |
| **FINES AND FORFEITURES.** | | | | | | |
| Supreme Court, District Courts, Courts of Requests, and Police Courts | 5901 | 10 | 0½ | | | |
| Government Agents, &c. | 848 | 19 | 0¾ | | | |
| | | | | 6750 | 9 | 0¾ |
| *Carried forward* | . | . | . | 699527 | 3 | 11¾ |

## EXPENDITURE.

| Civil Establishments. | Salaries. Fixed. £ | s. | d. | Salaries. Provisional. £ | s. | d. | Allowances. £ | s. | d. | Contingencies. £ | s. | d. | Total. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| His Excellency the Governor | 8031 | 3 | 3 | 235 | 16 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 9 | 2 | 8321 | 9 | 2 |
| Secretariat | 10296 | 6 | 4¾ | 1524 | 10 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 2465 | 17 | 10½ | 14386 | 8 | 3¼ |
| Treasury | 3585 | 19 | 1 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 653 | 18 | 0½ | 158 | 2 | 5½ | 4457 | 19 | 7 |
| Audit Office | 3455 | 17 | 9 | 456 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 224 | 14 | 1 | 4136 | 11 | 10 |
| **PROVINCIAL AGENCIES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Western Province | 8428 | 4 | 1 | 1296 | 19 | 6 | 152 | 0 | 0 | 343 | 18 | 4¾ | 10221 | 1 | 11¾ |
| North-Western Province | 5461 | 13 | 0¾ | 1100 | 18 | 5 | 109 | 18 | 4 | 66 | 1 | 9 | 6738 | 11 | 6¾ |
| Southern do. | 6963 | 4 | 7 | 436 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 115 | 5 | 8 | 7547 | 10 | 3 |
| Eastern do. | 4847 | 13 | 6¾ | 75 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 15 | 6½ | 4994 | 4 | 1¾ |
| Northern do. | 8569 | 18 | 7 | 166 | 12 | 0 | 13 | 10 | 0 | 163 | 13 | 5 | 8913 | 14 | 0 |
| Central do. | 8670 | 10 | 6 | 549 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 217 | 0 | 3 | 9427 | 8 | 9 |
| Public Works Department | 21676 | 6 | 8 | 7913 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2748 | 11 | 2 | 32838 | 9 | 1 |
| Survey Department | 6712 | 3 | 0 | 11746 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1040 | 6 | 6½ | 19498 | 14 | 6½ |
| **CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Western Province | 6537 | 6 | 8 | 746 | 14 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 287 | 18 | 1 | 7571 | 19 | 7 |
| North-Western Province | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Southern Province | 2298 | 0 | 0 | 274 | 17 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 165 | 5 | 11 | 2698 | 3 | 2 |
| Eastern do. | 589 | 0 | 0 | 169 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 3 | 11 | 796 | 12 | 11 |
| Northern do. | 1912 | 0 | 0 | 148 | 19 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 5 | 1 | 2113 | 4 | 9 |
| **HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Master Attendant, Colombo | 707 | 10 | 0 | 613 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 243 | 1 | 7 | 1563 | 19 | 11 |
| Do. Galle | 549 | 0 | 0 | 1097 | 13 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 363 | 14 | 0 | 2010 | 7 | 4 |
| Do. Trincomalee | 40 | 0 | 0 | 631 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 153 | 13 | 2 | 824 | 19 | 9 |
| **POST OFFICE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Western Province | 2348 | 19 | 10 | 776 | 9 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 784 | 5 | 0½ | 3963 | 13 | 10½ |
| North-Western Province | 525 | 0 | 0 | 88 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 91 | 6 | 5 | 705 | 2 | 5 |
| Southern do. | 741 | 0 | 0 | 275 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 141 | 19 | 4 | 1157 | 19 | 4 |
| Eastern do. | 99 | 13 | 7½ | 49 | 13 | 5½ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 6 | 206 | 12 | 7 |
| Northern do. | 325 | 10 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 11 | 5 | 468 | 1 | 5 |
| Central do. | 1362 | 15 | 0 | 668 | 5 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 425 | 16 | 6 | 2474 | 16 | 6 |
| Royal Botanic Garden | 757 | 15 | 11 | 729 | 12 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 69 | 0 | 5 | 1556 | 9 | 2 |
| **JUDICIAL.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme Court, Chief Justice | 2854 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2854 | 0 | 0 |
| Senior and Junior Justices | 3960 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3960 | 0 | 0 |
| Registry, Supreme Court | 2121 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 6 | 10 | 2147 | 16 | 2 |
| Queen's Advocate, and Deputy Queen's Advocate | 5105 | 12 | 0 | 142 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 16 | 0 | 5270 | 18 | 0 |
| **DISTRICT COURTS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anurádhapura | 274 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 287 | 0 | 0 |
| Badulla | 1129 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 7 | 1133 | 6 | 7 |
| Batticaloa | 1176 | 10 | 0 | 103 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 19 | 0 | 1285 | 15 | 3 |
| Colombo | 2103 | 6 | 8 | 78 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 12 | 4 | 2196 | 8 | 0 |
| Chilaw | 884 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 884 | 0 | 0 |
| Galle | 1912 | 13 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 9 | 1918 | 9 | 1 |
| Jaffna | 1446 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 16 | 11 | 1474 | 16 | 11 |
| Kalutara | 1341 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 19 | 9 | 1366 | 19 | 9 |
| Kandy | 1951 | 13 | 4 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 8 | 0 | 2055 | 1 | 4 |
| Kégalla | 819 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 17 | 4 | 921 | 17 | 4 |
| Kurunégala | 1354 | 16 | 8 | 90 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 1451 | 5 | 11 |
| Mannár | 269 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 270 | 10 | 0 |
| Matara | 1027 | 0 | 0 | 280 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 1309 | 6 | 8 |
| Mullaittívu | 177 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 3½ | 189 | 13 | 3½ |
| Negombo | 1014 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 1050 | 11 | 9 |
| Ratnapura | 983 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 18 | 6 | 1040 | 18 | 6 |
| Tangalla | 904 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 913 | 6 | 0 |
| Trincomalee | 656 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 669 | 2 | 6 |
| *Carried forward* | 148946 | 8 | 10¾ | 32804 | 4 | 9½ | 1208 | 6 | 4½ | 10816 | 8 | 9¾ | 193775 | 8 | 10½ |

## REVENUE—*continued.*

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Brought forward* | . | . | . | 699527 | 3 | 11¾ |
| **SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.** | | | | | | |
| Salt | 68556 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Arrack and Rum | 6489 | 19 | 0½ | | | |
| Stores, &c. | 40229 | 14 | 6 | | | |
| Timber | 3814 | 7 | 2¾ | | | |
| Weights and Measures | 310 | 0 | 9 | | | |
| Unserviceable Stores | 753 | 10 | 8¼ | | | |
| Sundries | 246 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | 120400 | 6 | 10 |
| **ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH** | . | . | . | 2130 | 12 | 8½ |
| **REIMBURSEMENTS, &c.** | | | | | | |
| Cost of Police within Municipalities | 10356 | 19 | 4½ | | | |
| Hospital Stoppages | 96 | 11 | 9 | | | |
| Government *Gazettes*, &c. | 275 | 10 | 2½ | | | |
| Survey Fees | 6470 | 11 | 9 | | | |
| School Fees | 2366 | 10 | 7½ | | | |
| Value of Prison Labour | 1571 | 14 | 11 | | | |
| Maintenance of Prisoners and dieting Patients in Hospital | 973 | 18 | 6¾ | | | |
| School Books, Stationery, &c. | 629 | 7 | 0 | | | |
| Passage-money of Immigrant Coolies | 1815 | 13 | 6 | | | |
| Assessment Tax under Ordinance No. 16 of 1865 | 79 | 5 | 10½ | | | |
| Collections at Cemeteries | 81 | 18 | 9 | | | |
| Sundries | 1365 | 7 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | 26083 | 10 | 0¾ |
| **INTEREST.** | | | | | | |
| On Loan Board Funds | 1033 | 5 | 2 | | | |
| On Arrears of Revenue | 3357 | 5 | 10¼ | | | |
| On Indian and Local Investments | 10598 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | 14988 | 13 | 3¼ |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | | | | |
| On account of deficiency of Troops | 12891 | 13 | 4 | | | |
| Subscription to Widows' Pension Fund | 24 | 14 | 5 | | | |
| Over-payments recovered and Incidental Receipts | 10264 | 4 | 8½ | | | |
| | | | | 23180 | 12 | 5½ |
| **PEARL FISHERY** | . | . | . | 28 | 14 | 2 |
| **SPECIAL RECEIPTS.** | | | | | | |
| Fees for preparation of Title Deeds | 829 | 8 | 4½ | | | |
| Incidental | 1 | 5 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | 830 | 13 | 7½ |
| **RAILWAY RECEIPTS.** | | | | | | |
| Passenger and Goods Traffic, &c. | 202814 | 13 | 11 | | | |
| Conveyance of Mails | 1300 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 204114 | 13 | 11 |
| **RECEIPTS BY THE CROWN AGENTS, LONDON.** | | | | | | |
| Subscription to Widows' Pension Fund | 246 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Incidental Receipts | 75 | 2 | 11 | | | |
| | | | | 321 | 2 | 11 |
| *Carried forward* | . | . | . | 1091606 | 3 | 6¼ |

## EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

| | Salaries. Fixed. £ | s. | d. | Salaries. Provisional. £ | s. | d. | Allowances. £ | s. | d. | Contingencies. £ | s. | d. | Total. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Brought forward* | 148916 | 8 | 10¾ | 32804 | 4 | 9½ | 1208 | 6 | 4½ | 10816 | 8 | 9¾ | 193775 | 8 | 10½ |
| COURTS OF REQUESTS AND POLICE COURTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Avisawella and Pasyala | 574 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 650 | 10 | 0 |
| Balapitimodara | 596 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 602 | 15 | 0 |
| Batticaloa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Colombo | 2075 | 6 | 5 | 99 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 13 | 9 | 2215 | 6 | 2 |
| Chávakachchéri | 490 | 16 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 507 | 17 | 7 |
| Dambulla | 630 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 705 | 2 | 5 |
| Galle | 973 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 984 | 15 | 10 |
| Galagedara | 591 | 14 | 0 | 5 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 611 | 17 | 7 |
| Gampola, Náwalapitiya, Pusselláwa | 644 | 0 | 0 | 156 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 800 | 0 | 0 |
| Haldummulla | 536 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 538 | 5 | 6 |
| Hambantota | 215 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 216 | 15 | 11 |
| Jaffna | 649 | 0 | 0 | 96 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 756 | 2 | 0 |
| Kalpitiya | 584 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 585 | 9 | 5 |
| Kandy | 1211 | 17 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 1232 | 7 | 0 |
| Kayts | 496 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 19 | 3 | 502 | 5 | 3 |
| Kurunégala | 0 | 0 | 0 | 556 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 559 | 10 | 2 |
| Mallákam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 95 | 0 | 0 |
| Mátara | 114 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 0 | 193 | 6 | 2 |
| Mátalé | 227 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 246 | 18 | 10 |
| Nuwara Eliya and Maturata | 113 | 8 | 10 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 17 | 11 | 197 | 6 | 9 |
| Panadure | 632 | 13 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 11 | 0 | 642 | 4 | 4 |
| Panwila and Urugala | 651 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 5 | 9 | 675 | 5 | 9 |
| Point Pedro | 512 | 0 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 643 | 0 | 0 |
| Puttalam | 234 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 7½ | 239 | 8 | 7½ |
| REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT. | 7009 | 13 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3022 | 0 | 6 | 595 | 2 | 9 | 10626 | 17 | 2 |
| FISCALS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Western | 3071 | 18 | 0 | 685 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 8 | 8 | 3822 | 16 | 8 |
| North-Western | 888 | 0 | 8 | 382 | 13 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 166 | 5 | 2 | 1436 | 19 | 8 |
| Southern | 1875 | 0 | 0 | 626 | 7 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 123 | 15 | 6 | 2625 | 3 | 5 |
| Eastern | 633 | 13 | 4 | 80 | 16 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 721 | 19 | 5 |
| Northern | 1450 | 4 | 10 | 450 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 87 | 3 | 5 | 1988 | 0 | 2 |
| Central | 2287 | 12 | 9 | 1065 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 3 | 9 | 3399 | 17 | 1 |
| LOAN BOARD | 625 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 5 | 8¼ | 651 | 9 | 0¼ |
| ECCLESIASTICAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Episcopalian and Presbyterian Church | 8693 | 5 | 11½ | 305 | 0 | 0 | 993 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9991 | 12 | 7½ |
| Director of Public Instruction | 3793 | 17 | 10 | 10197 | 17 | 0 | 121 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14112 | 19 | 10 |
| Medical Department | 10483 | 7 | 0 | 3259 | 16 | 7 | 157 | 0 | 0 | 2738 | 10 | 5¾ | 16638 | 14 | 0¾ |
| Police Establishment | 2530 | 0 | 0 | 24471 | 19 | 4 | 553 | 4 | 3 | 239 | 7 | 10 | 27791 | 11 | 5 |
| Inspector-General, Prisons | 857 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 14 | 8 | 869 | 18 | 9 |
| Superintendent, Convict Establishments | 1721 | 11 | 5 | 556 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 2292 | 12 | 10 |
| Colonial Store | 2526 | 6 | 7 | 86 | 19 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2628 | 5 | 10 |
| Ceylon Government Railway | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26019 | 3 | 5 | 1426 | 7 | 7 | 2783 | 6 | 9 | 30258 | 17 | 9 |
| Crown Agents | 0 | 0 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 525 | 0 | 0 |
| Service Tenures Commissioner | 0 | 0 | 0 | 659 | 19 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 8 | 2 | 689 | 7 | 11 |
| TOTAL....£ | 210145 | 11 | 7¼ | 103527 | 15 | 1½ | 7616 | 10 | 4½ | 17962 | 5 | 8¼ | 339252 | 2 | 9½ |

REVENUE—*continued.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Brought forward...* | 1091606 | 3 | 6¼ |
| *Carried forward...* £ | 1091606 | 3 | 6¼ |

## EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

| Services, exclusive of Establishments. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PENSIONS AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES. *Brought forward* | . | . | . | . | . | . | 839252 | 2 | 9½ |
| Paid in the Colony | 11320 | 3 | 8 | | | | | | |
| Do. England | 25425 | 5 | 9 | | | | | | |
| Do. India | 2509 | 18 | 5½ | | | | | | |
| | | | | 39255 | 7 | 10½ | | | |
| REVENUE SERVICES. | | | | | | | | | |
| Provincial Agencies: | | | | | | | | | |
| Western Province | 1460 | 7 | 5¾ | | | | | | |
| North-Western Province | 7736 | 7 | 7½ | | | | | | |
| Southern do. | 1452 | 4 | 0¾ | | | | | | |
| Eastern do. | 1141 | 9 | 8½ | | | | | | |
| Northern do. | 3916 | 8 | 2½ | | | | | | |
| Central do. | 1276 | 18 | 8 | | | | | | |
| | | | | 16983 | 15 | 9 | | | |
| ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. | | | | | | | | | |
| Queen's Advocate | 2 | 2 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Supreme Court | 1461 | 7 | 8 | | | | | | |
| District and Police Courts | 255 | 11 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Agents of Provinces | 115 | 14 | 10 | | | | | | |
| Fiscals | 2248 | 12 | 10 | | | | | | |
| | | | | 4083 | 8 | 10 | | | |
| ECCLESIASTICAL. | | | | | | | | | |
| Donations in aid of Missions | . | . | . | 400 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES. | | | | | | | | | |
| Subsistence to Paupers, &c. | | | | | | | | | |
| Western Province | 1903 | 8 | 3 | | | | | | |
| North-Western Province | 113 | 19 | 3 | | | | | | |
| Southern do. | 796 | 0 | 3 | | | | | | |
| Eastern do. | 324 | 2 | 9 | | | | | | |
| Northern do. | 504 | 8 | 9 | | | | | | |
| Central do. | 365 | 0 | 6 | | | | | | |
| | | | | 4006 | 19 | 9 | | | |
| EDUCATION. | | | | | | | | | |
| In the Colony | 5362 | 5 | 5 | | | | | | |
| England | 37 | 10 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | | | | 5399 | 15 | 5 | | | |
| HOSPITALS. | | | | | | | | | |
| Western Province | 5124 | 3 | 5½ | | | | | | |
| North-Western Province | 517 | 0 | 11¼ | | | | | | |
| Southern do. | 873 | 4 | 1½ | | | | | | |
| Eastern do. | 239 | 3 | 2¾ | | | | | | |
| Northern do. | 393 | 10 | 7½ | | | | | | |
| Central do. | 3814 | 8 | 5 | | | | | | |
| Inspector-General of Police | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | | | | 11261 | 10 | 9½ | | | |
| POLICE AND GAOLS: | | | | | | | | | |
| Fiscal, Western Province | 776 | 8 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Do. North-Western Province | 1658 | 5 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Do. Southern do. | 3267 | 14 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Do. Eastern do. | 176 | 12 | 5 | | | | | | |
| Do. Northern do. | 1237 | 17 | 11½ | | | | | | |
| Do. Central do. | 2632 | 15 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Inspector General of Police | 321 | 19 | 9 | | | | | | |
| District Judges and Police Magistrates | 35 | 3 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Agents of Provinces | 114 | 10 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Bengal Government | 73 | 19 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Superintendent, Convict Establishments | 6674 | 4 | 7 | | | | | | |
| | | | | 17269 | 11 | 8½ | | | |
| RENT. | | | | | | | | | |
| Treasurer | 311 | 18 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Director of Public Works | 250 | 10 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Customs | 22 | 10 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Postmaster-General | 43 | 8 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Registrar-General | 254 | 15 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Agents of Provinces | 122 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| District Judges and Police Magistrates | 26 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Director of Public Instruction | 1063 | 8 | 7 | | | | | | |
| Principal Civil Medical Officer | 35 | 18 | 8 | | | | | | |
| Inspector-General of Police | 785 | 18 | 10 | | | | | | |
| Inspector General of Prisons | 6 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Fiscals of the Provinces | 115 | 5 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | | | | 3037 | 12 | 2 | | | |
| TRANSPORT. | | | | | | | 101698 | 2 | 3½ |
| His Excellency the Governor | 671 | 6 | 9 | | | | | | |
| Secretariat | 152 | 7 | 3 | | | | | | |
| Treasurer | 1603 | 16 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Audit Office | 131 | 19 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Public Works Department | 4997 | 11 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Survey Department | 1026 | 18 | 8 | | | | | | |
| Director of Royal Botanic Garden | 90 | 12 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Customs and Master Attendant | 180 | 16 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Postmaster-General | 110 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Registration Department | 39 | 11 | 8 | | | | | | |
| Provincial Agencies: | | | | | | | | | |
| Western Province | 675 | 8 | 7½ | | | | | | |
| North-Western Province | 528 | 19 | 5 | | | | | | |
| Southern do. | 871 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Eastern do. | 498 | 14 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Northern do. | 732 | 11 | 7½ | | | | | | |
| Central do. | 701 | 11 | 5 | | | | | | |
| *Carried forward...* | ... | | | 13013 | 11 | 10 | 440950 | 5 | 1 |

REVENUE—*continued.*

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Brought forward* | £ | 1091606 | 3 | 6¼ |
| TOTAL | £ | 1091606 | 3 | 6¼ |

## EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

| Services, exclusive of Establishments. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Brought forward...* | 13013 | 11 | 10 | 440950 | 5 | 1 |
| Queen's Advocate | 65 | 4 | 8 | | | |
| Deputy Queen's Advocate | 10 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| District Judges, Police Magistrates, and Commissioners of Requests | 887 | 6 | 11 | | | |
| Director of Public Instruction | 390 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| Principal Civil Medical Officer | 876 | 16 | 8 | | | |
| Inspector General of Police | 2165 | 1 | 9 | | | |
| Inspector-General of Prisons | 109 | 17 | 6 | | | |
| Fiscals, Western Province | 41 | 14 | 7 | | | |
| Do. North-Western Province | 59 | 18 | 4 | | | |
| Do. Southern do. | 0 | 6 | 9 | | | |
| Do. Eastern do. | 31 | 18 | 0 | | | |
| Do. Northern do. | 14 | 12 | 6 | | | |
| Do. Central do | 43 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Service Tenures' Commissioner | 542 | 2 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | 17749 | 17 | 8 |
| CONVEYANCE OF MAILS | . | . | . | 9648 | 18 | 10 |
| WORKS AND BUILDINGS | . | . | . | 21048 | 2 | 1 |
| ROADS, STREETS, AND BRIDGES | . | . | . | 164506 | 5 | 6¾ |
| REDEMPTION OF DUTCH CREDIT BRIEVEN | . | . | . | 109 | 14 | 2 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | |
| Treasurer | 15666 | 14 | 4¾ | | | |
| Surveyor-General | 5414 | 8 | 8¾ | | | |
| Director, Botanical Gardens | . | . | . | | | |
| Provincial Agencies: | | | | | | |
| Western Province | 177 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| North-Western Province | 117 | 10 | 7½ | | | |
| Southern do. | 207 | 2 | 11 | | | |
| Eastern do. | 281 | 5 | 2½ | | | |
| Northern do. | 597 | 7 | 4¼ | | | |
| Central do. | 867 | 4 | 9 | | | |
| Inspector-General of Police | 2220 | 4 | 10 | | | |
| Crown Agents | 8132 | 7 | 5 | | | |
| Government and Agents in India | 823 | 18 | 1¼ | | | |
| | | | | 34005 | 9 | 9 |
| INTEREST. | | | | | | |
| Treasurer | 165 | 6 | 9 | | | |
| Crown Agents | 61 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | 226 | 14 | 3 |
| COLONIAL STORE. | | | | | | |
| Expenditure in Ceylon | 12961 | 1 | 10 | | | |
| Do. England | 34440 | 1 | 5 | | | |
| Do. India | 1561 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | 48962 | 6 | 7 |
| CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS MILITARY EXPENDITURE | . | . | . | 160000 | 0 | 0 |
| GOVERNMENT VESSELS | . | . | . | 10000 | 0 | 0 |
| REFUND OF DUTIES, DRAWBACKS, &c. | . | . | . | 1707 | 17 | 9 |
| LANDS TAKEN FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES | . | . | . | 206 | 5 | 0 |
| IMMIGRATION | . | . | . | 5618 | 10 | 6¼ |
| ENQUIRY INTO THE CULTIVATION OF THE PEARL OYSTER | . | . | . | 805 | 11 | 1 |
| RAILWAY SERVICES. | | | | | | |
| Contribution to Sinking Fund | 16000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Other charges | 95324 | 18 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | 111324 | 18 | 5 |
| | | | | 1026870 | 16 | 4 |
| Excess of Revenue over Expenditure | . | . | . | 64735 | 7 | 2¼ |
| TOTAL—£ | | | | 1091606 | 8 | 6¼ |

| | Roads. | | | Works. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Sums charged on Balances | 5773 | 14 | 11½ | 3710 | 12 | 1 |
| Do. Surplus Funds | 11990 | 11 | 10¼ | — | | |
| TOTAL— | 17764 | 6 | 10¼ | 3710 | 12 | 1 |

JOHN DOUGLAS,
*Controller of Revenue.*

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE OF CEYLON FOR THE YEARS 1869 AND 1870.

| | Revenue of 1869. | | | Revenue of 1870. | | | Increase. | | | Decrease. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 1.—ARREARS OF REVENUE of former years - | 32632 | 8 | 0¼ | 23134 | 16 | 4½ | — | | | 9497 | 11 | 7¾ |
| 2.—CUSTOMS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Imports, &c. - - - | 235057 | 8 | 1 | 250794 | 0 | 4 | 15736 | 12 | 3 | — | | |
| Exports - - - | 57007 | 7 | 1 | — | | | — | | | 57007 | 7 | 1 |
| 3.—PORT AND HARBOUR DUES. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Port Clearances - - | 5469 | 15 | 5 | 6443 | 9 | 7 | 973 | 14 | 2 | — | | |
| Boats and Moorings - - | 113 | 12 | 6 | 123 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 0 | — | | |
| Pilotage - - - | 1408 | 7 | 0 | 1771 | 5 | 6 | 362 | 18 | 6 | — | | |
| 4.—LAND SALES. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Waste Lands - - | 38417 | 5 | 0¾ | 40483 | 18 | 3 | 2066 | 13 | 2¼ | — | | |
| Cinnamon Gardens - - | 2310 | 17 | 1 | 1773 | 7 | 8 | — | | | 537 | 9 | 5 |
| 5.—LAND REVENUE. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paddy - - - | 89017 | 19 | 11¼ | 98754 | 15 | 3 | 9736 | 15 | 3¾ | — | | |
| Fine Grain - - - | 8420 | 12 | 8¼ | 7068 | 9 | 0¼ | — | | | 1352 | 3 | 8 |
| Gardens - - - | 1014 | 17 | 8¼ | 2076 | 11 | 9 | 1061 | 14 | 0¾ | — | | |
| Tythes redeemed - - | 113 | 11 | 9½ | 151 | 3 | 3 | 37 | 11 | 5½ | — | | |
| Rent of Lands - - | 339 | 18 | 7 | 352 | 6 | 8¼ | 12 | 8 | 1¼ | — | | |
| Royalty on Plumbago, &c. - | 1617 | 18 | 0¼ | 680 | 6 | 0¾ | — | | | 937 | 11 | 11½ |
| Toonhaul Lands - - | 3 | 11 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | — | | |
| 6.—RENTS, EXCLUSIVE OF LANDS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tolls on Bridges, Canals, &c. - | 32353 | 7 | 7½ | 35810 | 1 | 6½ | 3456 | 13 | 11 | — | | |
| Government Buildings and Houses - | 1864 | 16 | 6 | 1840 | 0 | 6 | — | | | 24 | 16 | 0 |
| Rent of Civil Government Quarters - | 110 | 16 | 8 | 131 | 7 | 1 | 20 | 10 | 5 | — | | |
| 7.—LICENSES. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arrack, Rum, and Toddy - - | 129386 | 0 | 2 | 127970 | 19 | 1¾ | — | | | 1415 | 1 | 0¼ |
| Stills - - - | 692 | 0 | 0 | 961 | 14 | 4 | 269 | 14 | 4 | — | | |
| Wholesale dealers in Arrack and Rum - | 418 | 13 | 4 | 138 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 280 | 13 | 4 |
| Chanks - - | 460 | 8 | 6 | 514 | 17 | 10 | 54 | 9 | 4 | — | | |
| Fire Arms - - - | 299 | 9 | 6 | 326 | 8 | 0 | 26 | 18 | 6 | — | | |
| Retail of other Spirits - - | 180 | 0 | 0 | 106 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 74 | 0 | 0 |
| Retail of Opium - - | 32 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | — | | |
| Carriers - - - | 3099 | 9 | 0 | 3170 | 13 | 6 | 71 | 4 | 6 | — | | |
| Boats, &c. - - | 129 | 18 | 0 | 143 | 14 | 0 | 13 | 16 | 0 | — | | |
| Palanquin Carriages - - | 22 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Butchers - - - | 44 | 10 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 19 | 10 | 0 |
| Marriages - - - | 120 | 0 | 0 | 102 | 12 | 0 | — | | | 17 | 8 | 0 |
| Retail of Salt - - | — | | | 3840 | 0 | 0 | 3840 | 0 | 0 | — | | |
| Elephants - - - | — | | | 136 | 0 | 0 | 136 | 0 | 0 | — | | |
| 8.—STAMPS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Judicial and Blank - - | 59935 | 1 | 4 | 59791 | 4 | 9¾ | — | | | 143 | 16 | 6¼ |
| Postage - - - | 13071 | 19 | 0½ | 14659 | 15 | 8½ | 1587 | 16 | 8 | — | | |
| Composition duty on Bank Notes - | 2688 | 0 | 3 | 2546 | 10 | 3 | — | | | 141 | 10 | 0 |
| 9.—TAXES. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On immoveable property within Town, &c. | 3716 | 17 | 2 | 4394 | 5 | 8¼ | 677 | 8 | 6¼ | — | | |
| 10.—POSTAGE. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On Public and Private letters - - | 2433 | 8 | 2 | 2499 | 5 | 3½ | 65 | 17 | 1½ | — | | |
| 11.—FINES AND FORFEITURES. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme Court, District Courts, Courts of Requests, and Police Courts - | 5738 | 5 | 0¼ | 5901 | 10 | 0½ | 163 | 5 | 0¼ | — | | |
| Government Agents, &c. - - | 1405 | 8 | 8 | 848 | 19 | 0¼ | — | | | 556 | 9 | 7¾ |
| Carried forward ... | 731147 | 18 | 10¾ | 699527 | 8 | 11¾ | 40386 | 13 | 4½ | 72007 | 8 | 3½ |

| | Revenue of 1869. | | | Revenue of 1870. | | | Increase. | | | Decrease. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Brought forward ... | 731147 | 18 | 10¾ | 699527 | 3 | 11¾ | 40386 | 13 | 4½ | 72007 | 8 | 8½ |
| **12.—SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salt - - - | 73412 | 2 | 7 | 68556 | 2 | 1 | — | | | 4856 | 0 | 6 |
| Arrack and Rum - - | 6007 | 19 | 8 | 6489 | 19 | 0½ | 481 | 19 | 4½ | — | | |
| Timber - - - | 7307 | 10 | 11 | 3814 | 7 | 2¾ | — | | | 3493 | 3 | 8¼ |
| Weights and Measures - - | 369 | 5 | 11 | 310 | 0 | 9 | — | | | 59 | 5 | 2 |
| Colonial Stores - - | 50750 | 10 | 4¼ | 40229 | 14 | 6 | — | | | 10520 | 15 | 10¼ |
| Unserviceable Stores - - | 801 | 18 | 3¼ | 753 | 10 | 8¾ | — | | | 48 | 7 | 6½ |
| Sundries - - - | 222 | 9 | 9 | 246 | 12 | 6 | 24 | 2 | 9 | — | | |
| **13.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.** - | 8907 | 13 | 7½ | 2130 | 12 | 3½ | — | | | 6777 | 1 | 4 |
| **14.—REIMBURSEMENTS, &c.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hospital Stoppages - - | 82 | 2 | 5¾ | 96 | 11 | 9 | 14 | 9 | 3¼ | — | | |
| Government Gazettes, &c. - | 407 | 6 | 2 | 275 | 10 | 2½ | — | | | 131 | 15 | 11½ |
| School Fees, Books, &c. - - | 2876 | 15 | 11 | 2995 | 17 | 7½ | 119 | 1 | 8½ | — | | |
| Survey Fees - - | 6081 | 6 | 2 | 6470 | 11 | 9 | 389 | 5 | 7 | — | | |
| Maintenance of Prisoners, and dieting - | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| Patients in Hospital - - | 1085 | 12 | 1½ | 973 | 18 | 6¾ | — | | | 111 | 13 | 6¾ |
| Value of Tools lost - - | 284 | 5 | 5½ | — | | | — | | | 284 | 5 | 5½ |
| Value of Prison Labour - - | 1299 | 8 | 5½ | 1571 | 14 | 11 | 272 | 6 | 5½ | — | | |
| Collections at General Cemeteries - | 93 | 13 | 0 | 81 | 18 | 9 | — | | | 11 | 14 | 3 |
| Passage Money of Immigrant Coolies - | 1683 | 12 | 0 | 1815 | 13 | 6 | 132 | 1 | 6 | — | | |
| Sundries - - - | 1586 | 9 | 7 | 1365 | 7 | 9 | — | | | 221 | 1 | 10 |
| Assessment Tax under the Ordinance No. 16 of 1865 - - | 114 | 10 | 8 | 79 | 5 | 10½ | — | | | 35 | 4 | 9½ |
| Expenses on account of Police recovered from Municipalities - - | 8442 | 19 | 10 | 10356 | 19 | 4½ | 1913 | 19 | 6½ | — | | |
| **15.—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Overpayments recovered, &c. - | 11138 | 12 | 3½ | 10264 | 4 | 8½ | — | | | 874 | 7 | 7 |
| Subscription to Widows' Pension Fund | 24 | 14 | 5 | 24 | 14 | 5 | — | | | — | | |
| Repayment for deficiency of Troops - | 14583 | 6 | 8 | 12891 | 13 | 4 | — | | | 1691 | 13 | 4 |
| **16.—INTEREST.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On monies lent by the Loan Board - | 1485 | 7 | 0 | 1033 | 5 | 2 | — | | | 452 | 1 | 10 |
| On Arrears of Revenue - - | 3125 | 5 | 9 | 3357 | 5 | 10¼ | 232 | 0 | 1¼ | — | | |
| On Indian and local Investments - | 11972 | 18 | 6 | 10598 | 2 | 3 | — | | | 1374 | 16 | 3 |
| **17.—PEARL FISHERY.** - - | 36 | 2 | 0 | 28 | 14 | 2 | — | | | 7 | 7 | 10 |
| **18.—SPECIAL RECEIPTS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fees for preparation of Title Deeds - | 756 | 17 | 0¼ | 829 | 8 | 4½ | 72 | 11 | 4¼ | — | | |
| Incidental and other Receipts - | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 3 | — | | | 4 | 14 | 9 |
| **19.—RAILWAY RECEIPTS.** - | — | | | 204114 | 13 | 11 | 204114 | 13 | 11 | — | | |
| **20.—RECEIPTS BY THE CROWN AGENTS.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Subscription to Widows' Pension Fund - | 270 | 0 | 0 | 246 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Incidental Receipts, &c. - - | 130 | 2 | 10 | 75 | 2 | 11 | — | | | 54 | 19 | 11 |
| | 946494 | 18 | 3¾ | 1091606 | 3 | 6¼ | 248153 | 4 | 11¼ | 103041 | 19 | 8¾ |
| | | | | | | Deduct Decrease £ | 103041 | 19 | 8¾ | | | |
| | | | | | | Net Increase.....£ | 145111 | 5 | 2½ | | | |

Audit Office,
Colombo, 27th May, 1871.

JOHN DOUGLAS,
Auditor-General.

## REMARKS, 1870.

No. 1. ARREARS OF REVENUE.—The decrease is owing to the gradual reduction of recoverable arrears, and to the punctuality with which the monthly instalments on account of Rented Revenue are now paid in.

" 2. CUSTOMS.—The increase on Imports, &c., is attributed to the improvement in trade. There was an increase on almost every article imported, particularly on Cotton Goods, Rice, Spirits, &c.

The Export duty having been repealed from the 1st January, 1870, the decrease under that head needs no explanation.

" 3. PORT AND HARBOUR DUES.—This increase is owing to a larger tonnage having been employed in 1870 than in the previous year. An increase of trade invariably results in a corresponding increase under this head.

" 4. LAND SALES.—The increase on Waste Lands was in the Central Province, where large tracts of forest, adapted for Coffee cultivation, were sold in 1870. The decrease under the head "Cinnamon Gardens" arose from a smaller number of building lots having been brought forward for sale in that year than in the previous one.

" 5. LAND REVENUE.—The increase under the head "Paddy" is owing to a very productive harvest, for which the weather was favorable. The Irrigation scheme has also greatly tended to increased cultivation. In "Fine Grain" there has been a decrease, owing to the prices of grain having been lower in the Northern Province in 1870 than in the preceding year. The falling off in Plumbago is owing to an unfavorable market.

" 6. RENTS, EXCLUSIVE OF LANDS.—The increase on Tolls is owing to increased traffic. The Rents for 1870 realized much more than those of the previous year. In the Northern Province, the rates of Tolls in 1870, on Bridges and Roads, were double of what they were before.

" 7. LICENSES.—The decrease on Arrack is only apparent. The Renters of the Central Province were unable to pay in their instalments for December, 1870, within the year, as the Bank was closed from the 27th of that month to 3rd January, 1871. The increase in the retail of Salt is owing to the Rent of the Jaffna District for 1869 having been collected in aumany. The Royalty on Elephants is a new source of revenue, authorized by the Ordinance No. 13 of 1869.

" 8. STAMPS.—The increase on Postage Stamps is consequent on the increase of correspondence, and the more extensive use of Stamps in lieu of money payments. The other two items, which shew a small decrease, hardly call for any observation.

" 9. TAXES.—Under this head there is an increase of £677 8*s*. 6½*d*., which is attributed to the extension of the Police Ordinance to other Districts of the Island.

" 10. POSTAGE.—The increase is due to the more general use of Postage Stamps, and to the increase in correspondence, arising from the establishment of a fourth mail to Europe by the Messageries Imperiales, during a portion of the year.

" 11 FINES AND FORFEITURES.—No particular reason can be assigned for the increase or decrease on these casual receipts.

" 12 SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—The decrease on salt is chiefly owing to the retail of salt in the Jaffna District for 1869 having been held in aumany, whilst in 1870 the rent was sold and the amount brought to credit under the head "Licenses." The increase in Arrack and Rum is attributed to the Arrack Farm of the Kurunégala District having been retailed by the Government in 1869—70. The decrease on Timber is partly owing to the restriction in the issue of Licenses in the Eastern Province, and partly to a large amount having been realized in 1869, on account of confiscated Timber in the Northern Province. The decrease of £10,520 15*s*. 10½*d*. in Colonial Stores, is owing to a sum of £4,000 having been received in 1869 on account of Iron Bridges, and £1,400 for a Steam Dredge, which, added to the other extraordinary receipts of the year, such as for Police Clothing, Scientific Instruments, &c., and the Furniture for the Queen's House, &c., will account for this difference. It is to be observed that this item of Revenue is really only a matter of account.

" 13. ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The sums received under this head in 1870 are on account of certain defalcations which occurred during the superintendence of Mr. Cappel. The Electric Telegraph Department was transferred to the Indian Government in 1869.

" 14. REIMBURSEMENTS.—The increase of £1,913 19*s*. 6½*d*. is owing to greater regularity being observed by the Municipalities in the payment of the expenses incurred on account of Police. The other items are of such a fluctuating nature that no specific cause can be assigned for the increase or decrease.

" 15. MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.—The decrease in the repayments made for deficiency of troops is owing to there having been a larger force stationed in Ceylon in 1870 than in the previous year.

" 16. INTEREST.—The decrease of Interest on monies lent by the Loan Board is owing to a large sum being uninvested. The increase on "Arrears of Revenue" is owing to the recovery of very old arrears, which usually bring with them large interest. The decrease on Indian and Local investments, is owing to the fact that the interest due on certain investments for the half-year ended 31st December, 1870, was not paid in by the Bank until the first week of 1871.

" 17. PEARL FISHERY.—This decrease is too small to require explanation.

" 18. SPECIAL RECEIPTS.—An increase on the sale of Lands is sure to produce a corresponding increase on the preparation of the Deeds.

" 19. RAILWAY RECEIPTS.—From the 1st January, 1870, all Railway Receipts were, for the first time, brought to credit as revenue, the profits merging into the public purse, but an annual contribution to the Sinking Fund of £58,000, for 14 years, is chargeable upon the General Revenues of the Colony.

" 20. RECEIPTS OF THE CROWN AGENTS.—These decreases hardly call for any observation.

JOHN DOUGLAS,
Auditor-General.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE COLONY FOR THE YEARS 1869 AND 1870.

| | | Expenditure of 1869. | Expenditure of 1870. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **ESTABLISHMENTS; INCLUDING FIXED AND PROVISIONAL SALARIES, ALLOWANCES, AND CONTINGENCIES.** | | | | |
| | **CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS.** | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1 | His Excellency the Governor - | 7524 8 0 | 8321 9 2 | 797 1 2 | — |
| 2 | Secretariat - - - | 14020 4 11½ | 14386 8 3¼ | 366 3 3¾ | — |
| 3 | Treasury - - - | 4395 1 11¾ | 4457 19 7 | 62 17 7¼ | — |
| 4 | Audit Office - - - | 3779 12 8 | 4136 11 10 | 356 19 2 | — |
| | PROVINCIAL AGENCIES. | | | | |
| 5 | Western Province - - | 10267 3 8 | 10221 1 11¾ | — | 46 1 8¼ |
| 6 | North-Western Province - - | 6769 15 4½ | 6738 11 6¾ | — | 31 3 6¾ |
| 7 | Southern do. - - | 7376 8 3 | 7547 10 3 | 171 2 0 | — |
| 8 | Eastern do. - - | 5317 11 0½ | 4994 4 1¼ | — | 323 6 11¼ |
| 9 | Northern do. - - | 7887 3 7 | 8913 14 0 | 1026 10 5 | — |
| 10 | Central do. - - | 8864 12 0 | 9427 8 9 | 562 16 9 | — |
| 11 | Public Works Department - | 32922 17 8¾ | 32338 9 1 | — | 654 8 7¾ |
| 12 | Survey Department - - | 19994 5 2 | 19498 14 6½ | — | 495 10 7½ |
| 13 | Customs Department - - | 14101 19 5 | 13180 0 5 | — | 921 19 0 |
| 14 | Masters Attendant - - | 3564 18 3 | 4399 7 0 | 834 8 9 | — |
| 15 | Post Offices - - - | 10023 13 0¾ | 8976 6 1½ | — | 1047 6 11¼ |
| 16 | Royal Botanic Garden - - | 1529 2 5 | 1556 9 2 | 27 6 9 | — |
| | **JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.** | | | | |
| 17 | Supreme Court Judges - - | 6646 13 4 | 6814 0 0 | 167 6 8 | — |
| 18 | Queen's Advocate, and Deputy Queen's Advocate - - - | 5121 14 8 | 5270 18 0 | 149 3 4 | — |
| 19 | Registrar, Supreme Court - | 2132 17 2 | 2147 16 2 | 14 19 0 | — |
| | DISTRICT COURTS, POLICE COURTS, AND COURTS OF REQUESTS. | | | | |
| 20 | Western Province - - | 10212 16 1½ | 10114 15 10 | — | 98 0 3½ |
| 21 | North-Western Province - | 3381 14 8¾ | 3719 14 1½ | 337 19 4¾ | — |
| 22 | Southern do. - | 6792 7 6 | 6138 14 8 | — | 653 12 10 |
| 23 | Eastern do. - | 2389 18 6 | 1954 17 9 | — | 435 0 9 |
| 24 | Northern do. - | 5888 9 3¼ | 4726 5 0½ | — | 1162 4 2¾ |
| 25 | Central do. - | 8521 16 0 | 8195 11 9 | — | 326 4 3 |
| 26 | Registration Department - | 10769 2 10 | 10626 17 2 | — | 142 5 8 |
| | FISCALS. | | | | |
| 27 | Western Province - - | 5485 15 6 | 3822 16 8 | — | 1662 18 10 |
| 28 | North-Western Province - - | 1320 1 11 | 1436 19 8 | 116 17 9 | — |
| 29 | Southern do. - - | 2670 11 1 | 2625 3 5 | — | 45 7 8 |
| 30 | Eastern do. - - | 730 3 9 | 721 19 5 | — | 8 4 4 |
| 31 | Northern do. - - | 1962 12 4 | 1988 0 2 | 25 7 10 | — |
| 32 | Central do. - - | 3376 12 6 | 3399 17 1 | 23 4 7 | — |
| 33 | Loan Board - - - | 664 11 0 | 651 9 0½ | — | 13 1 11¾ |
| 34 | Ecclesiastical Establishments - | 9904 17 3¼ | 9991 12 7½ | 86 15 4¼ | — |
| 35 | Director of Public Instruction - | 14270 10 7 | 14112 19 10 | — | 157 10 9 |
| 36 | Medical Department - - | 16018 9 4 | 16638 14 0¾ | 620 4 8¾ | — |
| 37 | Police Establishment - - | 26845 11 11 | 27794 11 5 | 948 19 6 | — |
| 38 | Inspector-General of Prisons - | 1077 14 9 | 869 18 9 | — | 207 16 0 |
| 39 | Superintendent, Convict Establishments | — | 2292 12 10 | 2292 12 10 | — |
| 40 | Colonial Store - - | 2636 16 3 | 2628 5 10 | — | 8 10 5 |
| 41 | Service Tenures Commissioner - | — | 689 7 11 | 689 7 11 | — |
| 42 | Ceylon Government Railway - | — | 30258 17 9 | 30258 17 9 | — |
| 43 | Crown Agents in London - | 525 0 0 | 525 0 0 | — | — |
| 44 | Commissioner of Temple Lands - | 214 0 0 | — | — | 214 0 0 |
| | £ | 307969 15 7½ | 339252 2 9½ | 39937 2 6¾ | 8654 15 4¾ |

| | | Expenditure of 1869. | Expenditure of 1870. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SERVICES, EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 45 | Pensions and Retired Allowances - | 40460 7 7¾ | 39255 7 10½ | — | 1204 19 9¼ |
| 46 | Revenue Services - - | 19834 5 2¼ | 16983 15 9 | — | 2850 9 5¼ |
| 47 | Administration of Justice - - | 4800 12 3½ | 4083 8 10 | — | 717 3 5½ |
| 48 | Ecclesiastical - - | 400 0 0 | 400 0 0 | — | — |
| 49 | Charitable Allowances - - | 3856 5 5 | 4006 19 9 | 150 14 4 | — |
| 50 | Education - - - | 2698 7 9½ | 5399 15 5 | 2701 7 7½ | — |
| 51 | Hospitals - - - | 10735 14 3½ | 11261 10 9½ | 525 16 6 | — |
| 52 | Police and Gaols - - | 22679 2 11¼ | 17269 11 8½ | — | 5409 11 2¾ |
| 53 | Rent - - - | 1727 2 8 | 3037 12 2 | 1310 9 6 | — |
| 54 | Transport - - - | 16098 5 6½ | 17749 17 3 | 1651 11 8½ | — |
| 55 | Conveyance of Mails - - | 8107 1 3 | 9648 18 10 | 1541 17 7 | — |
| 56 | Works and Buildings - - | 10540 11 5¼ | 21048 2 1 | 10507 10 7¾ | — |
| 57 | Roads, Streets, and Bridges - | 123237 11 7¾ | 164506 5 6¾ | 41268 13 11 | — |
| 58 | Miscellaneous - - | 34712 18 11 | 34005 9 9 | — | 707 9 2 |
| 59 | Redemption of Dutch Credit Brieven - | — | 109 14 2 | 109 14 2 | — |
| 60 | Interest - - - | 272 14 1 | 226 14 3 | — | 45 19 10 |
| 61 | Colonial Store - - | 40618 2 4¾ | 48962 6 7 | 8344 4 2½ | — |
| 62 | Contribution towards Military Expenditure - - - | 160000 0 0 | 160000 0 0 | — | — |
| 63 | Government Vessels - - | — | 10000 0 0 | 10000 0 0 | — |
| 64 | Refund of Duties, Drawbacks, &c. - | 1534 8 5¼ | 1707 17 9 | 173 9 3¾ | — |
| 65 | Lands for public purposes - | 608 6 6 | 206 5 0 | — | 402 1 6 |
| 66 | Immigration - - - | 5595 13 4½ | 5618 10 6¼ | 22 17 1¾ | — |
| 67 | Enquiry into the Cultivation of the Pearl Oyster - - - | 1240 0 0 | 805 11 1 | — | 434 8 11 |
| 68 | Railway Services - - | — | 111324 18 5 | 111324 18 5 | — |
| 69 | Colonial Pay and Allowances - | 551 8 6 | — | — | 551 8 6 |
| 70 | Railway Liabilities - - | 63094 6 8 | — | — | 63094 6 8 |
| | RECAPITULATION. £ | 573403 6 11¾ | 687618 13 6½ | 189633 5 0½ | 75417 18 5¾ |
| | Establishments - - | 307969 15 7½ | 339252 2 9½ | 31282 7 2 | — |
| | Services, exclusive of Establishments - | 573403 6 11¾ | 687618 13 6½ | 114215 6 6¾ | — |
| | TOTAL—£ | 881373 2 7¼ | 1026870 16 4 | 145497 13 8¾ | — |

Audit Office,
Colombo, 25th May, 1870.

JOHN DOUGLAS,
Auditor-General.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE FOREGOING.

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1.—THE GOVERNOR. | | | |
| Increase on Fixed Salaries - | - | 596 15 3 | |
| Do. Provisional Salaries - | - | 154 8 9 | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - - | - | 45 17 2 | |
| Net Increase | - | | 797 1 2 |
| 2.—THE COLONIAL SECRETARY. | | | |
| Increase on Fixed Salaries - - | - 987 14 9¼ | | |
| Do. Allowances - - | - 100 0 0 | | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - | - 465 2 1½ | | |
| | | 1552 16 10¾ | |
| Deduct decrease on Provisional Salaries - | - | 1186 13 7 | |
| Net Increase | - | | 366 3 3¾ |
| 3.—THE TREASURER. | | | |
| Increase on Fixed Salaries - - | - 132 5 11 | | |
| Do. Allowances - | - 3 12 3¾ | | |
| | | 135 18 2¾ | |
| Deduct decrease on Provisional Salaries - | - 8 19 2 | | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - | - 64 1 5½ | | |
| | | 73 0 7½ | |
| Net Increase | | — | 62 17 7¼ |

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **4.—Audit Office.** | | | |
| Increase on Fixed Salaries - - | - 338 12 9 | | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - - | - 27 6 5 | | |
| | | 365 19 2 | |
| Deduct decrease on Provisional Salaries - | - - | 9 0 0 | |
| Net Increase - | | | 356 19 2 |
| **5.—Government Agent, Western Province.** | | | |
| Decrease on Provisional Salaries - - | - 479 15 2 | | |
| Do. Allowances - - | - 118 16 0 | | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - - | - 9 2 1¾ | | |
| | | 607 13 3¾ | |
| Deduct increase on Fixed Salaries - - | - - | 561 12 7½ | |
| Net Decrease - | | | 46 0 8¼ |
| **6.—Government Agent, North-Western Province.** | | | |
| Decrease on Fixed Salaries - - | - — | 148 5 11¼ | |
| Deduct increase on Provisional Salaries - | - 17 0 10¼ | | |
| Do. Allowances - - | - 79 18 4 | | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - | - 20 3 2¼ | | |
| | | 117 2 4½ | |
| Net Decrease - | | | 31 3 6¾ |
| **7.—Government Agent, Southern Province.** | | | |
| Increase on Fixed Salaries - | 201 17 6 | | |
| Do. Allowances - - | 1 10 0 | | |
| | | 203 7 6 | |
| Deduct decrease on Provisional Salaries - | - 24 8 0 | | |
| Do. Office Contingencies | - 7 17 6 | | |
| | | 32 5 6 | |
| Net Increase - | | | 171 2 0 |
| **8.—Government Agent, Eastern Province.** | | | |
| Decrease on Fixed Salaries - - | - - | 302 0 7¼ | |
| Do. Provisional Salaries - - | - - | 2 15 0 | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - - | - - | 18 11 4 | |
| Net Decrease - | | | 323 6 11¼ |
| **9.—Government Agent, Northern Province.** | | | |
| Increase on Fixed Salaries - | - 1057 12 10½ | | |
| Do. Allowances - - | - 13 10 0 | | |
| | | 1071 2 10½ | |
| Deduct decrease on Provisional Salaries - | - 4 11 0 | | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - | - 40 1 5½ | | |
| | | 44 12 5½ | |
| Net Increase - | | | 1026 10 5 |
| **10.—Government Agent, Central Province.** | | | |
| Increase on Fixed Salaries - - | - 460 2 10 | | |
| Do. Provisional Salaries - - | - 191 6 7 | | |
| | | 651 9 5 | |
| Deduct decrease on Office Contingencies - | - - | 88 12 8 | |
| Net Increase - | | | 562 16 9 |
| **11.—Director of Public Works.** | | | |
| Decrease on Provisional Salaries - - | 13872 1 8 | | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - - | 384 13 0¾ | | |
| | | 14256 14 8¾ | |
| Deduct increase on Fixed Salaries - - | - - | 13602 6 1 | |
| Net Decrease - | | | 654 8 7¾ |
| **12.—Survey Department.** | | | |
| Decrease on Allowances - - | - 75 0 0 | | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - - | - 647 10 1½ | | |
| | | 722 10 1½ | |
| Deduct increase on Fixed Salaries - - | - 3 8 4 | | |
| Do. Provisional Salaries - | - 223 11 2 | | |
| | | 226 19 6 | |
| Net Decrease - | | | 495 10 7½ |
| **13.—Customs Department.** | | | |
| Decrease on Provisional Salaries - - | - 1349 7 5 | | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - - | - 295 10 3 | | |
| | | 1644 17 8 | |
| Deduct increase on Fixed Salaries - | - - | 722 18 8 | |
| Net Decrease - | | | 921 19 0 |

| | £ s. d | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **14.—Masters Attendant.** | | | |
| Increase on Fixed Salaries - - | - - | 86 0 0 | |
| Do. Provisional Salaries - - | - - | 553 18 3 | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - - | - - | 194 10 6 | |
| | Net Increase - | | 834 8 9 |
| **15.—Post Office.** | | | |
| Decrease on Provisional Salaries - - | - — | 2102 14 9½ | |
| Deduct increase on Fixed Salaries - - | - 933 8 6½ | | |
| Do. Allowances - - | - 63 0 0 | | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - | - 58 19 3¾ | | |
| | | 1055 7 10¼ | |
| | Net Decrease - | | 1047 6 11¼ |
| **16.—Royal Botanic Gardens.** | | | |
| Increase on Fixed Salaries - - | - 23 8 11 | | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - - | - 9 6 4 | | |
| | | 32 15 3 | |
| Deduct decrease on Provisional Salaries - | - - | 5 8 6 | |
| | Net Increase - | | 27 6 9 |
| **17.—Supreme Court Judges.** | | | |
| Increase on Fixed Salaries - - | - - | 167 6 8 | |
| | Net Increase - | | 167 6 8 |
| **18.—Queen's Advocate and Deputy Queen's Advocate.** | | | |
| Increase on Fixed Salaries - - | - 736 12 0 | | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - - | - 6 13 4 | | |
| | | 743 5 4 | |
| Deduct decrease on Provisional Salaries - | - - | 594 2 0 | |
| | Net Increase - | | 149 3 4 |
| **19.—Registry of Supreme Court.** | | | |
| Increase on Fixed Salaries - - | - 352 18 8 | | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - - | - 5 12 4 | | |
| | | 358 11 0 | |
| Deduct decrease on Provisional Salaries - | - - | 343 12 0 | |
| | Net Increase - | | 14 19 0 |
| **20.—District Courts, &c., Western Province.** | | | |
| Decrease on Provisional Salaries - - | - 837 11 0 | | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - - | - 67 4 4 | | |
| | | 904 15 4 | |
| Deduct increase on Fixed Salaries - | - - | 806 15 0½ | |
| | Net Decrease - | | 98 0 3½ |
| **21.—District Courts, &c., North-Western Province.** | | | |
| Increase on Fixed Salaries - - | - - | 239 16 8 | |
| Do. Provisional Salaries - - | - - | 97 10 6¼ | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - - | - - | 0 12 2½ | |
| | Net Increase - | | 337 19 4¾ |
| **22.—District Courts, &c., Southern Province.** | | | |
| Decrease on Fixed Salaries - - | - - | 505 14 2 | |
| Do. Provisional Salaries - - | - - | 137 5 5 | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - - | - - | 10 13 3 | |
| | Net Decrease - | | 653 12 10 |
| **23.—District Courts, &c., Eastern Province.** | | | |
| Decrease on Fixed Salaries - - | - 432 10 0 | | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - - | - 10 12 0 | | |
| | | 443 2 0 | |
| Deduct increase on Provisional Salaries - | - - | 8 1 3 | |
| | Net Decrease - | | 435 0 9 |
| **24.—District Courts, &c., Northern Province.** | | | |
| Decrease on Fixed Salaries - - | - 996 19 7½ | | |
| Do. Provisional Salaries - - | - 180 8 4 | | |
| | | 1177 7 11½ | |
| Deduct increase on Office Contingencies - | - - | 15 3 8¾ | |
| | Net Decrease - | | 1162 4 2¾ |

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **25.—District Courts, &c., Central Province.** | | | |
| Decrease on Provisional Salaries - - | - — | 1218 12 11 | |
| Deduct increase on Fixed Salaries - - | - 777 13 1 | | |
| Do. Allowances - - | - 74 0 0 | | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - | - 40 15 7 | | |
| | | 892 8 8 | |
| | Net Decrease - | | 326 4 3 |
| **26.—Registration Department.** | | | |
| Decrease on Provisional Salaries - - | - 6927 13 9 | | |
| Do. Allowances - - | - 256 12 0 | | |
| | | 7184 5 9 | |
| Deduct increase on Fixed Salaries - - | - 7009 13 11 | | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - | - 32 6 2 | | |
| | | 7042 0 1 | |
| | Net Decrease - | | 142 5 8 |
| **27.—Fiscal, Western Province.** | | | |
| Decrease on Provisional Salaries - - | - 2058 7 3 | | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - - | - 4 14 5 | | |
| | | 2063 1 8 | |
| Deduct increase on Fixed Salaries - - | - - | 400 2 10 | |
| | Net Decrease - | | 1662 18 10 |
| **28.—Fiscal, North-Western Province.** | | | |
| Increase on Fixed Salaries - - | - 9 17 5 | | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - - | - 112 17 7 | | |
| | | 122 15 0 | |
| Deduct decrease on Provisional Salaries - | - - | 5 17 3 | |
| | Net Increase - | | 116 17 9 |
| **29.—Fiscal, Southern Province.** | | | |
| Decrease on Provisional Salaries - - | - 62 2 8 | | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - - | - 43 5 0 | | |
| | | 105 7 8 | |
| Deduct increase on Fixed Salaries - - | - - | 60 0 0 | |
| | Net Decrease - | | 45 7 8 |
| **30.—Fiscal, Eastern Province.** | | | |
| Decrease on Office Contingencies - - | - — | 14 8 8 | |
| Deduct increase on Fixed Salaries - - | - 0 16 8 | | |
| Do. Provisional Salaries - | - 5 7 8 | | |
| | | 6 4 4 | |
| | Net Decrease - | | 8 4 4 |
| **31.—Fiscal, Northern Province.** | | | |
| Increase on Fixed Salaries - - | - 80 17 6 | | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - - | - 22 3 10 | | |
| | | 103 1 4 | |
| Deduct decrease on Provisional Salaries - | - - | 77 13 6 | |
| | Net Increase - | | 25 7 10 |
| **32.—Fiscal, Central Province.** | | | |
| Increase on Fixed Salaries - - | - 530 11 6 | | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - - | - 17 5 8 | | |
| | | 547 17 2 | |
| Deduct decrease on Provisional Salaries - | - - | 524 12 7 | |
| | Net Increase - | | 23 4 7 |
| **33.—Loan Board.** | | | |
| Decrease on Provisional Salaries - - | - 306 0 0 | | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - - | - 8 5 3¾ | | |
| | | 314 5 3¾ | |
| Deduct increase on Fixed Salaries - - | - - | 301 3 4 | |
| | Net Decrease - | | 13 1 11¾ |
| **34.—Ecclesiastical Establishments.** | | | |
| Increase on Fixed Salaries - - | - — | 270 1 3½ | |
| Deduct decrease on Provisional Salaries - | - 25 11 4 | | |
| Do. Allowances - | - 157 14 7¼ | | |
| | | 183 5 11¼ | |
| | Net Increase - | | 86 15 4¼ |
| **35.—Director of Public Instruction.** | | | |
| Decrease on Provisional Salaries - - | - — | 827 6 11 | |
| Deduct increase on Fixed Salaries - - | - 548 11 2 | | |
| Do. Allowances - - | - 121 5 0 | | |
| | | 669 16 2 | |
| | Net Decrease - | | 157 10 9 |
| **36.—Medical Department.** | | | |
| Increase on Fixed Salaries - - | - 3822 5 5 | | |
| Do. Allowances - - | - 102 0 0 | | |
| Do. Office Contingencies - - | - 243 10 2¾ | | |
| | | 4167 15 7¾ | |
| Deduct decrease on Provisional Salaries - | - - | 3547 10 11 | |
| | Net Increase - | | 620 4 8¾ |

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **37.—Police Establishment.** | | | |
| Increase on Fixed Salaries | 801 15 8 | | |
| Do. Allowances | 92 5 2 | | |
| Do. Office Contingencies | 168 10 4 | | |
| | | 1062 11 2 | |
| Deduct decrease on Provisional Salaries | | 113 11 8 | |
| Net Increase | | | 948 19 6 |
| **38.—Inspector-General of Prisons.** | | | |
| Decrease on Provisional Salaries | | 1069 0 0 | |
| Deduct increase on Fixed Salaries | 857 4 1 | | |
| Do. Office Contingencies | 3 19 11 | | |
| | | 861 4 0 | |
| Net Decrease | | | 207 16 0 |
| **39.—Superintendent, Convict Establishments.** | | | |
| Increase on Fixed Salaries | | 1721 11 5 | |
| Do. Provisional Salaries | | 556 12 8 | |
| Do. Office Contingencies | | 14 8 9 | |
| Net Increase | | | 2292 12 10 |
| **40.—Colonial Storekeeper.** | | | |
| Decrease on Provisional Salaries | | 2549 17 0 | |
| Deduct increase on Fixed Salaries | 2526 6 7 | | |
| Do. Allowances | 10 0 0 | | |
| Do. Office Contingencies | 5 0 0 | | |
| | | 2541 6 7 | |
| Net Decrease | | | 8 10 5 |
| **41.—Service Tenures Commissioner.** | | | |
| Increase on Provisional Salaries | | 659 19 9 | |
| Do. Office Contingencies | | 29 8 2 | |
| Net Increase | | | 689 7 11 |
| **42.—Ceylon Government Railway.** | | | |
| Increase on Provisional Salaries | | 26049 3 5 | |
| Do. Allowances | | 1426 7 7 | |
| Do. Office Contingencies | | 2783 6 9 | |
| Net Increase | | | 30258 17 9 |
| **43.—Crown Agents in London.** | | | |
| **44.—Commissioner of Temple Lands.** | | | |
| Decrease on Provisional Salaries | | 214 0 0 | |
| Net Decrease | | | 214 0 0 |

45.—Pensions and Retired Allowances. This decrease is attributable to the decease in England of several Public Officers who were receiving comparatively large pensions.

46.—Revenue Services. This decrease is partly owing to a smaller amount having been expended in 1870 on account of commutation of Paddy Lands of the Western Province than in the preceding year, and partly to the expenditure for the collection and manufacture of salt in the Northern Province being considerably less than that of 1869. The commission on collection was correspondingly diminished in both cases.

47.—Administration of Justice. The decrease is chiefly on account of circuit expenses of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and batta to witnesses, under which head the expenditure of 1869 exceeded that of 1870 by about £700.

48.—Ecclesiastical. This is an annual donation to four Christian Missions at £100 each. The expenditure does not vary.

49.—Charitable Allowances. This increase is owing to an increased expenditure for the subsistence of paupers, chiefly in the Southern and Central Provinces.

50.—Education. The increase of £2,701 is principally owing to the introduction of an entirely new scheme of Grants-in-aid to Private and Mission Schools, based upon a system of payments by results. The amount paid in 1870 exceeds that of 1869 by about £2,400.

51.—Hospitals. This increase which is in the Southern and Eastern Provinces, is chiefly owing to a larger expenditure having been incurred for provisions and other necessaries to patients in Hospitals.

52.—Police and Gaols. This large decrease is owing to no payments having been made in 1870 on account of Ceylon Convicts at Malacca, while a sum of £6,459 was charged in 1869 under that head in settlement of old claims.

53.—Rent. This increase is chiefly in the Department of the Director of Public Instruction, owing to the establishment of 40 new Village Schools, the rent of which is paid by Government.

54.—Transport. In 1870, large sums, amounting to £542, were paid for the travelling expenses of the Service Tenures Commissioner, which amount, added to the increase in the Police and Public Works Department, will account for the increased expenditure.

55.—Conveyance of Mails. This is merely an apparent increase, a large sum having been transferred from "Salaries" to "Conveyance of Mails," in consequence of the change in the system of carriage of the Mails in the Northern Province.

56.—Works and Buildings. The increase under this head is chiefly owing to the erection of new Hospitals and Cooly sheds, and to the alterations and additions made to certain public buildings, and the Queen's House.

57.—Roads, Streets and Bridges. The expenditure in 1870 for the extension of the Badulla and Batticaloa road amounted to the large sum of £21,800, which, added to the amount expended for Irrigation Works, viz., £12,000, and for the improvement of the Badulla and Ratnapura road, will account for this large increase.

58.—Miscellaneous. This head should in reality shew an increase instead of a decrease, as a sum of £6,789 was expended in 1870 for the reception of the Duke of Edinburgh; but in 1869 certain charges, amounting to £13,175 2*s.* 4*d.* were paid on account of the men raised in the Punjaub for Ceylon Pioneer Corps in 1863. Hence, the apparent decrease in 1870.

59.—Redemption of Dutch Credit Brieven. No applications for redeeming these Notes were made in 1869, which accounts for the increase.

60.—Interest. A considerable number of Dutch Promissory Notes having been redeemed, the interest due thereon is reduced in proportion.

61.—Colonial Store. The increase is owing to a larger quantity of stores having been indented for from England in 1870 than in the preceding year.

62.—Contribution towards Military Expenditure. This amount is an annual fixed contribution.

63.—Government Vessels. This item is on account of the purchase of the new Colonial Steamer "Serendib;" the total amount voted being £17,850.

64.—Refund of Duties, Drawbacks, &c. This increase is owing to a larger sum having been refunded to the Municipalities in 1870 than in the preceding year.

65.—Lands taken for Public Purposes. Fewer allotments of private land were taken for public purposes in 1870 than in 1869.

66.—Immigration. This increase hardly calls for any observation.

67.—Enquiry into the Cultivation of the Pearl Oyster. The services of the Naturalist having been dispensed with in the latter part of 1870, there is a decrease under this head.

68.—Railway Services. From the 1st January, 1870, all charges for Railway Services were brought to account as a public expenditure.

69.—Colonial Pay and Allowances. This is only an apparent decrease, as the amount was transferred to "Salaries" under the head "Mounted Orderlies."

70.—Railway Liabilities. The Export duty having been repealed from the 1st January, 1870, no amount was funded in that year. Hence, the decrease.

JOHN DOUGLAS,
Auditor-General.

STATEMENT shewing the ASSETS and LIABILITIES of the Ceylon Government, on the 31st December, 1870.

| ASSETS. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash in the Treasury and District Chests - - - | 70,339 | 13 | 4½ | | | |
| Cash in the hands of the Crown Agents - - - | 13,731 | 17 | 5 | | | |
| Investments in the Local Banks - - - | 56,095 | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Investments in Indian Government Securities, 5½ per cent. Stock, at Market rate 13 premium - - - | 214,181 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Advances outstanding on 31st December, 1870 - - - | 11,671 | 19 | 2¼ | | | |
| Amount due by the Government of New South Wales - - | 21 | 7 | 0 | | | |
| Amount due by the Board of Trade - - - | 75 | 4 | 3 | | | |
| Advances made on account of the Basses Light-Vessel - - | 1,011 | 3 | 11 | | | |
| Amount of recoverable arrears of Revenue outstanding - - | 50,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Amount of Surcharges outstanding (estimated) - - - | 3,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 450,127 | 15 | 11¾ |
| **LIABILITIES.** | | | | | | |
| Deposits—General - - - - | 138,586 | 9 | 2¾ | | | |
| Sinking Fund - - - - | 629 | 12 | 5 | | | |
| Loan Board Deposits under Ordinance 3 of 1867 - - | 10,894 | 17 | 2¼ | | | |
| Amount due to Her Majesty's Government - - - | 599 | 8 | 11 | | | |
| Do. Indian Government - - - | 23,548 | 7 | 3¼ | | | |
| Do. Government of South Australia - - | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| Do. Agents at Madras - - - | 10 | 16 | 6 | | | |
| Do do. Calcutta - - - | 0 | 0 | 0½ | | | |
| Amount of Bills drawn by the Crown Agents, which remained unpaid 31st December, 1870 - - - - | 37,140 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Unexpended Balances on Votes for Public Works carried forward for expenditure in 1871. - - - | 26,687 | 9 | 5¼ | | | |
| Do. Surplus Funds Ordinance - - | 1,625 | 15 | 6 | | | |
| Due to War Department, amount erroneously paid by them on account of Galle Hut Barracks - - - - | 2,968 | 18 | 8 | | | |
| Drafts outstanding - - - - | 19,027 | 10 | 4½ | | | |
| | | | | 261,719 | 7 | 6½ |
| Excess of Assets over Liabilities £ | — | | | 188,408 | 8 | 5¼ |

JOHN DOUGLAS,
Controller of Revenue.

## STATEMENT OF CASH TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balances on 1st January, 1870, inclusive of Rolling Stock, balance in England | 106,496 | 18 | 1¼ |
| Gross Revenue of the year | 1,091,606 | 3 | 6¼ |
| Amount of Drafts drawn during the year | 677,478 | 14 | 10¾ |
| Do. Deposits received do. | 658,606 | 19 | 6¼ |
| Do. Advances recovered do. | 335,951 | 3 | 10½ |
| Do. Remittances received do. | 359,253 | 15 | 5 |
| Do. invested in Local Banks withdrawn | 359,809 | 4 | 8 |
| Sums placed to the credit of Her Majesty's Government | 167,606 | 6 | 10¾ |
| Do. Crown Agents | 2,282 | 4 | 1½ |
| Do. Government of India | 9,236 | 13 | 0¾ |
| Do. do. New Zealand | 50 | 6 | 6 |
| Do. do. Hongkong | 4 | 11 | 6 |
| Do. do. South Australia | 33 | 13 | 0 |
| Do. do. Victoria | 70 | 3 | 0 |
| Do. Agents at Bombay | 83 | 1 | 10 |
| Do. do. Madras | 678 | 13 | 4 |
| Do. do. Calcutta | 464 | 2 | 3½ |
| Receipts by the Crown Agents, other than Revenue | 3,611 | 15 | 5 |
| Bills drawn by the Crown Agents for the General Service of the Colony | 132,509 | 3 | 1 |
| Amount realized by the sale of Bronze Coin | 4,579 | 0 | 0 |
| £— | 3,910,412 | 14 | 0½ |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross Expenditure of the year, viz.:— | | | |
| On the Votes of the year | 1,026,870 | 16 | 4 |
| On account of Surplus Funds | 11,990 | 11 | 10¾ |
| Do. Public Works charged on Balances | 9,484 | 7 | 0½ |
| Deposits paid | 781,332 | 2 | 10¾ |
| Drafts paid | 672,725 | 12 | 4¾ |
| Remittances made | 358,832 | 10 | 0 |
| Advances made | 329,967 | 18 | 3½ |
| Sums debited to Her Majesty's Government | 167,376 | 19 | 5¾ |
| Do. Crown Agents | 1,912 | 10 | 3 |
| Do. Government of India | 52,313 | 14 | 7¼ |
| Do. do. Victoria | 70 | 3 | 0 |
| Do. do. New Zealand | 15 | 5 | 0 |
| Do. do Hongkong | 4 | 11 | 6 |
| Do. do. South Australia | 33 | 11 | 0 |
| Do. do. New South Wales | 21 | 7 | 0 |
| Do. Agent at Madras | 667 | 16 | 10 |
| Do. do. Bombay | 83 | 1 | 10 |
| Do. do. Calcutta | 464 | 2 | 3 |
| Investments in Local Banks | 315,904 | 15 | 6 |
| Repayment of amount overdrawn in 1869 from the Oriental Bank Corporation by the Assistant Agent, Nuwara Eliya | 110 | 13 | 7 |
| Payments by the Crown Agents on account of charges recoverable in the Colony | 789 | 9 | 6 |
| Paid part of Bills drawn by the Crown Agents during 1870 | 95,369 | 3 | 1 |
| | 3,826,341 | 3 | 3 |
| Balance, 31st December, 1870. In Ceylon (£ 70,339 13 4½) | | | |
| In England (£ 13,731 17 5) | 84,071 | 10 | 9½ |
| £— | 3,910,412 | 14 | 0½ |

JOHN DOUGLAS,
Controller of Revenue.

**No. 1.**

*STATEMENT shewing the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Colony of Ceylon for the first Six Months of* 1871.

| REVENUE. | Amount. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arrears of Revenue of former years recovered | 25,985 | 2 | 6 |
| *Revenue of the Current Year.* | | | |
| Customs | 117,308 | 13 | 1 |
| Port and Harbour Dues | 4,645 | 8 | 11 |
| Land Sales... | 31,598 | 4 | 6½ |
| Land Revenue | 33,737 | 12 | 6 |
| Rents, exclusive of Land | 15,765 | 4 | 9¼ |
| Licenses | 77,765 | 7 | 11¼ |
| Stamps | 40,226 | 0 | 8½ |
| Taxes—Assessment on Houses and Gardens | 677 | 5 | 7¼ |
| Postage... | 1,182 | 0 | 2 |
| Fines and Forfeitures | 3,101 | 9 | 11¾ |
| Sale of Government Property | 52,813 | 2 | 7¾ |
| Electric Telegraph | 235 | 0 | 0 |
| Reimbursements in aid of Expenses incurred by Government | 12,779 | 11 | 11¼ |
| Interest | 9,596 | 10 | 9½ |
| Miscellaneous | 7,527 | 15 | 1½ |
| Special Receipts | 438 | 13 | 7 |
| Railway Receipts | 94,444 | 10 | 6 |
| Pearl Fishery | 14 | 7 | 1 |
| Receipts by the Colonial Agents in London | 252 | 1 | 7 |
| Total—£... | 530,094 | 3 | 11½ |

| EXPENDITURE. | Amount. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Establishments.* | | | |
| Fixed Salaries | 103,464 | 16 | 2¼ |
| Provisional and Temporary Salaries | 54,216 | 19 | 3¾ |
| Allowances | 5,360 | 12 | 0½ |
| Office Contingencies | 7,062 | 6 | 0¼ |
| *Services, exclusive of Establishments.* | | | |
| Pensions and Retired Allowances | 19,656 | 18 | 6¾ |
| Revenue Services | 8,896 | 17 | 1½ |
| Administration of Justice ... | 1,895 | 4 | 2 |
| Ecclesiastical | — | | |
| Charitable Allowances | 1,990 | 5 | 10 |
| Education... | 1,382 | 0 | 1 |
| Hospitals ... | 5,662 | 16 | 5¾ |
| Police and Gaols | 8,481 | 19 | 2¾ |
| Rent | 1,657 | 13 | 2 |
| Transport... | 8,686 | 4 | 4 |
| Conveyance of Mails | 5,262 | 7 | 10 |
| Works and Buildings | 8,971 | 14 | 7½ |
| Roads, Streets, and Bridges | 57,296 | 15 | 3¼ |
| Miscellaneous | 10,466 | 18 | 4¾ |
| Interest | 195 | 15 | 9 |
| Colonial Store | 10,845 | 10 | 5 |
| Contribution towards Military Expenditure | 80,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Colonial Pay and Allowances | — | | |
| Government Vessels | 9,729 | 3 | 1 |
| Refund of Duties | 329 | 1 | 5 |
| Lands taken for Government purposes ... | 146 | 5 | 0 |
| Immigration | 2,549 | 13 | 10½ |
| Railway Services | 55,475 | 18 | 3 |
| Advances for the Public Service, to be subsequently classified and brought to account under the proper Heads of Expenditure £... | 464,683 | 16 | 3 |
| | 34,158 | 2 | 0½* |
| £... | 498,841 | 18 | 3½ |
| Excess of Revenue over Expenditure— | 31,252 | 5 | 8 |
| Total—£.. | 530,094 | 3 | 11½ |

Audit Office,
Colombo, 16th September, 1871.

G. VANE,
*Acting Comptroller of Revenue.*

* This is inclusive of advances made on account of Public Works charged on Balances and under the Surplus Funds Ordinances.

**No. 2.**

*COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Colony of Ceylon for the first Six Months of* 1870 *and* 1871.

| REVENUE. | 1st Six Months of 1870. | 1st Six Months of 1871. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Arrears of Revenue of former years recovered .. | 19,607 3 2¾ | 25,985 2 6 | 6,377 19 3¼ | — |
| *Revenue of the Current Year.* | | | | |
| Customs ... | 132,915 14 3 | 117,308 13 1 | — | 15,607 1 2 |
| Port and Harbour Dues ... | 4,266 11 4 | 4,645 8 11 | 378 17 7 | — |
| Land Sales .... | 15,307 15 0 | 31,598 4 6½ | 16,290 9 6½ | — |
| Land Revenue .... | 46,444 4 7 | 33,737 12 6 | — | 12,706 12 1 |
| Rents, exclusive of Land | 16,902 17 10 | 15,765 4 9¼ | — | 1,137 13 0¾ |
| Licenses .. | 66,773 15 2¼ | 77,765 7 11¼ | 10,991 12 9 | — |
| Stamps .... | 37,844 8 9½ | 40,226 0 8½ | 3,381 11 11 | — |
| Taxes—Assessment on Houses and Gardens . | 1,462 10 6¾ | 677 5 7¼ | — | 785 4 11½ |
| Postage .. | 1,202 14 6 | 1,182 0 2 | — | 20 14 4 |
| Fines and Forfeitures .... | 3,023 6 8½ | 3,101 9 11¾ | 78 3 3¼ | — |
| Government Vessels .... | — | — | — | — |
| Sale of Government Property | 57,651 9 7 | 52,813 2 7¾ | — | 4,838 6 11¼ |
| Reimbursements in aid of Expenses incurred by Government ..... | 11,818 17 6¼ | 12,779 11 11¼ | 960 14 5 | — |
| Interest ... | 9,266 8 9¾ | 9,596 10 9½ | 330 1 11¾ | — |
| Miscellaneous ... | 2,999 15 3¾ | 7,527 15 1½ | 4,527 19 9¾ | — |
| Special Receipts ... | 348 18 7½ | 438 13 7 | 89 14 11½ | — |
| Electric Telegraph ... | — | 235 0 0 | 235 0 0 | — |
| Pearl Fishery ... | 17 4 6 | 14 7 1 | — | 2 17 5 |
| Receipts by the Colonial Agents in London .... | 321 2 11 | 252 1 7 | — | 69 1 4 |
| Railway Receipts ..... | 103,735 7 0 | 94,444 10 6 | — | 9,290 16 6 |
| | £ 531,910 6 3 | 530,094 3 11½ | 42,642 5 6 | 44,458 7 9½ |
| | | | Deduct Increase | 42,642 5 6 |
| | | | Net Decrease... £ | 1,816 2 3½ |

| EXPENDITURE. | 1st Six Months of 1870. | 1st Six Months of 1871. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| *Establishments.* | | | | |
| Fixed Salaries .. | 102,641 2 10¼ | 103,464 16 2¼ | 823 13 4 | — |
| Provisional and Temporary Salaries | 46,261 15 9 | 54,216 19 3¾ | 7,955 3 6¾ | — |
| Allowances ... | 3,468 9 11¼ | 5,360 12 0½ | 1,892 2 1¼ | — |
| Office Contingencies ... | 6,151 13 8¾ | 7,062 6 0¼ | 910 12 3½ | — |
| *Services, exclusive of Establishments.* | | | | |
| Pensions and Retired Allowances. | 24,063 15 4 | 19,656 18 6¾ | — | 4,406 16 9¼ |
| Revenue Services .. | 10,062 15 11¾ | 8,896 17 1½ | — | 1,165 18 10¼ |
| Administration of Justice ... | 1,850 17 2½ | 1,895 4 2 | 44 6 11½ | — |
| Ecclesiastical .. | 100 0 0 | — | — | 100 0 0 |
| Charitable Allowances ... | 1,946 7 3 | 1,990 5 10 | 43 18 7 | — |
| Education ... | 635 0 5 | 1,382 0 1 | 746 19 8 | — |
| Hospitals .... | 5,162 3 11 | 5,662 16 5¾ | 500 12 6¾ | — |
| Police and Gaols ... | 8,180 7 1½ | 8,481 19 2¾ | 301 12 1¼ | — |
| Rent ... | 1276 0 6 | 1,657 13 2 | 381 12 8 | — |
| Transport .. | 8,267 16 9 | 8,686 4 4 | 418 7 7 | — |
| Conveyance of Mails .... | 4,550 16 6 | 5,262 7 10 | 711 11 4 | — |
| Works and Buildings .... | 3,638 13 7¾ | 3,971 14 7½ | 333 0 11¾ | — |
| Roads, Streets, and Bridges ... | 55,457 12 2¾ | 57,296 15 0¾ | 1,839 2 10 | — |
| Miscellaneous ... | 11,708 13 2¾ | 10,466 18 4¾ | — | 1,241 14 10 |
| Interest ... | 258 9 10 | 195 15 9 | — | 62 14 1 |
| Colonial Store .... | 42,361 9 6 | 10,845 10 5 | — | 31,515 19 1 |
| Contribution towards Military Expenditure ... | 80,000 0 0 | 80,000 0 0 | — | — |
| Colonial Pay and Allowances .. | — | — | — | — |
| Government Vessels ... | — | 9,729 3 1 | 9,729 3 1 | — |
| Refund of Duties ... | 248 9 5 | 329 1 5 | 80 12 0 | — |
| Lands taken for Govt. purposes | 75 0 0 | 146 5 0 | 71 5 0 | — |
| Immigration | 2,620 19 0¼ | 2,549 13 10½ | — | 71 5 1¾ |
| Enquiry into the Cultivation of the Pearl Oyster ... | 500 0 0 | — | — | 500 0 0 |
| Railway Services ..... | 39,574 12 4 | 55,475 18 3 | 15,901 5 11 | — |
| Advances for the Public Service to be subsequently classified and brought to account under the proper Heads of Expenditure | 461,063 2 5½ | 464,683 16 3 | 42,685 2 6¾ | 39,064 8 9¼ |
| | 46,466 4 6 | 34,158 2 0½ | — | 12,308 2 5½ |
| | 507,529 6 11½ | 498,841 18 3½ | 42,685 2 6¾ | 51,372 11 2¾ |
| | | | Deduct Increase | 42,085 2 6¾ |
| | | | Net Decrease ...£ | 8,687 8 8 |

Audit Office,
Colombo, 16th September, 1871.

G VANE,
*Actg. Comptroller of Revenue.*

**No. 3.**

*COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Estimated and Actual REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Colony of Ceylon, for the first Six Months of 1871.*

| REVENUE. | Estimated Amount | Actual Amount. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Arrears of Revenue of former years recovered | 11,000 0 0 | 25,985 2 6 | 14,985 2 6 | — |
| *Revenue of the Current Year.* | | | | |
| Customs ... | 123,000 0 0 | 117,308 13 1 | — | 5,691 6 11 |
| Port and Harbour Dues | 4,000 0 0 | 4,645 8 11 | 645 8 11 | — |
| Land Sales ... | 19,500 0 0 | 31,598 4 6½ | 12,098 4 6½ | — |
| Land Revenue . | 52,500 0 0 | 33,737 12 6 | — | 18,762 7 6 |
| Rents, exclusive of Land | 18,000 0 0 | 15,765 4 9¼ | — | 2,234 15 2¾ |
| Licenses .... | 74,000 0 0 | 77,765 7 11¼ | 3,765 7 11¼ | — |
| Stamps ... | 38,250 0 0 | 40,226 0 8½ | 1,976 0 8½ | — |
| Taxes, Assessment on Houses and Gardens | 2,000 0 0 | 677 5 7¼ | — | 1,322 14 4¾ |
| Postage ... | 1,300 0 0 | 1,182 0 2 | — | 117 19 10 |
| Fines and Forfeitures | 3,550 0 0 | 3,101 9 11¾ | — | 448 10 0¼ |
| Government Vessels | 2,000 0 0 | — | — | 2,000 0 0 |
| Sale of Government Property .. | 63,000 0 0 | 52,813 2 7¾ | — | 10,186 17 4¼ |
| Reimbursements in aid of Expenses incurred by Government.... | 14,800 0 0 | 12,779 11 11¼ | — | 2,020 8 0¾ |
| Interest ... | 9,500 0 0 | 9,596 10 9½ | 96 10 9½ | — |
| Miscellaneous ... | 12,500 0 0 | 7,527 15 1½ | — | 4,972 4 10½ |
| Special Receipts ... | 350 0 0 | 438 13 7 | 88 13 7 | — |
| Railway Receipts . | 108,000 0 0 | 94,444 10 6 | — | 13,555 9 6 |
| Pearl Fishery .. | — | 14 7 1 | 14 7 1 | — |
| Receipts by the Colonial Agents in London.. | 250 0 0 | 252 1 7 | 2 1 7 | — |
| Electric Telegraph .. | — | 235 0 0 | 235 0 0 | — |
| | 557,500 0 0 | 530,094 3 11¼ | 33,906 17 7¾ | 61,312 13 8¼ |
| | | Deduct Increase | | 33,906 17 7¾ |
| | | Net Decrease £ | | 27,405 16 0½ |

| EXPENDITURE. | Estimated Amount | Actual Amount. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| *Establishments.* | | | | |
| Fixed Salaries ..... | 105,957 18 0 | 103,464 16 2¼ | — | 2,493 1 9¾ |
| Provisional and Temporary Salaries | 56,659 7 4 | 54,216 19 3¾ | — | 2,442 8 0¼ |
| Allowances . . ... | 4,071 10 10 | 5,360 12 0½ | 1,289 1 2½ | — |
| Office Contingencies .... | 11,312 17 4½ | 7,062 6 0¼ | — | 4,250 11 4¼ |
| *Services, exclusive of Establishments.* | | | | |
| Pensions and Retired Allowances | 21,322 14 6 | 19,656 18 6¾ | — | 1,665 15 11½ |
| Revenue Services .... | 11,439 15 0 | 8,896 17 1½ | — | 2,542 17 10½ |
| Administration of Justice ... | 2,810 15 6 | 1,895 4 2 | — | 915 11 4 |
| Ecclesiastical ... | 200 0 0 | — | — | 200 0 0 |
| Charitable Allowances ... | 2,314 4 6 | 1,950 5 10 | — | 323 18 8 |
| Education ... ... | 2,805 15 10 | 1,382 0 1 | — | 1,424 15 9 |
| Hospitals .... ... | 8,495 13 8 | 5,662 16 5¾ | — | 2,832 17 2¼ |
| Police and Gaols .... | 10,665 10 6 | 8,481 19 2¾ | — | 2,183 11 3¼ |
| Rent .... ... | 1,563 17 1 | 1,657 13 2 | 93 16 1 | — |
| Transport .. .... | 9,754 0 7½ | 8,686 4 4 | — | 1,067 16 3½ |
| Conveyance of Mails ... | 5,278 6 2½ | 5,262 7 10 | — | 15 18 4½ |
| Works and Buildings .... | 9,437 10 0 | 3,971 14 7½ | — | 5,465 15 4½ |
| Roads, Streets, and Bridges .... | 109,669 0 0 | 57,296 15 0½ | — | 52,372 4 11½ |
| Miscellaneous .. | 13,985 9 9½ | 10,466 18 4¾ | — | 3,518 11 4¾ |
| Interest .. .... | 105 13 9 | 195 15 9 | 90 2 0 | — |
| Colonial Store .... | 22,155 0 0 | 10,845 10 5 | — | 11,309 9 7 |
| Contribution towards Military Expenditure .... | 80,000 0 0 | 80,000 0 0 | — | — |
| Colonial Pay and Allowances .. . | — | — | — | — |
| Government Vessels .... | 6,425 0 0 | 9,729 3 1 | 3,304 3 1 | — |
| Refund of Duties .... | 228 13 6½ | 329 1 5 | 100 7 10½ | — |
| Lands taken for Government purposes | 1,110 0 0 | 146 5 0 | — | 963 15 0 |
| Immigration . .. | 3,296 10 4 | 2,549 13 10½ | — | 746 16 5½ |
| Enquiry into the Cultivation of the Pearl Oyster .... | — | — | — | — |
| Railway Services .... | 55,653 10 0 | 55,475 18 3 | — | 177 11 9 |
| | 556,719 14 4½ | 464,683 16 3 | 4,877 10 3 | 96,913 8 4½ |
| | | | Deduct Increase | 4,877 10 3 |
| | | | Net Decrease.. £ | 92,035 18 1½ |

Audit Office,
Colombo, 16th September, 1871.

G. VANE,
*Acting Comptroller of Revenue.*

## *ESTIMATE of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Colony of Ceylon, for the Year 1872.*

| *REVENUE.* | Rs. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Arrears of Revenue of former years .. | 300,000 | 0 |
| Customs .. .. .. | 2,500,000 | 0 |
| Port and Harbour Dues .. .. | 85,000 | 0 |
| Land Sales .. .. . | 350,000 | 0 |
| Land Revenue . . . | 1,000,000 | 0 |
| Rents, exclusive of Land .. .. | 400,000 | 0 |
| Licenses .. .. . .. .. | 1,700,000 | 0 |
| Stamps .. .. . .. | 800,000 | 0 |
| Taxes .. .. .. .. | 40,000 | 0 |
| Postage .. .. .. .. | 25,000 | 0 |
| Fines, Forfeitures and Fees of Court .. | 65,000 | 0 |
| Government Vessels .. .. | 30,000 | 0 |
| Sale of Government Property .. | 1,105,000 | 0 |
| Reimbursements in aid of Expenses incurred by Government .. .. | 300,000 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts .. .. | 200,000 | 0 |
| Interest . .. .. . | 135,000 | 0 |
| Pearl Fishery .. .. .. | ... | |
| Special Receipts .. .. . | 10,000 | 0 |
| Receipts by the Crown Agents in London | 5,000 | 0 |
| Railway Receipts .. .. ... | 2,000,000 | 0 |
| | 11,050,000 | 0 |
| Draft from Balances | 271,640 | 72 |
| Do. Surplus Funds | 656,769 | 21 |
| Do. Loan Board Funds | 189,241 | 22 |
| Total Rs.— | 12,167,651 | 15 |

| *EXPENDITURE.* | Rs. | Cts. | Rs. | Cts. | Rs. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Charges sanctioned by Ordinance No. 1 of 1870.* | | | | | | |
| Establishments. | | | | | | |
| Civil .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,165,507 | 25 | | | | |
| Judicial .. .. .. .. .. | 635,905 | 0 | | | | |
| Ecclesiastical .. .. .. .. .. | 87,200 | 0 | | | | |
| Public Instruction .. .. .. .. . | 41,750 | 0 | | | | |
| Medical .. .. .. .. .. .. | 109,202 | 0 | | | | |
| Police .. .. . .. .. . | 23,500 | 0 | | | | |
| Prisons . .. .. ... .. .. | 27,980 | 0 | | | | |
| Colonial Store ... . .. .. .. | 26,301 | 25 | | | | |
| | | | 2,117,345 | 50 | | |
| *Sanctioned by Ordinance No. 12 of 1867.* | | | | | | |
| Contribution towards Military Expenditure .. .. | .. | .. | 1,600,000 | 0 | | |
| *Sanctioned by Ordinance No. 9 of 1869.* | | | | | | |
| Railway Interest and Sinking Fund .. .. . | .. | .. | 580,000 | 0 | | |
| | | | | | 4,297,345 | 50 |
| Charges voted by the Legislative Council in Appropriation Ordinance for 1872 .. .. .. . | .. | | .. | .. | 6,807,928 | 66 |
| | | | | | 11,105,274 | 16 |
| Deduct probable savings in the above disbursements . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100,000 | 0 |
| | | | | | 11,005,274 | 16 |
| Works charged on Balances .. .. .. . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 271,640 | 72 |
| Do. Surplus Funds .. .. . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 656,769 | 21 |
| Do. Loan Board Funds .. .. .. | .. | . | .. | .. | 189,241 | 22 |
| | | | | | 12,122,925 | 31 |
| Surplus Revenue .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | . | 44,725 | 84 |
| | | | Total Rs.— | | 12,167,651 | 15 |

*Council Chamber,*
*Colombo, 29th December, 1871.*

HENRY T. IRVING,
Colonial Secretary.

XXIII.

# DECIMAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

CONSIDERED IN CONNECTION WITH THE BILL NOW BEFORE THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

BY

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ACTING TREASURER.

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1871.

# DECIMAL

# WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,

## CONSIDERED IN CONNECTION WITH THE BILL NOW BEFORE THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

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DECIMAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE introduction of a Bill into the Legislative Council at Calcutta to legalize, and, in certain cases, to render compulsory the use of the Metrical system of weights and measures of capacity, gives occasion for considering what difficulties may stand in the way of the adoption of the same, or any other, system of weights and measures, in Ceylon.

The question is, perhaps, at present, one of speculation merely; but, if the aims of the Indian Bill meet with success, it will be inconvenient for Ceylon to remain quiescent, and continue to adhere to the present imperial standards.

The Indian Act deals with weights and measures of cubical content only. It leaves untouched the question of measures of length and area, although all are, in the metrical system, deduced from and connected with decimal proportions of the metre, the standard unit of *length* in that system. It appears that this action of the Indian Council is in consequence of instructions from the Secretary of State, who, last year, disallowed a Bill intended to introduce the French metrical system in its entireness, and to render its adoption compulsory.

It will, therefore, be unnecessary, at present, to consider the question of the introduction into Ceylon of other measures than those of weight and content; but, it may not be out of place to recall to mind the principles on which are based the French, and a certain proposed English scientific unit of length, as all other measures are, in any decimal system, deduced according to rules adopted arbitrarily, from the unit of length.

A standard of length, to be able to lay claim to universal adoption, must possess certain qualities:—"It must be some *object* (natural or artificial), imperishable in its nature, unsusceptible of variation by lapse of time, and indestructible by accident—or else, some *ideal length* ..... the result of some process, which will, in all ages and places, reproduce the same identical result: and it ought to possess some obvious claim to general acceptation as of common interest to all civilized mankind—an interest, from which national partialities and rivalries should be altogether excluded."—*Herschel.*

It is a fact, though a purely accidental one, that the English yard (with a very slight correction) comes nearer to possessing these qualities than the French metre. The latter professes to be the ten-millionth part of the quadrant of the meridian passing through France and from Dunkirk to Formentera; and is, therefore, a local and national and not a universal measure; while recent measurements of meridional arcs have shewn, further, that this French standard is short of the true length by 1-163rd of an inch; and small fractions are of importance in a subject so delicate as that of the fixing a standard of length. On the other hand, the English yard has the following claim to acceptation universally:—It is capable, with a slight correction, of being connected, by a definite decimal arithmetical statement, with the earth's axis passing through the poles; and this polar axis, as being of common interest to all mankind, is preferable, as the unit of computation, to the local meridional arc of the French system.

By the aid of the recent measurements before mentioned, it has, in fact, been shewn * that, with a correction amounting to only 1-1453rd of an inch, the yard, so corrected, will be such that there are 500,500,000 inches (each inch 1-36th of that yard) in the earth's polar axis; and the length of the yard is, therefore, reproducible at all times and in any country. This corrected yard leads, also, to the following relation between

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* By Sir John F. W. Herschel, in an Essay communicated to the Leeds Astronomical Society, and read on October 27th, 1863.

DECIMAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

length and weight. A cubic foot* of water, at the standard temperature adopted for such calculations, will weigh just 1,000 ounces, thus establishing a simple decimal connection between the standards of length and weight.

It will be prudent, in the present state† of the question, to keep in view conclusions such as the foregoing, whenever legislation may be contemplated on this subject. For, though the metrical system is adopted over a large portion of Europe, it is probable that America, and perhaps Russia, would follow whatever standard of length should be finally determined on in England; and, as this standard would certainly be the one which would chiefly enter into commercial transactions all over the world, it would probably force its way against the metre. Indeed, it may be inferred, from the action of the Home Government in refusing assent to the introduction into India of the metre as a standard of length, but permitting the use of a decimal system of weights and measures of capacity, that the balance of opinion at home inclines in favour of the yard; while the allowance of the use of metrical weights and measures of capacity does not necessarily shew a leaning to the metrical system, because there is no natural or necessary relation between the standard of length and that of other measures. The latter are quite independent (except by a connexion fixed arbitrarily) of the former. It is, still, open to the authorities at home to fix on a standard of length‡ of theoretical perfection, and open to no objection on the score of nationality, and then to allow, as permissive, any decimalized denominations of measures of all kinds deducible therefrom, which people might wish to adopt or contract by. For example, the measures of weight now proposed for India, being decimalized, are capable of being connected, at once, with the yard by some numerical statement; and are, moreover, convertible, in calculations, into the decimal weights of any other country by some multiplier, just as is the case with regard to different decimal coinages in two countries.

It may, therefore, be stated, finally, that, if England eventually adopt the metre as her unit of length, the metrical weights and cubical measures contemplated in the proposed "Indian Act" will fall in therewith as parts of one system; while if, on the contrary, England finally adopt the corrected or "Geometrical" yard, as the standard of length, the proposed Indian weights and measures will be capable of being connected therewith by an arithmetical statement easily expressed.

And, further, if the yard (whether corrected, or not,) be adhered to, and measures connected therewith be merely decimalized, weights and measures *of all kinds* in Ceylon, following England, will undergo a change of *proportional* increase or diminution only, not leading to any trouble in the way of adjustment to existing taxes, duties, or contracts. But, if Ceylon adopt the metrical weights and cubical measures proposed for India, those adjustments may be slightly more complicated, but, nevertheless, very easy of management; and it is the chief object of this paper to shew that they appear, at a general view, to present far less difficulties than have been recently overcome in the introduction of a decimal currency into this country.

Doubtless, several of the following calculations have been (often) made before: there can be nothing very new about them: their object is as just stated.

The relations between the present Imperial weights and cubical measures and those of the metrical system depend on the following figures:—

The metrical unit of weight is the weight of a cubic decimetre ($\frac{1}{10}$th metre) of distilled water at its greatest density. It is called a kilogramme, and is equal to 2·20486 lbs. English. The Indian Act proposes to call this a "seer," a familiar word in India.

The metrical unit of capacity is a cubic decimetre. It is called a litre, and contains 61·02705 cubic inches (English).

An English gallon contains 277·274 cubic inches.
" bushel " 2218·192 "
" cwt. " 112 lbs.

The English cwt. may be compared, as follows, with the kilogramme:—On multiplying, by 50, the weight of a kilogramme in lbs., it is found that 50 kil. = 110·243 lbs. (English.) The difference between the latter number and 112 is 1·757, so that, if the present English cwt. be lessened by $1\frac{757}{1000}$ or ($1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. nearly), the new weight becomes at once metrical; and might be named a demi-quintal, (a quintal being 100 kilogrammes,) or a "fifty seer," or some such popular name. This reduction in the weight of the cwt. is to the extent of $\frac{1}{64}$th (nearly.)

* One-third of a yard.

† The English yard standard, at present, is simply a material object, from which all reference to a natural origin is studiously excluded. The Act of 1855, constituting it our legal yard, omitted the clause of the Act of 1824 which provided for its reproduction, in case of total loss, by connecting its length with that of a pendulum (39·13929 inches) swinging seconds *in vacuo*, at sea level, in *London* latitude.

‡ The corrected or "Geometrical" yard before described.

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A proportionate reduction of rates and duties, and prices, would effect the necessary adjustments:—

Example.

Thus, for example, where, in any case, the duty at present on an article is one rupee per cwt., the proportionate duty will be for one "fifty-seer," 98$\frac{1}{3}$ct.—$\frac{1}{16}$ct., and the fraction $\frac{1}{16}$th of a cent may be rejected or increased to $\frac{1}{2}$ ct., on the 'give and take principle,' when the duties on many different articles have to be dealt with. The fractions dealt with in the change of Currency were, as a rule, much larger than this.

Example, Salt.

It will be remembered that the recent adjustment of the Salt revenue to the currency of rupees and cents was not unattended with difficulty. The Government price is 4*s.* 8*d.* or 233$\frac{1}{3}$ cts. per cwt. This is at the rate of 229$\frac{2}{3}$ cts. per the "fifty seer," which rate is easily adjustible to the existing mode of collection of the salt revenue, by making the price to wholesale buyers, whether for removal to released districts or consumption in restricted districts, Rs. 2. 30 cts. per "fifty-seer," and the price at which retailers in restricted districts should sell to consumers, Rs. 2. 25 cts. per the same weight, or 4$\frac{1}{2}$ cts. the "seer" (kilogramme), a corresponding increase being made in the commission allowed to retailers who sell in the restricted districts.

I think the above are fair examples of the greatest difficulties that would arise from the introduction of metrical weights into Ceylon. Prices, etc., connected with them would adjust themselves.

The English bushel and the Metrical litre may be thus compared:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Bushel | = | 2218·192 cubic inches. |
| 36 Litres | = | 2196·974 ,, |
| Difference | = | 21 218, or 21$\frac{1}{5}$ cubic inches nearly. |

This difference corresponds to so small a decrease in the size of a bushel that, in the case of the old wooden cube-shaped bushels made in Ceylon, the carpenter would almost reject it; the length* of a side of this cubical wooden bushel (still used here) being 13·0415 inches, or 13$\frac{1}{25}$ inches nearly, while the side† of a cubical measure of 36 litres would be 13 inches as nearly as possible. The difference in the length of these sides is, it will be observed, less than $\frac{1}{3}$rd of $\frac{1}{8}$th of an inch.

If the bushel be the cylindrical iron one, it can be reduced to the measure of 36 litres by reducing the height by a small fraction of an inch.‡

The present bushel is divided into 32 quarts; such a new measure as that just indicated would consist of 36 parts. The adjustment which this change would introduce would involve very small fractions only.

But, without staying to examine these fractions or that measure, it will, perhaps, be preferable to proceed to consider the effect of introducing a new cubical measure connected with the litre by some *decimal* proportion. If, with this view, and in pursuance of the analogy of changing the cwt. so as to contain 50 seers (kilogrammes), the bushel be enlarged so as to hold 50 seers of capacity (*i. e.*, litres,) then,

As 1 litre = 61·02705 cubic inches, 50 litres will be 3051·3525 cubic inches.

This new measure, if formed in a cubical shape, will have a side§ of 14·504 inches, or 14$\frac{1}{2}$ inches nearly; the side of the cubical bushel in use is, as before stated, 13·0415 inches; so that the increase of each side of the bushel by 1·4625 inches, or 1$\frac{9}{20}$ inches nearly, will make this new measure metrical. A corresponding increase in the sides of the double-bushel measure will raise it so as to contain 100 seers of content (litres). The wooden cubical double-bushel measures are, I find, almost the only measures used on coffee estates and at coffee mills; the desire on the part of the public is to use as large a measure as possible, so as to diminish the cost and time of measurements; and, therefore, an increase in the measuring vessel would be rather acquiesced in than objected to.

The Colonial Commissariat have for some time past ceased to issue wooden measures; and have in stock, of the cylindrical iron measures, at present, only the single-bushel one, and its divisions. It appears from papers recently before the Government, that a double-bushel cylindrical measure is needed. Its dimensions, and those of the "hundred-seer" measure, are easily ‖ calculable.

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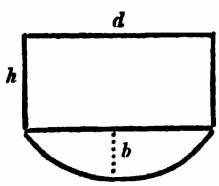
* Approximate cube root of 2218·192.

† Approximate cube root of 2196·974.

‡ *i. e.*, 25·7 inches divided by the square of the diameter of the cylinder in inches.

§ Approximate cube root of 3051·3525.

‖ If $d$ be the diameter of the measure, $h$ the height of its side, and $b$ the bit by which the middle of the bottom is below the level of the side, then any concurrent values of $b$, $h$, and $d$ which satisfy this equation — cubical contents in inches $= 0{\cdot}7854\, d^2 h + 0{\cdot}5236\, b(\frac{3}{4} d^2 + b^2)$ form a correct vessel (the bottom being nearly spherical.)



DECIMAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The adjustments to existing duties, taxes, and prices, consequent on the increase of the bushel-measure to one of "fifty seers," would be very simple.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The new measure would contain | 3051·352 | cubic inches. |
| The bushel is | 2218·192 | ,, |
| The increase would be | 833·16 | ,, |

This increase is one of about 37½ (or more accurately, 37·56) per centum; and prices, taxes, rates, etc., will have, simply, to be increased in proportion.

Ex. Thus, for example, if the duty on a bushel be now one rupee, that on the "fifty-seer" of capacity will be Rs. 1. 37½ cts. nearly.

Ex. And, if the cost of transport of a bushel of coffee be now 9*d*. (37½ cts.) the bushel, the corresponding cost on the "fifty-seer" will be a little over 51½ cents.

Ex. And, the duty on rice, which will after 1st January, 1872, be paid at the rate of 29 cts. a bushel, will be 40 cts., less $\frac{11}{100}$ ct. per "fifty-seer," the fraction $\frac{11}{100}$ (or $\frac{1}{9}$ ct. nearly) being easily adjustible, so as to avoid loss of revenue, when rates on other articles are adjusted on the same occasion,

Ex. Again, as to the Arrack revenue, the present price is 4*s*. 8*d*., or Rs. 2. 33⅓ cts., per gallon (277·274 cubic inches). This rate is equivalent to one of Rs. 25. 67 cts. per the "fifty-seer," or 51 cts. nearly per seer (litre); and the decilitre (or $\frac{1}{10}$ litre), for example, will therefore be saleable, with a very slight adjustment, at the rate of 5 cents each.

This is a more satisfactory adjustment of the arrack duty than was lately arrived at in adjusting the rupee and cent currency to the gallon measure and its sub-divisions.

It is unnecessary to pursue these illustrations further. Enough has been stated to shew the ease with which existing prices, duties and taxes, will fall in with the metrical system of weights and measures, whenever it shall hereafter be thought advisable to introduce these latter.

As already stated, the introduction of decimal measures based on the yard will present, probably, still less difficulty.

There is not, in this country, any system of Native weights and measures to oppose a passive obstacle to any new system.

At present, however, there does not appear any pressing necessity to disturb the system now existing in Ceylon. It will be sufficient to watch the effect of the Act now before the Indian Council, and the eventual decision on the general question in England; and till that effect becomes very marked, or the question is decided in England, no steps need be taken to decimalise measures and weights in Ceylon.—It has been the object of this paper to shew that this decimalisation will, whenever it shall become advisable to undertake it, be attended with no practical difficulty in this country, and that it will harmonize with the system of currency lately introduced.

H. W. GILLMAN,
Acting Treasurer.

Colombo, 4th December, 1871.